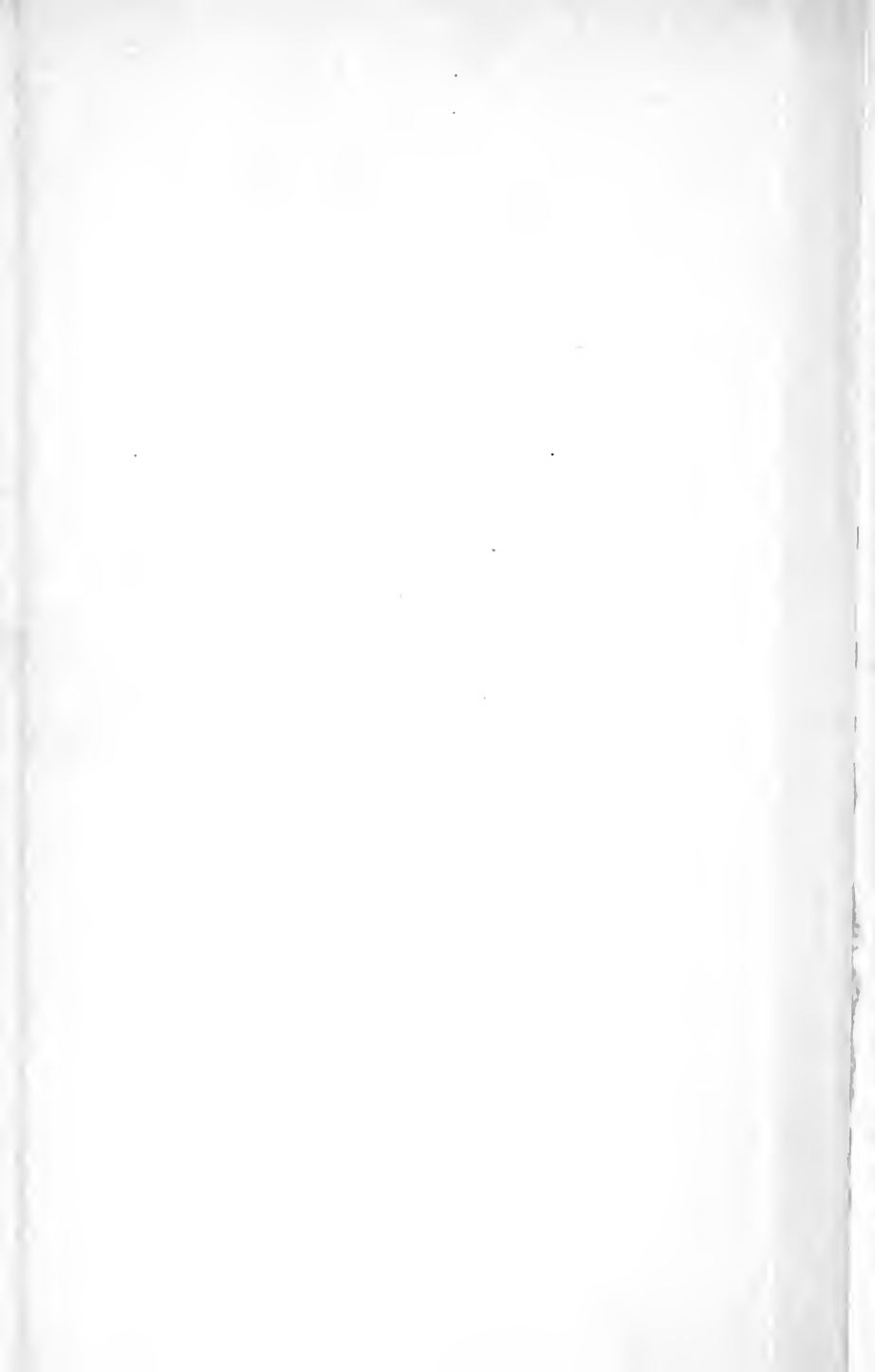


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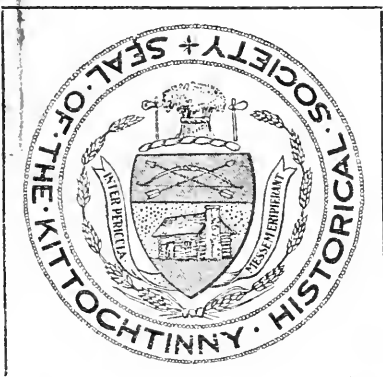
# THE KITTOCHTINNY

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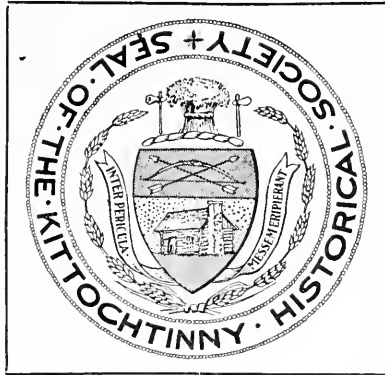
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# CONTENTS.

	Page
Officers of the Society .....	5
Members .....	6
In Memoriam .....	8
Judge Thomas Cooper. (Second Paper). By Prof. Charles Himes .....	9
Captain John R. Kooker. By Linn Harbaugh, Esq. ....	13
Franklin County Newspapers and the Men Who Made Them. (Hon. M. A. Foltz). By A. Nevin Pomeroy.....	27
Franklin County Newspapers and the Men Who Made Them. By M. A. Foltz .....	31
Partial Report of Committee on Bibliography.....	57
Reception at Ragged Edge .....	66
Reception at Elderslie .....	66
Public Assembly. Illustrated Lecture. By B. M. Nead.....	67
Sidelights .....	70
The Jubilee of Emancipation. By A. J. W. Hutton.....	76
Review of the Last Five Years. By M. A. Foltz.....	92
The Rise, Progress and Decline of the Chambersburg Insurance Company. By A. J. W. Hutton .....	101
Municipal Improvements. By T. J. Brereton.....	123
The Church of the United Brethren in Christ in Franklin County. By I. James Schaff .....	142
The Doctors of Franklin County. By R. W. Ramsey, M.D... ..	170
An Unsung Benefactor. By C. W. Cremer.....	201
Sons of Franklin County Prominent Elsewhere. By John M. Runk .....	215
Unveiling of Portrait of John Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D. ....	238
The Great Anniversary Year 1914.....	258
Military Situation and Burning of Chambersburg. By Col. M. Gherst .....	277
William Findlay. By Hon. W. Rush Gillan.....	297

See 25 p. 118





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- Captain John H. Walker, December 16, 1900.  
Rev. James F. Kennedy, D.D., September 6, 1901.  
B. Latrobe Maurer, Secretary, July 1, 1902.  
John M. Cooper, Esq., December 4, 1903.  
Capt. W. H. H. Mackey, January 4, 1904.  
F. H. Shumaker, Treasurer, February 18, 1904.  
Thomas B. Kennedy, Esq., June 19, 1905.  
James W. Cree, Secretary, November 12, 1906.  
Gen. J. F. Boyd, March 23, 1907.  
Rev. J. Agnew Cawford, D.D., September 19, 1907.  
Prof. M. R. Alexander, Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
Captain George W. Skinner, October 7, 1909.  
Dr. P. Brough Montgomery, January 7, 1910.  
Dr. John Montgomery, June 16, 1911.  
Andrew Buchanan, November 20, 1912.  
Hon. D. Watson Rowe, July 15, 1913.  
John S. McIlvaine, February 17, 1914.  
Col. James R. Gilmore, May 29, 1914.  
Dr. R. W. Ramsey, December 26, 1914.  
D. O. Gehr, December 27, 1914.  
Major Chauncey Ives, January 9, 1915.  
Hon. M. A. Foltz, April 16, 1915.  
Major John K. Cree, October 21, 1915.
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## JUDGE THOMAS COOPER—(Second Paper).

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Entertained at Hotel Washington by Dr. Charles F. Palmer. The subject of the second paper was on that cantankerous man, Judge Cooper, on that most interesting episode, his trial for libel of President Adams. Dr. Himes was given a fine reception by members and guests. In presenting the historian, Judge Rowe, was especially happy. For those who had not heard the first paper, in May, 1911, he said Judge Cooper followed Judge Riddle in 1804, and was therefore part of our own local history. He was a unique character—a jurist, a chemist and most able advocate.

Being the annual meeting much business was transacted. Dr. Palmer had as guests all of the members of the Borough Council, nearly all of the local clergy, and a number for his colleagues in the medical profession, as well as prominent citizens of neighboring towns.

George H. Stewart, Jr., Shippensburg, was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Himes was accompanied by John H. Rhey, Esq., of Carlisle; Major Thomas Sharp, a director of the Hamilton Library Association, was also a guest.

The business meeting having been disposed of, Judge Rowe, President of the Society, happily presented the distinguished historian, who was given an ovation as he unfolded his manuscript, and at once launched into his subject.

The previous paper was recalled by Dr. Himes as a brief general biographical sketch, giving the most salient incidents in the life of that remarkable man, Thomas Cooper. Instead of expanding that sketch, the present paper was given to the more exhaustive treatment of one of the most characteristic episodes of his life—his Trial under the Sedition Law for libel of President John Adams. This was selected because of its great general, and in some of its phases, present day interest. As it was a purely political trial, the political conditions of the period and characteristics of the two leading parties of the day—Federalists and Anti-Federalists or Democrats—were considered, and the character of the public press incidentally alluded to.

An Article by Cooper seemed a challenge to the Federal-

ists to take advantage of the Sedition Law, which almost seemed to have been pressed to silence such political offenders. The alleged libellous article of Cooper's was not, however, a direct attack on President Adams, but was included in a reply by Cooper to an article reflecting on him for which he blamed the President in part, and he therefore indulged in animadversions on his political measure that led to the prosecution.

The title of the paper might almost be "The fight for unlimited political freedom of the press." The notorious Judge Chase presided at the trial in the U. S. District Court of Philadelphia. Cooper acknowledged the paper presented as written by him, plead Not Guilty, and claimed the right under the law to prove the truth of the allegations. He desired the President to be subpoenaed, which was not granted. The offer of admission of books and newspapers in evidence by him after much discussion was practically granted. The offer of admission of books and newspapers many parts of which were very adroitly formed for political effect in the coming Presidential election.

One of the counts in the indictment was that he wrote that he was hardly in the infancy of political mistake. Even those who doubted his capacity thought well of his intentions. Others were not much more serious. The Attorney General considered that licentiousness of the press should be restrained, and the judge who had been very fair at the trial, in his charge sought to impress that on the jury, and that his intention was to defeat the President for re-election. Cooper was convicted, fined \$400, and imprisoned six months. He almost defiantly refused to plead anything in extenuation. The bias of the Judge, as shown in his charge, and his notorious character as a political judge, were dwelt upon.

The Federalists felt at once that a mistake had been made, and moved to have a pardon extended to Cooper. Having learned of it he said in an open letter he could not accept of a pardon unless it was preceded by an apology from Mr. Adams to himself and Priestley.

On his release from prison he was banqueted and ex-

tolled as Champion and martyr to the cause of "Freedom of the press."

After 25 years he petitioned to the Senate of United States for restitution of the fine with interest. He furnished many arguments to meet objections from time to time. It was opposed by Webster. After twenty-years more, by Act of Congress, the fine was repaid with interest into the estate of Cooper, ten years after his decease.

The closest attention was given Dr. Himes throughout his interesting production, and at its conclusion, the author was roundly applauded. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Judge Rowe suggested that the discussion be made brief. He was glad to see the intense appreciation with which the distinguished historian was followed.

At the banquet which followed it was the theme of the remainder of the evening by members and guests who surrounded the dozen or more tables. On motion of T. J. Brereton, Dr. Himes was given a hearty vote of thanks for his production. Editor Brereton had the following to say in Valley Spirit of March 1 :

Dr. Charles F. Himes is known throughout the United States as one of the foremost phycicists and mathematicians of the country, as well as a historian of more than local repute. His labors in the history of that part of the population of our state known as the Pennsylvania Dutch or Germans have been of extraordinary merit, and he was for some time president of the Pennsylvania German society.

Years ago when the art of photography was in its infancy he took a deep interest in it, forseeing its immense future possibilities, indeed it is hardly too much to say that his early experiments and original investigations, for which he was peculiarly well fitted owing to his intimate knowledge of chemistry and physics, have had great influence in the development of that art into the state of perfection to which it has been brought.

The honor conferred upon the Kittochtinny historical society by Dr. Himes, in reading his second paper before it, was deeply appreciated, and this, coupled with the element of local interest attached to the personality of Thomas

Cooper, his subject, as one of the early judges who presided over the court of Franklin county, brought out a large representation of the society to hear him, one that would have been larger but for the Princeton-Yale dinner in Harrisburg."

"As a model host, Dr. Palmer, 'the beloved physician,' has few, if any, equals in the community. The soul of hospitality, nothing pleases him so much as to see his guests gathered about his board, while he passes among them with a word here and another there, while upon his face beams the gracious smile of welcome to all.

— "Dr. Palmer's cooking has become proverbial among his friends, and whether he presides over the broiled chicken of the 'Hague Conference' or Maud's Scott's delicious cookery at his own home or elsewhere, he does so with a grace of hospitality rarely seen.

"To most mortals the Washington House resources in the cooking line seems pretty good, but the host of Thursday night moved his own entire cuisine to that famous hostelry, a privilege that it is safe to say would not be granted to any other man in town. The result was all that could be desired in the way of a repast that was delicious and at the same time wholesome. As the doctor put it, he did not want any of his guests to require his professional services the next day."



## CAPTAIN JOHN R. KOOKEN.

---

The Society was entertained at the inviting home of H. A. Riddle, Philadelphia Avenue. Captain Kooken was a unique character and exceedingly well known in Northern Pennsylvania fifty years ago. The gifted historian entertained the Society immensely in story of the Captain's eventful and in many respects chivalrous career. The paper was enthusiastically received, and favorably commented upon by Judge Rowe, who was the only one present who personally knew Captain Kooken.

Irvin C. Elder, Esq., the new president of the Society, presided, and in a brief talk outlined its work. A letter was read from the late J. H. Renfrew, calling attention to the fact that Lee's plan of battle at Gettysburg from the second day was made a failure in part by the congestion of troops at Greenwood. He suggested the erection of a tablet at this point that in a few words would tell of this historic circumstance. Communication received and filed with request that it appear in volume of Society, which has been compiled with.

The subject of this sketch might with propriety be called the little historical brother of that "cantankerous" individual, Judge Thomas Cooper, with whom we have recently become so well acquainted.

John R. Kooken was more closely identified with our county than Judge Cooper and yet he has almost as completely dropped out of sight. He was endowed with much the same kind of persistence and energy, and in a milder form, betrayed some of the eccentricities of genius, which, in later life, had he been permitted to live, would have stamped him as a remarkable man. He was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and first comes under our view as one of the boys who accompanied Dr. Rauch with his high school from York to Mercersburg in the fall of 1835. He at once became one of the leading spirits on the side of the students in the formative and organizing days of Marshall College. Course of study was somewhat mingled in the college and seminary, as was the way with theologians of that early day, and in 1841 he became pastor of a charge in Dauphin county, composed of six congregations.

Mr. Kooken received the title of "General" at his boarding club. One of his fellow students was called "Car-

dinal," and another the "Judge." The military title suited young Kooken so well that he retained it among his friends throughout life, or perhaps until he became a captain through meritorious service at the front in 1862. There was something martial in his appearance and style, as well as in his constitution. He was always regarded as the champion and protector of the students, especially of the weak against the strong, whether good or bad.

"General" Kooken had many opportunities to exercise his bellicose propensities. Dr. Appel relates that "On one occasion, on a dark and stormy night, some of the students became alarmed at a suspicious light in one of the recitation rooms long after midnight. It was supposed that burglars were about the building, and Mr. Kooken was aroused from his slumbers and duly informed of all the circumstances. After dressing himself, as his roommate informs us, he seized his dirk, and proceeding to the door where the light was, peremptorily demanded admittance. As this was refused, he broke open the door, when, to his confusion, he was confronted by Professor Budd, who, unable to endure the noise of the winds howling around him in the fourth floor, had come down into his class-room on the first floor and was poring over his mathematics when the door was suddenly burst open."

Professor Budd seldom rebuked anyone, but when he did so, it was at the right time, and was always felt and his brouge had a rich flavor about it.

So much has been written about the institutions at Mercersburg that one runs the risk of becoming tiresome in re-opening the subject. They have been the burden of some ponderous history, the theme of many sketches and the back-ground of a number of biographies which reflect the life and spirit of a remarkable half-century in higher education. The institutions were not as closely folded under the wing of the Reformed church and her ministry as is commonly supposed. The literary labors of the professors attracted general attention, and students were gathered there from distant regions.

Among the students were boys who distinguished them-

selves in military affairs of the nation in after years, such as General John F. Hartranft, General Charles T. Campbell, hero of two wars; Colonel D. Watson Rowe, Colonel Thomas B. Kennedy and Captain John R. Kookon, and others. Governor Van Romondt, of St. Martin's—a West India Island—sent three of his sons. A state as far south as Louisiana was represented by two boys with such patriotic and responsible names as Washington and Jefferson Cockfield. Thomas B. McFarland, of the class of 1848, became a Justice of the Supreme Court of California. And it may not be out of place to state that the Rev. Dr. D. H. Riddle, father of our host this evening, seriously considered the acceptance of the presidency of Marshall College.

“General” Kookon was one of the founders of the Diagnothian Literary Society. Both the literary societies are older than the college itself. It was the highest ambition of these young men to become good writers and speakers, and at the high school in York debating societies were organized time and again, only to fall by the way after a while, until 1835, the Diagnothian was organized. Shortly afterwards it was suggested that the students divide and form two societies, thus creating a generous rivalry. This was done in a peaceable way, and the second society received the name “Goethean.” Dr. Rauch was much pleased that one of the societies had been named after Germany’s greatest poet. He evidently regarded it as a personal compliment, and at once became the champion of the Goethean Society.

This caused consternation among the Diagnothians. “General” Kookon and his fellows of the society were very much wrought up about it. Charles F. McCauley, afterwards an eminent minister, was selected as spokesman, and he says that he could neither eat nor sleep until he had obtained an interview with Dr. Rauch. The interview is reported as follows:

Dr. Rauch received his visitor very kindly, but seemed greatly affected by the implied reproof. “Do you blame me,” he inquired. “If you were a poor refugee in a foreign land, as I am, would you not be pleased if a literary society were named after the greatest man of your native country?”

I thought your society could depend for its membership on the prevailing English element of this country, and that I might safely urge those who are proud of German descent to do honor to the name of Goethe but I find that I was wrong, and henceforth I will occupy a strictly impartial position between the two societies." "This interview," says Dr. McCauley, "accomplished all that was desired, but before we were through with it, we both cried."

These references to literary society life, and a few more paragraphs that follow, may perhaps not be regarded as irrelevant when it is made to appear how they lead up to several conflicts in which "General Kooken distinguished himself. I once made the assertion that there never was any Marshall College, and the crowd of boys around me gazed with expressions of mingled pity and derision.

It was not long after the seminary building had been completed and was found to be large enough to accommodate both institutions, that some of the over-zealous friends of the institutions residing in Mercersburg became very much interested in the plan of erecting a new building for the college in the southern part of town; and "after talking over the subject with other members of the board of trustees, assumed that they had authority to go forward with such an undertaking. A contract was made and the brick were hauled on the ground in sufficient quantity for a very large building, such as was supposed to be needed for the college, but there was no money for the building. . . . . But the brick were on the ground, and there they lay exposed to the weather and in danger of going back to their original dust."

What was to be done? That was the question that worried Dr. Nevin. The brick had to be utilized or protected in some way, or they would soon turn into a brick mound, such as are found at the present day on the banks of the Euphrates.

Another thing that worried Dr. Nevin was the increasing complaints of the Diagnothians and Goetheans about the prayer hall being unsuitable as a meeting place. The most serious objection raised was that the societies

could have no secrecy, a thing they made a great point of; another was that the seats were very poor. The Goethean society once sent the faculty a gift of \$25, to be used in the purchase of better seats for the chapel. The faculty appreciated the satire which the gift involved, and courteously accepted the contribution, but immediately sent the society an equal sum to be applied to the enlargement of its library.

If we knew of half the troubles that Dr. Nevin had at that old college, it would not surprise us to learn that he was equal to this emergency. He took the troubles of the brick pile and the unrest of the societies, and found that by putting them together they would cancel. His proposition was that the societies should erect halls on the college campus at the southern end of town for their exclusive use, offering to each society a contribution of \$500, which was afterwards increased to \$1000, provided that the whole amount should be paid in bricks. The societies accepted the proposition, subscribed money themselves, received liberal subscriptions from their honorary members and friends, and in about one year's time they had erected their beautiful halls over on the college grounds. The plans were made by Professor Budd, and externally the halls were almost exactly alike, so situated that the proposed college building could be erected between them. "They were to be regarded as wings," as has been poetically declared, "separated, it is true, to the eye, but only to be so much the more closely connected internally to the mind. They were to be the daughters of the college, and as they were of the same age, they were to be as much alike as twins."

One of the most beautiful poems of William M. Nevin is one of eight stanzas, written in 1886—and the last stanza is:

"Ah, now they're standing all forlorn,  
Or turned to other use;  
While we their sad condition mourn,  
Their ruinous abuse—  
Their ruinous abuse, my boys;  
Yet still they wake to view  
The times lamented that were ours,

When these two halls were new;  
 When these two halls were new, my boys;  
 When these two halls were new."

An immense pile of bricks was drawn upon for building these halls, and yet a large portion remained. But it so happened that the old stone church, in which the college worshiped, and held the commencements, had become dilapidated and unfit for such purposes. The congregation was growing and needed a better building. The new Trinity Reformed Church was built and the college supplied the bricks, and in consideration of the bricks the college was forever to have the right to hold its commencements and other services in the church.

When you speak to a boy of a church, a hospital or a college, you cannot prove to him that there is one unless you show it to him; and I was right, as it is given to me to see the right, when I asserted that Marshall College never had any existence, and that a college is not simply some indefinite thing that Dr. Nevin could carry around in his head.

Indeed this view of it is well supported by the evidence of two eminently respectable citizens who were traveling from Chambersburg to their homes in Mercersburg at a time when there was very much agitation about the removal of the college to Lancaster. They saw away off on the road a peddler trudging towards them with a huge pack upon his back. "There comes Dr. Nevin," said one of them, "on his way to Lancaster with the college on his back."

It was in these stirring times prior to the building of the halls that "General" Kooker figured in several exciting scenes growing out of some unpleasantness with the town boys. The college interests were in the opposite side of the town, because of the plans for society halls, made the passing of students through the town more frequent, and "in some way a growing coolness, ripened into a bitter antagonism, obtained among a certain number of the young men of the village towards the college students." There was intemperate language and unbecoming conduct on both

sides. Frequent collisions occurred between the scattered members of the two factions. Sometimes one and then the other would be taken at a disadvantage, and the spirit cherished on both sides boded no good.

It was in this emergency that "General" Kooken became the leader of the college party.

After a number of single encounters had taken place the time seemed to be at hand for a trial of strength between the united forces of townsmen and gowmsmen. The meeting took place at a point about half way between the Seminary building and the town. It was about nine o'clock at night. Some fearful epithets were bandied back and forward for a time between the respective forces. Finally some overt act was committed, and the conflict began. There was a fearful set-to, both sides being armed with clubs and stones, which were used unsparingly. Coats were ripped into ribbons. There were black eyes and bleeding noses, distributed in each camp about alike. "General" Kooken showed wonderful abilities as a commander, but the darkness and the lateness of the hour, and perhaps fear on the part of both parties that the officers of the law might hold them all responsible for this breach of the peace, render it impossible for us to record which side was victorious. "General" Kooken, like all true soldiers, was among the first to arrange for peace after this with the town boys, and there was an understanding arrived at preventing any further difficulty of this kind. A better feeling prevailed throughout the town, and among the students also. This kind of barbarism never took root nor became a tradition at Mercersburg.

The Rev. Mr. Kooken, as we shall now call him for a little while, served his congregation in Dauphin county for about two years, and then was called to the Grindstonehill charge, in our own county. Here he served about two years, and then went to Trappe, Montgomery county. Several years afterwards he went to Norristown, in the same county, established a flourishing congregation and built a beautiful church. In the meantime he founded a school for young women, called Elmwood Seminary, which he, with several

other persons, conducted with great success for some years. In 1852 he resigned his pastorate and came back to Mercersburg, where he was engaged in the collegiate institute, which was the link between Marshall College and Mercersburg College, founded in 1865.

After this he failed somewhat in health and was threatened with some affection of the throat. He obtained an appointment as Consul of the United States at Trinidad, Isle of Cuba, under the administration of President Buchanan. Soon after the war broke out he resigned his post and returned to the United States, determined to enter the army. He had some military training, and was said to have been rather tall, well set, of florid complexion, ardent temperament and unbounded energy and enterprise. He seems to have had no difficulty in obtaining a commission. Captain Ezra D. Brisbin, of Co. C, 110th Regiment Penna Volunteers, resigned on June 16, 1862, and ten days afterwards John R. Kooken was commissioned captain of that company. He led his company at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, on August 9, 1862, and afterwards at Thoroughfare Gap. During the Antietam campaign the 110th regiment was kept within the defences of Washington, and was posted at Arlington Heights. Rejoining the army near Harpers Ferry, the division, now under the command of General Whipple, moved with the army to the Rappahannock, and on the 13th of December, 1862, took part in the Battle of Fredericksburg, being with Franklin, on the left. Company C sustained severe loss, Captain John R. Kooken being mortally wounded. He died on the day following the battle, December 14, 1862.

Inasmuch as Captain Kooken was married while pastor at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and had two children, it is likely that he was buried there.

Much astonishment has been expressed by historians that a man like Judge Cooper could have so completely dropped out of our minds and our books, and yet, in all the histories and scraps of history of our own county, except a brief reference in the sketch of the Grindstonehill charge, I have failed to find the name of Captain John R. Kooken,



who lived a good and active life amongst us for a number of years, and who met the death of a brave soldier in the same battle at Fredericksburg, in which the 126th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers participated so gallantly—"a regiment which Franklin county was pleased to consider peculiarly her own."

It was not those in command at the time, but the plain people of our valley who blundered when they permitted Marshall College to lose its identity in the merger of 1853.

Captain Kookon's personal relations with Marshall College were unique in that he shared all the incidents of its founding, was among those who came over with the high school from York, was present when it was removed from the old mountain town, and was in a large measure instrumental in sustaining the preparatory features of education after the departure of the college, until educational plans could be revived under the leadership of Apple, Higbee and Aughinbaugh, and the present Mercersburg Academy.

The course of Marshall College, from its inception until, in the logic of events, it was swallowed up, is illustrated by the prayer of an old deacon, that Dr. Higbee used to delight in repeating::

"Oh Lord, gather the sins of all the people in a bag, and throw it into Sam's creek, and let it float down into Pipe creek, and from thence into the Potomac river, and out into the great ocean, where it shall be utterly lost forever, and forever."

#### ADDENDA TO SKETCH OF JOHN R. KOOKON.

Sometime after the foregoing sketch had been published, the writer received a letter from Mrs. A. D. Fetterolf, of Collegeville, Pa. Mr. Fetterolf is president of the Collegeville National Bank, and his wife is the only surviving child of the Rev. John R. Kookon. The interesting letter, together with other information about the life of "General" Kookon, is given below.

"Collegeville, May 28th, '12.

"My Dear Mr. Harbaugh:—Your letter to Mr. Fet-

terolf brought me much pleasure. I thank you sincerely for honoring my father's memory. Just here I wish to say the writings of your father are among my earliest recollections, for it was the custom of my sainted mother to read to us every evening, and so often were the selections taken from the Messenger or the Guardian. I have now a Guardian, which she saved for some reason, edited by your father, June number, 1866. There are three articles from his pen, viz: "Christian Union," "Workers and Idlers," and "Early Risers."

It was my intention to have the articles I send you copied, but as it is a matter of history, I think it so much more interesting to see the original, so I send what I have, and let you copy the parts of interest to you, and then return at your convenience, to me. The article in the Church Messenger was written by Dr. Geo. Dering Wolff, who afterwards joined the Roman Catholic Church. A copy of this was placed in the cornerstone of the Church of the Ascension two weeks ago. I wish to add to this article that when my father walked the distance to College, so eager for an education, he carried a small chest, which I hold as a relic, on his shoulder, containing all his earthly possessions. I was a very small child when he died. My mother was delicate, and bore her sorrows silently. I knew very little, except the Masonic Order sent for his body, but could not recover it. As one after the other passed away, the home was broken. I brought old letters and papers to my own home to look over before destroying. Perhaps many were destroyed that I would prize now. Among the number my husband discovered one which the enclosure is a copy. (The original is very much worn.) He sent this to Gen. Stewart, who is his intimate friend, and through his efforts we were able to locate my father's grave.

"To bear you out in your article about the title 'General' I can say he bore it through life, for letters signed by an intimate friend in Cuba, John C. Della Torre, who must have been a fine Shakespearian scholar, began his letters 'My Dear General;' also the small enclosure was among his Mercersburg collections, which must have been written when

he was a student. Who the Major General was I know not, but thought it would be interesting to have such convincing proof of your statement. I kept a letter from Dr. Schaff, who wrote after the death of my sister, in Cuba. She was stricken with yellow fever, and my father read the burial service over his own child, because there were no Protestants in Trinidad.

“Our family loved Mercersburg, and always spoke of the splendid hospitality of the people. I remember the names of Schaff, Nevin, Dr. Brownson, Cookes, who lived at Cove; Dr. Wolff, Anna Mary Witmer, and many others. Of course, it is all like a dream, but even the dream is worth a great deal to me. I have tried to condense as much as possible, and trust it will be satisfactory to you. If not, I will be very glad to answer any questions you wish to ask.

“With much gratitude for your interest, I am, very sincerely,

“BERTHA K. FETTEROLF.”

“Headquarters 110th Regt., P. V. I.,  
Camp near Falmouth, Va.,  
March 6, 1863.

“Dear Madam:—In reply to yours of February 27, permit me to give you all of the particulars, in my possession, of the death of my late esteemed friend, Capt. Kooken. He was mortally wounded late on the evening of the 13th of December, whilst gallantly leading his men in the last charge of that unfortunate battle. After he fell he was carried from the field by Lt. David Copelin, of Co. K, (now of Co. A), and Sergt. Bell and Corp'l Andrews, of his (Captain Kooken's) own company. He was taken to a house on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, nearest the battlefield; Lt. Copelin, Sergt. Bell and Corp'l Andrews remaining by his side until he breathed his last, at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 14th.

“It is unnecessary to say that everything was done that

human hands could do for him. Although the city was filled with wounded from the battlefield, Lt. Copelin promptly obtained the services of a surgeon, who visited him frequently during the night. His wound, which was from a minnie ball, passing through his body, from side to side, was necessarily mortal, and he was aware of his condition from the moment he fell. From that moment to the time of his death he was calm and peaceful, uttering no complaints, and his spirit had passed away several minutes before those who were watching him were aware that he had died. He spoke frequently of home, but remained a great portion of the time quiet, as though communing with himself. He slept during a portion of the night, but his intellect was unclouded to the last. His end was that of a brave man, and that of a Christian. He made but one special request, and that was that his body might be buried, and his grave so marked that his friends might be enabled to recover it. It was left to me to fulfill his last wish on earth. I did not see him until after he had died, and at the request of Lt. Copelin, superintended his burial. It was that of a soldier. A substantial, though rough coffin was made of some boards we found upon the premises where he died, with nothing but an old wood saw and an axe for tools. He was laid in this box with the clothes in which he died, and wrapped in his blanket. He was buried at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, whilst the balls and shells from the enemy whistled over our heads, for he was buried under the fire of the enemy. His body lies in the garden of a house on the outskirts of the city, as I have already said. At the head of the grave was placed a wooden board, upon which I marked in pencil, "Capt. John R. Kooker, Co. C, 110th Regt., P. V., died Dec. 14, 1862."

Sergt. Bell, who was much attached to him, with Corporal Andrews, assisted in the last rites. The particulars of his last moments were furnished me by Sergt. Bell, who answered me that he made no such request as you suggested, in regard to leaving his watch to his little daughter. He made no request whatever, except that one in reference to

his burial. Sergt. Bell is by my side as I write this. He says that the Captain remarked that he knew he must die, that he would patiently wait his time, and was perfectly reconciled to his lot. These were amongst his last words.

“It is unnecessary to say that the death of Captain Kooken cast a gloom over the regiment. He was most highly esteemed as a true gentleman and brave soldier. I was personally on intimate terms with him, arising from the fact that I was a native of Norristown, and well acquainted with many of his personal friends.

My last interview with him was on the afternoon of the 13th previous to the charge in which he lost his life. We were standing under the fire of the rebel batteries and sharpshooters. It was the first battle we had either of us been engaged in. I went up to him, and, taking him by the hand, asked him what he thought of the battle. He shook his head, saying he did not like it, adding: But I love my country—have come here to do my duty, and I die for her, if necessary. There are almost his very words, and then on the following morning, I looked upon his lifeless form. This seemed to me prophetic.

“I gathered some little mementoes from the garden where he was buried—a withered flower—a few beans and grains of corn, and sent these home, with the request that the corn and beans might be planted in the Spring in memory of him. Probably no one in the regiment felt his loss more than myself. We generally conversed in the Spanish language, and were planning how, after the war was ended, we could go to some of the Spanish-American states, taking our families with us, and enter into business together.

It is needless for me to offer my condolence. I am a husband and father myself, and know too well how the tidings of my death would fall upon the hearts of those I love at Fredericksburg. The Superintendent, through efforts of Captain Kooken was, in defense of his country's liberties, and in the hope of a blessed immortality.

“I shall be pleased to serve you in any way in my power.

Believe me, Madam, with great respect, Yours,  
 M. H. JOLLY,  
 Adjutant 110th Regt., P. V.”

For nearly forty years it was supposed that Captain Kooken's grave was among the unknown, but it was finally ascertained that he was interred in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg. The Superintendent, through efforts of the G. A. R., supplied the information as follows:

“Capt. Kooken, removed from a lot in the City of Fredericksburg, and re-interred in the National Cemetery, Division A. Section A. Grave marked 116—Number of Grave and Headstone—2290.”

The following document refers to “General” Kooken's student life at Mercersburg, Pa.

“To the Generalissimo:

“Respected and Honored Sir:—I would merely say that Ajax with a shield like a tower, did me the very great kindness of gracing my room with his presence and I thought proper about the time he was making his exit, to send you a note merely to inform you that I am somewhat busy, and that when I get through with my Greek and Hebrew recitations, which will be about 12 o'clock tomorrow, I intend paying you a short visit. I think I shall take down the sword and examine it to see if it is in order for war. My club is as terrifying as ever. If you should get into any difficulty before I call to see you, call on me, and I will be in readiness to meet the enemy.

“Very truly yours, etc.,

Thursday evening,

The Major General'.

February 15, 1837.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM.

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HON. M. A. FOLTZ.

Any account of the "Newspapers of Franklin County and the Men Who Made Them," would be incomplete without reference to the dean of journalism of Franklin County. No man has ever presided over the editorial or business department of our daily or weekly newspapers who has been held in highest esteem by his co-laborers than Hon. M. A. Foltz. It was with deepest regret that they saw him lay down the pen that he might devote his entire time to the Government and the people of this community whom he sought to serve. Nothing was too great a task for him to perform, if, in the doing, he aided some other one engaged in the same occupation. Jealousy of his competitors found no place in him. He felt that there was room for all. While others may have differed with him, as they frequently did, in politics especially, the high regard in which the man was held precluded all personalities in their attacks, and his replies were always along the same dignified lines that have characterized his life. Chambersburg and Franklin County lost a valuable and energetic journalist when Mr. Foltz actively quit the profession, but his pen has not been stilled. Since his retirement he has contributed frequently to many of the newspapers of the County, and has been most active in this society. His influence for good is yet felt. May his life be spared many years, that the public may benefit is the wish of the entire community.

Moses Abraham Foltz was born on a farm in Letterkenny township, Franklin County, on July 2nd, 1837, son of Christian and Hannah (Keefer) Foltz. He was educated in the township schools of the county, and at the Wilkes-Barre Academy. On April 15th, 1855, just a little over

fifty-seven years ago, he entered, as apprentice, the office of the Transcript, in Chambersburg, to learn the trade of printing. In December of that year the Transcript was merged into the Franklin Repository, in which office he remained until he had completed his trade, in 1858. Three months before he had become a full-fledged printer he was appointed foreman of the Repository office, in which position he remained until October, 1859, when he became part owner, with the late P. Dock Frey, in the Chambersburg Times.

The Times was purchased from them in 1860, by Jacob S. Sellers, a prominent Democrat of St. Thomas township, and William Kennedy, who later became a well known journalist. The paper was conducted as an organ for the Douglas Party. Mr. Foltz remained as foreman of The Times office until April, 1861, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Reformed Church Publication House, then established in Chambersburg. There he remained until the town was destroyed by fire, July 30th, 1864. It was while he was engaged in this position, in 1863, during General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, that he was compelled to do printing for the Confederate headquarters, and in 1864 was held as one of the hostages by General McCausland for the money demand made upon the borough of Chambersburg.

Following the destruction of Chambersburg, and the removal of the Reformed Publication House to Philadelphia, Mr. Foltz again entered the Repository office, this time as pressman. He continued in such position until April, 1865, when he, for a short time, cut loose from his chosen profession and embarked in the hat and shoe business with his former partner, P. Dock Frey. He remained behind the counter in the mercantile business for a period of one year. It did not appeal to him. That thirst for printers' ink, which most men acquire after having once enjoyed it, took possession of him, and he opened a job printing office on the third floor of what was then known as the Iron Front Building, now that occupied by P. Nicklas Sons Co. This was too small to gratify the ambitions of



an active man like Mr. Foltz. Publication of a newspaper was his goal from the time he learned his trade, and he established the *Country Merchant*, on July 1st, 1866, which he continued until 1869, thereby paving the way for the newspaper with whose connection Mr. Foltz is best and most favorably known—*Public Opinion*, which he established on July 20th, 1869, and of which he was editor and proprietor for thirty years.

On March 1st, 1899, he was appointed Postmaster of Chambersburg, by President McKinley, and served most acceptably for six years. Finding the burdens of the dual position of editor and postmaster too arduous, he disposed of the *Public Opinion* to John M. Runk, on September 5th, 1899.

The *Public Opinion*, under the direction of Mr. Foltz, was recognized as one of the leading weeklies of the Commonwealth. It proved a great success from its inception. Its editor being a practical printer, the paper presented a neat and attractive appearance. It was always bright, newsy, out-spoken, and enterprising in its collection and preparation of reading matter. Its pages were especially rich in contributions relating to the history of the town and county, some exceedingly valuable articles of a historical nature first having appeared in that paper. In Mr. Foltz the business and material interests of Franklin County found a warm advocate. He was foremost in every movement for the advancement of the people of the town and county.

Mr. Foltz frequently represented his party in county, district and State Conventions, but he never held office until 1893, when he served the people of Franklin County in the Legislature of the State. In that body his ability was recognized and he was appointed as the second member on the important Committee of Ways and Means, and was also a member of the Local Judiciary. He voted and worked assiduously for the free school books and for the bill creating the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, which culminated in the selection of a site for that institution in our own county at Scotland. Mr. Foltz was chairman of the

Press Committee on the part of the business men and Borough Council of Chambersburg, who had in charge the matter of securing the institution for this locality.

Mr. Foltz was one of the organizers of the Franklin County Agricultural Association, in 1868, and was its Treasurer for several years. He was connected with it until it went out of existence, a part of the fair ground having been donated as a site for the Taylor Works, now the Chambersburg Engineering Company plant.

In religious affairs, Mr. Foltz has always been a devoted and consistent member of the Reformed Church. Since 1864, he has been a member of the consistory of Zion Reformed Church, and a member of its eldership since 1891. Owing to his prominence in church matters he was selected as Chairman of the Layman's Missionary Movement (interdenominational) of the Southern district of Pennsylvania. In this work, as in every movement he has engaged in, he accomplished results.

It is in his literary work, however, that Mr. Foltz has played a prominent part. To this Society he has contributed some of the best and most important papers. In addition to these he prepared and read before the Teachers' Institute of Franklin County, in 1904, the fiftieth anniversary occasion of that organization, a paper entitled "Institutes, Schools, and Schoolmasters." The paper was most valuable because it presented facts concerning the public schools of Franklin County that had never been collected and placed in type for preservation.

Possibly no man in this community has done more or better journalistic and literary work than the Hon. M. A. Foltz. For this reason, the paper just read by him is incomplete. He has been a prominent factor here in moulding public opinion, and any paper on "The Newspapers of Franklin County and the Men Who Made Them" is lacking in a very essential feature that does not contain the life and work of M. A. Foltz.

A. NEVIN POMEROY.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM.

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BY M. A. FOLTZ.

That the meeting on this occasion should be at the home of Editor Brereton, was altogether fitting, as the subject relates to the profession he so ably represents. At the business meeting Hon. J. M. Runk and David H. Riddle were elected members. After the reading of the papers, and hearing a discussion of it, the society held the usual social session and passed a pleasant hour together. Mrs. Francis C. Woodard and Mrs. A. Nevin Pomeroy assisted Mrs. Brereton in the entertainment of her guests. George A. Fleming, of The Mercersburg Journal, and George E. Reiser, of Valley Spirit, were guests of the society. Other out-of-town newspaper men had been invited but were unable to attend.

The following in Valley Spirit, April 26, 1912, from the pen of Editor Brereton, is self-explanatory:

"Mr. Foltz gave many interesting facts concerning the many brilliant and brainy men that have presided over the editorial rooms of newspapers all over the county, failing, however, through his innate modesty to make any mention of himself or of his own honorable career. Hon. A.N. Pomeroy surprised Mr. Foltz by offering as an appendix to the paper of the evening the story of his connection with various newspaper enterprises, and it was ordered that this be incorporated with it in the archives of the society.

"Mr. Foltz was heartily congratulated upon his excellent and accurate work, and highly commended for the interesting manner in which he told of the many men that have been connected with the press in this community. He

has been working for some time upon the bibliography of Franklin County, and last evening's paper was the first installment of the report of the society of his labor along that line."

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The Bibliography Committee of the Kittochtinny Historical Society has found its duties of an intensely interesting nature. As a member of this committee, and sharing in its work, I have been charged with the duty of compiling the Bibliography of the Newspapers of Franklin County. In the discharge of this duty, the loss of newspaper files destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg, and the neglect of former publishers in sister towns of the county to preserve complete files of their journals, confronted the compiler, just as it did the industrious newspaper historians of the past, causing conflicts that seemed impossible of reconciliation. The Bibliography herewith presented is happily of some account, because in the course of its preparation some of these conflicts of statement are cleared up, and others that may still be apparent afford an opportunity to brethren of the press to aid in setting them straight by facts they believe to be available or which may now be in their possession.

In its Centennial issue, the editors of Franklin Repository, January 1, 1890, say:

"A wide difference of opinion exists as to the early journalism of Franklin county, and we can only give the various statements as we have received them. \* \* \* The confliction of statement occurs only as to the date of the establishment of the paper. \* \* \* As to whether the paper was established in January or June, 1790, we have but the Volumes and numbers to show. As all of the numbers, since the fire, are dated so as to establish its beginning in January, 1790, we are only called upon to recognize them, although the paper might possibly have been dated back in order to have it start with the beginning of the year." This explanation was called out by the statement of the late Dr. Wm. C. Lane, in the same issue of the paper, that the first issue of the paper appeared "in the month of June,

1790," while McCauley's History of Franklin County, fixes the date at July 14, 1790."

In view of these statements, unless reconciled by further research, the future historian, it would seem, will have no other recourse than to adopt the record of the editors of the Centennial Repository setting forth that the veteran and esteemed contemporary first saw the light on or about the 1st of January, 1790.

By some of the historians and newspaper men, the claim has been made that the Franklin Minerva was the first newspaper printed in Franklin County. Such contention has been ruthlessly shattered.

While in Mercer County in 1887 and 1888 writing the history of that county, Professor J. Fraise Richard met an old citizen familiarly known as "Uncle Jeff Porter," who was born in Chambersburg, Dec. 20, 1800. His father left Chambersburg in 1803, and for a time was a resident of Butler county. Thos. J. Porter in 1825 moved to Mercer county. In his possession Mr. Richards found Vol. 1 of the Franklin Minerva, published at Chambersburg by George Kenton Harper, in 1799-1800. In the title page it is represented, says Mr. Richards, as a "Periodical Vehicle of Entertainment and Instruction, calculated to gratify the lovers of Anecdotes, Biography, History, Morality and Sentiment." He modestly suggests in his motto that the sheet is "with choicest sweets enriched—from various flowers culled with care."

The first issue of the Franklin Minerva appeared on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1799. It was published every other Saturday at one dollar per year, payable half-yearly. Subscribers to the Franklin Repository were promised a reduction of one-fourth of a dollar on the subscription price.

The Franklin Minerva started on a high plane, but for the lack of the sinews of war it suspended publication just one year after the initial number. The editor says: "When the editor of the Franklin Minerva first engaged in its publication, he had flattered himself with a hope of assistance from some literary characters. In this hope, with very few exceptions, he has been disappointed.

\* \* \* From several reasons he now finds it necessary to discontinue the publication."

The above and other notes are made from the file of the Franklin Minerva, and given in a contribution to Public Opinion in its issue of August 5, 1892, (p. 1. col. 3.)

Says J. M. Cooper: "Mr. McCauley mentions James Maxwell as a partner of Mr. Ruby in starting the Telegraph. He must of been a partner for a very short time. I had not heard his name in connection with the paper."

As has been stated, all the newspaper files were destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg, and historians have been over and over again compelled to guess at some of the dates when changes were made\* and name of firm or firms constituted. This was particularly true of the changes taking place in Repository between 1854 and 1861. After the Centennial issue of the Repository, Jan. 1, 1890, a letter was received by the late J. N. Snyder from A. N. Rankin, in which, from files of the Repository in his possession, a correct statement was given of these changes, and Mr. Snyder, previous to his death, placed Mr. Rankin's letter and corrections in my hands. As given in the Bibliography they will therefore correct the erroneous statements that have been made by former historians. Mr. Rankin also insists that his brother, H. R. Rankin, never was associated as editor or otherwise in the publication of Repository.

In his personal memories of early "American Journalism," the late Edward Everett Hale, LL. D., said: "This was the fashion in those days: The publisher was the editor, and the editor the printer and publisher in the stronger newspaper enterprises of the country. \* \* My father was a hearty believer in the old system of apprenticeship, and brought up several fine fellows who were always grateful to him when in their time and place they became leaders. \* \* \* I remember that when I was old enough I hung up a picture of Ben Franklin in the counting-room and called him 'Our great apprentice.'"

The three pioneer printers and publishers of Franklin County, William Davison, and the Harpers, Robert and

George Kenton—and many more who have followed—were men of this type. William Davison learned the trade in Philadelphia. He came to Chambersburg for the purpose of establishing the first newspaper in the lately erected county of Franklin, called after the great printer, philosopher and scientist. At that time, but little more than a village, it was a hard matter to procure a house for any kind of business. \* \* “The whole of Front street, from end to end, consisted of log cabins, mostly of one story high, with the exception of a few houses, some built of brick and some of stone.” \*\*\*“A small log house,” says one of the old historians, “which stood on the lot on which J. N. Snider’s book store now stands, originally built and used as a blacksmith shop, was the first building from which the Repository was issued.

“Soon after the establishment of his enterprise, the health of Mr. Davison began to decline, and he was compelled to transfer the entire control of the newspaper to Robert Harper, who had also come to Chambersburg in 1792, two years after the advent of Mr. Davison, and at once took charge of the office. Mr. Davison’s death occurring in the same year, Mr. Harper, (who was also a printer, hailing from Philadelphia) became his successor and the owner of the paper.”

Little more is known of Mr. Davison’s brief career in Chambersburg, except that given by the veteran historian and journalist, Geo. O. Seilhamer, Esq., in Chapter xx,—

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\*(It was evidently guess work when, as will be seen by Bibliography, in referring to 61st anniversary, it should have been 65th.)

\*\* (John Shryock’s description of the town, when he arrived here from Funkstown, Md., in 1791, to enter into the mercantile business.)

\*\*\* (Dr. William C. Lane.)

(Public Opinion, March 8, 1901) History of Chambersburg—the chapter relating to “The Early Newspapers” in which he finds that Mr. Davison died in July, 1793, leaving a wife, Mary, and a son, Francis. That he was in poor health for a long time previous to his death, says Mr. Seilhamer, is shown by the fact that his will was made June 22, 1792. Robert Harper was one of the witnesses to that instrument. Mr. Seilhamer says: “His (Robert Harper’s) first act, after he came into possession, was to change its name to Chambersburg Gazette. The first issue of the Gazette appeared September 12, 1793. There are few copies of the paper in existence. There is a copy for October 17, 1793, in the Ridway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, but the most complete file is owned by the Hon. William C. Krepes, editor of the Greencastle Echo-Pilot. Mr. Harper changed the name of the paper to Franklin Repository, April 26, 1796, and it retained this name without change until January, 1840.”

Near about the change of name to Gazette—April 26, 1796—Mr. Harper associated with himself a Mr. Dover, a partnership that existed, says Dr. W. C. Lane in his Retrospective article to the Centennial issue of Repository, from documentary evidence, in 1796, but was dissolved in 1798, by the withdrawal of Mr. Dover. Mr. Harper thus continued the sole proprietor until the year 1800, when he sold it to his brother, George Kenton Harper, who previously learned the printing trade in the Repository office.

Immediately upon disposing of the Repository, Robert Harper located at Gettysburg, where he started the Adams Centinel. It is now the Star and Sentinel, and in January commenced its 112th volume. Upon the death of the founder, his son, Robert G. Harper, became successor.

The Harpers were Federalists, and the Franklin Repository was from its inception a Federal organ. They were of Quaker ancestry. George Kenton Harper was a native of Philadelphia county, where he was born August 16, 1778, and died in Chambersburg, January 13, 1858, in the 80th year of his age. Henry Ruby, who entered his office as an apprentice (1814) in an article that appeared



in the Shippensburg Chronicle in the 70's, thus tells of his long and honorable career as a journalist: "Mr. Harper was a gentleman of most excellent character and genial disposition, and so judicious was he in his editorial and general management of the Repository that he seldom gave offense, even in the heated excitement of political strife, which is one of the most difficult tasks an editor and manager of a political newspaper is subjected to." John M. Cooper, another of the newspaper historians, who knew Mr. Harper well, said: "He deserves the high esteem in which he was held, and he also deserved more of his party favors than were bestowed upon him. He might have obtained more, but his modesty was equal to his merits." These estimates of Mr. Harper were from life-long Democrats.

The Rev. Benjamin S. Schneck, D. D., associate editor of the German Reformed Messenger, and editor of the Kirchenzeitung, the German Church paper of the establishment, as chairman of the local press committee which took action on the death of the lamented journalist and upright citizen, reported a series of resolutions that bore high testimony to his worth as an editor, a citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Although Mr. Harper was a retired citizen for some years previous to his death, the Repository was in deep mourning over the event. In a lengthy editorial it traversed his long and honorable career as an editor, patriot and citizen. An avowed Federalist of the Washington school, he was not intolerant or even personally hostile or abusive to those who differed with him during the exciting times that characterized the political contest between the friends of Adams and Jefferson, for the Presidency.

In 1801, the second year of his editorship, he announced to his patrons "that the Repository shall not pursue a course of discriminate and unjustifiable abuse of the men now in power and their measures—nor, on the other hand, will it sink into apathy and servility:—but keeping aloof from licentiousness and indecorum, admit of free investigation

of public men and measures." The rule thus avowed for the paper was scrupulously maintained.

Mr. Harper served as Lieutenant in a company of Infantry, Captain Jeremiah Snider, in the War of 1812, and 1814 as second Lieutenant of Captain S. D. Culbertson's company, the supervision of the Repository in his absence being in charge of two of his friends. After this he gave to the Repository his undivided attention until 1840, when he was appointed by President Harrison, Postmaster of Chambersburg. On the death of the President and succession of Tyler, his independence was an offence, and whilst his integrity and capacity were unimpeached, the veteran editor, soldier and patriot, was removed by a party President, to give the place to a youthful partisan. He was County Treasurer, 1844-'46.

Mr. Harper sustained all the relations of life with propriety. Upright in his dealings, he was without litigation and controversy, yet no man was oftener called on as a referee or arbitrator to settle or pass opinion upon the controversies of others. Circumspect in his life and morals, he was ever ready to discharge all the duties of a good citizen. Some years previous to his death he made a profession of his faith in a Crucified Redeemer, and was received as a member of the Church. He was buried in the Falling Spring Presbyterian Cemetery, which is evidence that that communion was his faith. His life was prolonged until within a few months of four score, in a community where he had lived for upwards of seventy years, without reproach.

He left a large and respectable family to reverence his memory, among whom were two sons—both of whom became editors of newspapers in Virginia. One of his daughters, Mary B., became the wife of the late Judge James L. Black, and Nancy, the wife of William Washbaugh.

In his contribution to the Silver Anniversary number of *Public Opinion* on "Journalism in Franklin County," July 1, 1893, John M. Cooper says: "The Harpers were emphatically a newspaper family. After retiring from the Repos-

itory, Robert went to Gettysburg and established the Sentinel, which, I think, remained in the hands of his descendants down to a comparative recent date." Mr. Seilhamer says: "Kenton, the eldest son of George K., went to Staunton, Va., in 1823, where he bought the Republican Farmer, and turned it into the Spectator, which he published until 1849. Another son became connected with the South Branch Intelligencer, at Romney, Va., which was conducted for more than fifty years, and is still believed to be in his family. Still another son edited a paper at Clarksburg, Va., for several years, but failing health compelled him to give it up and return to his native town, where he died at an early age."

The Farmer's Register, established by Snowden and McCorcle, April 19, 1798, was the first Democratic paper in Franklin county. Because it was not a success it was discontinued in less than a year. In 1799 it was transferred to and continued in Greensburg, Pa. Mr. McCorcle located in Philadelphia, where he established the Freeman's Journal in 1804.

To follow the Bibliography, previously alluded to, the next Democratic paper to appear was the Franklin Republican, established by William Armour, in 1806. He was succeeded by Goeb, or Geib, and Richard White, who published two papers—one in the English and the other in the German language. Judge Ruby in his history of the newspapers of the county—1814-'75—says there were but few families in the town or county whose members could not in 1814 speak both languages, which he says, "accounts for four weekly newspapers published in the place—two in English and two in German—in the interest of the then two exciting political parties."

John McFarland, who eventually became the owner of the two Democratic papers, after some years, discontinued the German paper. McFarland, says Judge Ruby, was a local Methodist preacher, who kept a store on the West Side of North Main street, in what was known as the Schofield building, nearly opposite the residence of Miss Susan Chambers. The printing office was in the house

next to the tavern of Jeremiah Snider, where he continued the Republican (Democratic) newspaper. In 1816, he sold the paper to John Sloan. "McFarland was found one day, burned to death, in a small house opposite the furniture manufacturing establishment of H. Sierer." Mr. Sloan continued to publish the paper until 1831.

Henry Ruby was but ten years of age when he came to Chambersburg in 1814, to learn the printing trade with his uncle, F. W. Schophlin, the publisher of "Der Redliche Register"—The True Recorder—issued in connection with the Franklin Repository. Becoming the owner of the German enterprise, Mr. Schophlin converted it into a Democratic organ. Upon his death in 1826, Mr. Ruby became the owner of the paper, which he conducted for several years and then disposed of the establishment. In 1821, he started the Franklin Telegraph as the organ of the Democratic party in Southern Pennsylvania, which, after the lapse of several years, he disposed of to Brown & Casey. (At the regular meeting of the society, Nov. 28, 1913, Prothonotary J. H. Sollenberger presented to the society for more careful preservation, a bound (German) newspaper file. The title of the paper was "Chambersburg Correspondent," Ruby & Maxwell, publishers, 1813-'33. The file was found on a shelf of the office vault). Subsequently Mr. Ruby became printer of the German Journal of the State Senate; treasurer of the County Almshouse; in January, 1839, was appointed Register and Recorder, and in the same year elected for a full term; Superintendent of Reformed Church Publication House, 1844-'48,—and 1849 appointed Associate Judge of the Courts. A Master Mason he was prominent in the circles of that fraternity. In 1850 Judge Ruby removed to Orrstown, where he was engaged in the mercantile business six years; thence to Shippensburg, where he engaged in the forwarding and commission business. Retiring from active business life in 1877, he returned to Chambersburg, and resided here until his death, March 5, 1891. Judge Ruby was a native of Stoyestown, Somerset county, Pa., where he was born, April 8, 1804. For more than fifty years he was prominent as a church-

man, and at the time of his death was an elder in Zion Reformed Church. Thus prominent in widely different spheres during a long and honorable career, to its close, Judge Ruby retained his interest in men and events. He was a writer in both English and German.

Joseph Pritts is also said to have been a native of Somerset county, Pa. He came to Chambersburg as a journeyman printer from Cumberland, Md., and obtained employment on the Franklin Republican, owned and edited by John Sloan. Upon Mr. Sloan's death in 1831, Mr. Pritts, who was then an intense Democrat, edited and managed the paper for Mrs. Sloan. John M. Cooper is authority for the statement, in his article on the Newspapers of Franklin County, that "things went on so agreeably between them that it was at length mutually agreed that Mr. Pritts should edit the widow along with the newspaper, and accordingly they entered into the bonds of matrimony.

"Mr. Pritts was an amiable man, and had, I think, a temperament more poetical than practical, although I do not know that he ever essayed to write verses. He wrote apparently with ease, and his pen was graceful rather than forcible. Rural topics had a charm for his mind and frequently occupied his pen, and the last few years of his life were divided between the printing office and a farm adjoining town."

Referring to "Border Life," of which Mr. Pritts was the editor and publisher, a book of Indian stories, Mr. Cooper says: "While the various narratives of which this book was made up were being put in type in Mr. Pritts' office, Mr. Ruby was having them translated into German and printed in book form in the office of The Telegraph, where I was officiating in the capacity of youngest apprentice. (1837-8).

Mr. Pritts was an enterprising publisher and fortunate in obtaining contracts for work that he undertook. When The Messenger was removed from York to Chambersburg, in 1835, Mr. Pritts held the contract for its publication and that of other Church work for two years. Henry Ruby, of The Telegraph, followed as the publisher for two years,

until the establishment was comfortably quartered in Masonic Hall, with its own equipment.

Says Mr. Cooper: "Mr. Harper was a member of the Masonic Order and the Repository battled for Whig principles without adulteration. Mr. Ruby also was a Mason and The Telegraph gave out unadulterated Democracy. Mr. Pritts had been a Democrat, then had become an Anti-Mason, and thence drifted gradually over to the Whigs, so that his paper, under different names, had set a mixed political diet before its readers. If my memory is not at fault, he paid a unique evidence of regard for all parties he had been connected with by putting over a ticket printed in The Whig this bewildering headline: 'DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASON WHIG TICKET.' If a copy of the paper containing this ticket and its caption fell under the eyes of Thaddeus Stevens, the great leader of the Anti-Masons, I would like to have a photograph of the 'Old Commoner's sardonic grin when he saw it.

Among members of the Franklin County Bar in the 40's and 50's who were attracted to the newspaper field, were the young and gifted Alfred H. Smith and John F. Denny, who at the time was conceded to be one of the ablest writers ever connected with the local press. Of these men, Mr. Cooper says: "Like Mr. Denny, Mr. Smith was a scholar and lawyer, but as such he did not rise to Mr. Denny's height. Nor could he have been more than half the latter's age. Mr. Denny was admitted to the bar in 1821, and Mr. Smith in 1846, and they were editing on opposite sides of the political fence in 1848-9. Mr. Denny was mature in age and in intellect. Mr. Smith was young, only a couple of years out of college and but recently through the study of the law, and too fond of writing and too full of politics to permit the law to become an exacting mistress, which she must be to all who aspire to her special favor. In conversation he was contentious and epigrammatic, as if stingy of words."

The above was written of Mr. Smith as editor of The Cumberland Valley Sentinel. Soon after the proprietorship of Mr. Powell of The Chambersburg Times and Frank-

lin Telegraph, Mr. Smith became associated with Mr. Powell as a partner, and the title of the paper was changed to The Cumberland Valley Sentinel.

In "Men of Mark of the Cumberland Valley, 1776-1876," of which Alfred Nevin, D. D., L. L. D., is author, the following is given of the attainments of Mr. Smith, p. 279: "He died in the 28th year of his age after having acquired a brilliant reputation as an editor, and as the most remarkable genius that his native place produced; having given abundant assurance of his becoming one of the most eminent men of letters of our day."

After his work on the Sentinel, Mr. Smith filled a position on one of the Philadelphia papers, when he returned to Chambersburg and became editor of The Transcript, the late Robert P. Hazelet, owner and publisher. While editor of the Transcript, he passed away on the 2d of March, 1853. His successor, the late Dr. Samuel G. Lane, wrote the following obituary of his predecessor:

"We believe that when death transferred his mighty intellect to a more sublime sphere of existence and activity, our community, our country, yea the world even, lost a great Hope. To those who knew him well, from his earliest youth, it were an act of supererogation to pronounce upon him a studied eulogy. They have been accustomed to his brilliant sallies of wit, to the profound and logical deductions of his judgment, to the chaste, classical and forcible style of his composition, and to his almost inspired facility of writing—all of which have become proverbial with us, and for a parallel to which we shall long look in vain. No brighter genius ever entered into mortal life, in this community, than that which made mysterious the character of Alfred H. Smith."

Mr. Denny's work was as the editorial chief on the Franklin Repository, 1848-49, when that journal was published by Denny, Reynolds & Gehr. Mr. Denny had a high cultivated mind, and was at home in history, literature, politics, and the science of government. Mr. Cooper says his style was chaste and his argumentation forcible. He was a gentleman of polished manners, genial spirit, fine liter-

ary culture, large legal attainments, and more than ordinary oratorical force. Mr. Denny was just approaching old age when he died.

Returning to one of the men who followed these learned writers—John W. Boyd—(associated with David E. Stover as successors of Denny, Reynolds & Gehr) we come again to an editor who was “brought up at the case.” Mr. Boyd was an able writer. One who served with him on the Repository said that many of his strongest articles were purely extemporized, composing them as he set them up at the case. His career as editor of the Repository (1849-51) was short, but strikingly successful. In his social relations, he was courteous, obliging and gentlemanly. The above estimate is compiled from *The Times*, (Frey and Foltz, publishers), Jan. 20, 1860, in referring to the death of Mr. Boyd, which occurred at the residence of his brother, in Philadelphia, the previous week. He was buried at his former home in Hagerstown.

Alexander Kelly McClure became a partner in the Repository and Whig on the 1st of May 1852, and its sole owner, editor and proprietor in September of the same year. He came here from Juniata county, where, in 1846, he established the Juniata Sentinel. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the tanning trade; at the age of eighteen we find him editing his new offspring at Mifflin, and mastering the mysteries of the printer's art. Before reaching his twentieth birthday he was familiar with two trades. The Colonel was a self-made man, and born politician. It was as editor of the Repository that he is found a leader in State politics; nominated as a candidate of the Whig party for Auditor General, but defeated, and in 1855 appointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

The Repository and Whig in his hands underwent a complete transformation. The form was changed to eight pages, and the press work was done on an Adams power press in The Messenger office. For that era of country journalism it was decidedly the handsomest weekly in Pennsylvania. In typographical appearance it was a model for contemporaries.



In editorial ability Colonel McClure was without a peer in country journalism. In special features it was for him to make a stride that forged the paper ahead of all contemporaries as a representative weekly. He had paid correspondents at Harrisburg, New York and elsewhere; a literary and scientific editor, and in William I. Cook, the business manager, one of the brightest locals in the State.

Colonel McClure's idea of a newspaper was therefore something more than its money getting acquirements. The paper became a power in the politics of the State. He was one of the organiers of the Republican party; represented the county three terms in the Legislature, and two in the State Senate, and chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1860. When he returned to the ownership and editorial control of the Repository, it was with the prestige of the reputation which had come to him not only as an orator but chiefly as a great editor.

Colonel McClure had a long and conspicuous career as a State editor and Independent politician that brought him national fame as a leader and journalist and pre-eminently entitles him to a place on the list of "Men of Mark."

Geo. Eyster, Esq., editor of *The Transcript*, 1854-5, and of the *Repository and Transcript*, 1857-7, was a graceful writer. In the memorable campaign when the American party (1854) carried everything before it, *The Transcript*, of which Mr. Eyster was the versatile editor, discreetly championed the cause of that party, while *The Repository* and *Whig* adhered to the principles of the Whig party. Although agreeing with *The Transcript* in many of the essentials that brought the Know Nothing or American party into existence, this did not prevent the inauguration of a furious controversy between the two organs, in which the banter wit and satire of McClure were met by Mr. Eyster with equal force and ability. In this and all other respects Capt. Eyster abundantly sustained the motto of his paper:

"In native swords and native ranks

The only hope of courage dwells."

Mr. Eyster, a leading member of the Franklin County Bar, showed like ability in his editorial work when he as-

sumed control of *The Repository and Transcript*, and with the vigor that attended all of his efforts, was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. In 1859 he was elected district attorney, his term running from 1860-'63; appointed Provost Marshal of the 16th District, headquarters Chambersburg, 1863-'5; Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia from 1869-1886, when he retired, July 23, of the latter year, on account of impaired health, after having filled the responsible position for a period of eighteen years. He died the latter part of December, 1886. Captain Eyster in all of these years held the confidence and support of the banking institutions of Philadelphia.

A. N. Rankin, who followed Captain Eyster as one of the editors of the *Repository* during its frequent changes in the late '50's, was a good writer and systematic business man. He it was who introduced the system of indexing advertisements and other progressive ideas.

There was no brighter era of journalism in Franklin county than during the first decade of *Valley Spirit*, with John M. Cooper and Col. McClure as the brilliant opposing editorial lights of their respective newspapers. Coat dustings were given and taken in good part. Contemporaneous with Mr. Cooper was Dr. Wm. H. Boyle, former editor of the *Sentinel* and for a time connected with *Valley Spirit*. A sketch of the life and career of Mr. Cooper by the compiler of this paper is made a chapter in Vol. 4, containing papers of this society.

Although in active practice as a physician, Dr. Boyle was a writer by instinct and inclination. Some of his best work was in the local department. His sense of the ridiculous was keen. In order to make a point he would sometimes indulge his gift in this way to an extent that led him into statements which were erroneous, but he never would make a correction. He had the belief that a newspaper in the eyes of its readers, was regarded as infallible. To make a correction was to lose the confidence of the reader.

William Kennedy was educated for the bar, but early showed a taste for journalism. He was an easy, graceful

writer, and in literary and social circles was a lion. He was a good after-dinner speaker, jocular and witty.

William S. Stenger, Esq., as a very young man, made a great reputation in the county as a political orator. He served several terms as district attorney, two terms in Congress—1875-79—and under the first Pattison administration was Secretary of the Commonwealth. During his connection with Valley Spirit, he proved himself one of its most able and convincing editorial writers. His political successes cut short his career as a journalist

D. A. Orr, Esq., for more than thirty years has been identified with the journalism of Franklin county. He was editor of Valley Spirit from 1879, when he became one of its owners, until July 5, 1890, after which it was incorporated as "Valley Spirit Publishing Company," when William Kennedy and C. W. Cremer, Esq., became editors of the paper. Mr. Orr had been president of the company ever since the incorporation until 1910. During his editorial connection and proprietorship of The Harrisburg Patriot, where his work was a thorn in the side of the second administration of Governor Pattison, and during his residence later in Philadelphia for some years, Mr. Orr was the recognized author of occasional incisive editorials in his home paper which invariably "went to the spot." He has been and continues to be a power in State and local politics.

H. H. Woodal, a veteran of the Civil War, previous to locating in Chambersburg, served three terms as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Fulton county, and a Democratic leader of the county, became editor and proprietor of the Fulton Democrat, McConnellsburg, which he conducted with signal ability for eleven years. C. W. Cremer, Esq., still in the harness at Waynesboro, from College days has been regarded as one of the brightest newspaper men in the Cumberland Valley.

T. J. Brereton, a Princeton, president and editor-in-chief of the re-organized Valley Spirit Publishing Company, is ably maintaining the record made for it by the distinguished line of newspaper men he succeeds. He is president of the City Council, and an ex-president of this so-

ciety. It is therefore peculiarly fitting that he is host of the Kittochtinny Society on this occasion.

B. Y. Hamsher, who was the senior member of the firm conducting Valley Spirit from 1862 to 1867, was an active but not an offensive partisan. He was a writer whose productions were persuasive and carried conviction. In later years Mr. Hamsher was an occasional editorial writer and contributor for the Democratic News. He was Clerk of the Courts, 1857-'60, and for some years filled a clerical position in one of the Departments at Harrisburg. He was an active and devoted member of the First Lutheran Church, a good citizen and esteemed by all who knew him.

George H. Merklein was accounted by Colonel McClure as one of the best editorial writers of his day. He frequently responded to requests from Mr. McClure for work of this nature. In editorial and local work much of it was composed and set up at case. He was a good job printer. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the Repository from 1857 to 1860, and with P. Dock Frey, one of the founders of The Semi-Weekly Dispatch, established in 1861; merged in Repository, 1863.

Mr. Merklein was nominated in the Whig County Convention, 1854, for Register and Recorder, and elected by a majority of 1916 over his Democratic competitor, David Piper. By the same convention, H. S. Stoner was nominated for Clerk of the Courts and elected by a majority of 1336 over his Democratic competitor, John Ditzler. The surprise at this result was about as great in the Whig party as was the Taft-Roosevelt result to the regular Republicans at the primary elections on the 13th inst. The secret of it fifty-eight years ago was hidden in the fact that Merklein and Stoner, while receiving what was left of their party vote received the solid vote and support of Whigs and Democrats who had joined the Know-Nothing or American party, which was a secret organization. A quiet salutation between members of the American party after the election, was: "Did you see Sam?"

Mr. Stoner, by the way, was Colonel McClure's partner in the ownership of the Repository, 1863-'68, and of Jere Cook, Esq., 1870-'74.

The late Daniel Kennedy, and Louis Wyeth, were the founders and editors of the Daily Herald, the first regular daily newspaper published in Chambersburg, 1878. A weekly edition followed, which was later converted into a Democratic organ, with J. D. Ludwig, Esq., as editor. Prior to this Hon. C. M. Duncan became the owner of the Herald, with his gifted son, Will Duncan, as editor. In due course it was purchased by the proprietors of the Spirit into which it was merged. The Herald and Democrat were well edited, but not a financial success.

Rev. J. G. Schaff, founder of the People's Register, in his editorial work was a philosopher and scholar in all of his productions. His life was cut short before he had the pleasure of seeing the great success of his journalistic venture, started in a basement with a capital of \$50, and material he purchased from the Hagerstown Mail. He was but an amateur, but with instructions from the editor of Public Opinion, who executed the press work of his journal for a year or more, rapidly developed as a good printer and publisher. His sons, Motte L. and Bruce H., were in zeal and perseverance, his successors, and after the death of the former, ex-Register and Recorder J. H. Ledy, was associated with Bruce as a partner, the partnership continuing until the disposal of the plant to J. E. Roberts, with a Mr. Bowen as manager and a Mr. Evans as local editor.

Morris Lloyd, a successful newspaper man of Chester county, became the purchaser of the plant, April 1, 1901. Gifted as a writer, a practical printer, alert and a tireless worker, Mr. Lloyd in a few years had the distinction of owning and conducting the most valuable newspaper plant in the Cumberland Valley. The Register from a circulation of over 3,000 subscribers, from year to year ran up to 6,500, breaking all records in Franklin county newspaperdom.

D. M. Sheller, who, with Professor H. A. Disert, was one of the founders of the Democratic News, established in 1888, is looking forward to the silver anniversary of his journal. One of the old boys of Valley Spirit, of which he was for many years foreman, he is also an esteemed veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Sheller is one of the "Old

Guard" who is unwilling to be shelved, and continues straight along the editorial head and proprietor of the Democratic News.

Jere Cook and S. W. Hays were the successors of McClure and Stoner, in 1868. When Mr. Hays retired in 1870, H. S. Stoner became his successor, under the firm name Cook & Stoner, until 1874, when Major J. M. Pomeroy became the purchaser of the establishment.

Mr. Cook ably filled the chair editorial for six years. He has often been referred to as one of the The Repository's strongest and most forcible writers. He was Republican but Independent in spirit and action, and his caustic arraignment of those who differed with him left its mark with telling effect. His command of English was faultless, and in controversy unanswerable. S. W. Hays for the most part was local writer and business man, as the former filling the position with credit. Both were members of the bar.

For thirty-eight years Franklin Repository has been under the control and ownership of the Pomeroy's. Major John M. Pomeroy became the purchaser of the valuable plant in 1874. Part of his life was spent in mercantile and other pursuits. Afterwards he was a merchant in Philadelphia, and the virtual founder of the town of Pomeroy, Chester county. A life-long Whig and Republican, he was active in business and politics from his youth. He represented Franklin county in the Legislature in 1846 and 1847, and again in 1881-'82. He was a member of the Common Council in Philadelphia in 1859; a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and a paymaster of volunteers for two years during the Civil War, with the rank of major. Journalism could scarcely have been in his mind when with rare gifts he was contributing articles to his home papers before he became the owner and editor of Franklin Repository. When therefore he assumed charge of the Repository, his knowledge of men and measures, and natural acquirements as a writer, at once demonstrated that in his new relation he was making good, as editor, agreeably to the surprise of his brethren

of the local press, with whom—although he was frequently compelled to cross swords—he was on the most amicable personal terms.

Owing to failing health, his sons—John H. and A. Nevin Pomeroy—became partners in the business, under the firm name of John M. Pomeroy and Sons, in 1883, and in 1884, sole owners of the Repository. They had been apprentices and learned the trade in the office, and were not long in showing creditable attainments as local reporters. A first step was to re-establish the daily edition of Repository, which, in the campaign of 1882, had an existence of six months. The partnership of the brothers continued until 1891, when the senior member, John H., disposed of his interest to A. N. Pomeroy, who has since been editor and proprietor of the paper, and the head of a book and job printing plant that has few equals in Southern Pennsylvania.

The Hon. A. N. Pomeroy's very clever editorial management and work on the Repository have brought to him State-wide business and political influence. Locally the Repository is found if not the foremost among the foremost in advocacy of enterprises for the advancement of the town and county. Politically and fraternally his creed is of the same stamp—the greatest good for the greatest number. As a newspaper man, the press of the State delight in bestowing upon him its highest honors. No less so the National Editorial organization. Over both State and National Editorial Associations he has been chosen to preside. Thus backed up, appointments and honors thick and fast have fallen to him: In 1887, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; in 1894 and 1900 elected to the Legislature, serving on the most important standing and special committees; one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Stone to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.; chairman of the Republican county committee, 1889-'91; in March 1903 appointed State Printer by Governor Pennypacker, a position in which he has continued during four State administrations; a director in the Norland Land Improvement Company, the Chambersburg.

Greencastle and Waynesboro Street Railway Company, and of the Chambersburg Trust Company; President of the Quincy Engine Company; member of the Board of Trustees of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, and Wilson College; member of the Pen and Pencil Club, Philadelphia, and of the Scotch Irish Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the Masonic and numerous other fraternities.

Decidedly Mr. Pomeroy is a man of affairs, and most fortunate of all, has the honor of presiding over the destinies of the oldest newspaper in Franklin county.

A year or two after Captain M. Runk's purchase of Public Opinion, which was consummated in the latter part of August, 1899, J. W. Hoke, Esq., became a partner in the ownership of the office and in 1901 the firm established the Morning Daily, which, from its inception, has met high favor. From his induction into the office on the 4th of September, 1889, Mr. Runk set about to prepare for the progress awaiting the opening of the 20th century, equipping the plant with some of the latest machinery, and calling to his side as editorial assistant the veteran journalist and historian, Geo. O. Seilhamer, Esq. Mr. Runk's best editorial ability was exerted for a greater Chambersburg. How well he succeeded in contributing his share toward the end devoutly to be wished, is history. When the daily edition was launched—like Mr. Runk, his associate, Mr. Hoke, showed high qualities in aggressive editorial work. Right along in the changes that have followed, the editorial force has maintained the pace set by the predecessors, with Underwood, Deatrich, Black and Gilbert, as occupants of the chair. The Opinion-Register plant under its present ownership and management is rightly regarded as one of the most valuable and complete in the Cumberland Valley.

That the progressive spirit aroused in Waynesboro had its inspiration from the Weekly and Daily newspapers of the town is not merely a fact but reality. It took root with the editorial work of N. Bruce Martin in the Gazette and Zephyr, who, several years antedating the big event, conceived the idea of observing the Centennial of the town, which came off in a blaze of glory in, 1897. It need not



be said that the momentum of the progressive spirit thus aroused has been accelerated since then by such "live wires" as Cremer, of the Record and Zephyr, and Martin and Reilly, of the Herald, established in 1901. The editorial work of these newspaper men is cause for favorable comment whenever a cotemporary picks up a Waynesboro exchange.

When Mr. Fisher was connected with the Gazette, politics was uppermost in his mind. Afterwards, as editor of the West Chester Republican, he proved himself as one of the strongest political writers in that section of the State. The Gazette was established in 1876, by J. C. West and W. J. C. Jacobs, both of whom at that time were active in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Waynesboro fails to have a long list of newspaper men because the lamented William Blair so long occupied the field. Mr. Blair was editor and proprietor of The Village Record for forty years, and was without opposition until 1876. An intense loyalist during the Civil War, "he called a spade a spade" to his financial hurt. Big hearted, and "four square," Mr. Blair was a prime favorite of the newspaper men of Franklin county and Hagerstown, Md.

The titles of the Greencastle newspapers were frequently changed during the last sixty-seven years. From the Conococheague Herald to the Franklin Intelligencer, The Gazette, The Ledger, The Pilot, The Valley Echo, re-established to Pilot, when it was consolidated with Valley Echo under the title of Echo, at present in the hands of William J. Patton as the able editor and proprietor. Prominent as editors and owners were: A. N. Rankin, Elliott B. Detrich, McCrory & Bonner, Strickler & McCrory, Robert and W. W. Crooks, Jr., Rev. James R. Gaff and M. D. Reymer, Col. B. F. Winger, Geo. E. Haller, Hon. Wm. C. Kreps, Geo. M. Heilman and William J. Patton. The Greencastle Press, established by Col. B. F. Winger, in 1876, was for the most part in the hands of others, editorially, although in this work Col. Winger shared. His daughter was a gifted local editor, as also A. E. Shirey and D. Z. Shook. The best known writers of the long line of

changes referred to were Messrs. Bonner, Strickler, Rankin (afterwards editors of the Repository, Chambersburg;) Professor Gaff, Reyrner, Winger, Haller, Krebs, Heilman and Patton, the latter a leader in the Republican party of the county.

J. Clagget Seacrest, from one of the boys of the Press, to its management and editorial control, "went west young man." Mr. Seacrest is today one of the most eminent newspaper men in the West, as the head of the Nebraska State Journal Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Geo. A. Fleming, the present editor of the Mercersburg Journal, learns through William McKinstry, that the material for the first printing office in Mercersburg was brought on a wagon from Gettysburg to Mercersburg, adding: "Can you imagine what a mess or mass of "pi" that would be?" Mr. Fleming has a few relics of the ancient outfit, as well as wood cuts that are still about the office, dreams of what it contained nearly seventy years ago.

David A. Schnebley, who changed the name of the Visitor to Mercersburg Journal, a title it continued to hold with one exception, and that was when for a year or more it was known as Good Intent, after retiring from the Journal went West, where he became prominent as editor of various papers in Illinois and Oregon, finally locating in Kansas, where he completed fifty years of active journalism. He died at the age of eighty-three years, and was a vigorous writer to the last.

M. J. Slick, Esq., was in continuous ownership or control of the Journal for thirty-six years, from 1863. In 1864 he laid aside his pen for the sword, when he enlisted in the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he served ten (10) months. He served as justice of the peace seven or eight terms, and spent the spring months clerking public sales. He is still living, although in impaired health that confines him to his home.

Perry A. Rice was a well-known citizen of Mercersburg and a member of the Franklin County Bar. He married Miss Elizabeth F. Findlay, who died at Cedar Falls, Iowa, not so many years ago, at an advanced age. At the

time of her passing she resided with her daughter, Miss Sarah F. Rice, a member of the faculty of the Normal School at Cedar Falls. Mr. Rice was one of the citizen prisoners of Mercersburg and vicinity taken, at the time of Stuart's raid, 1862, to Richmond, Va., where they were confined in Libby prison, and where Mr. Rice died after several months' confinement.

John A. Hyssong died in 1908, aged 80 years. After his ownership of the Journal, at the same time being the owner of a stage line, he moved to Chambersburg in 1872. He served two terms as Prothonotary of the county.

Among early special writers and historians for the town papers were such distinguished contributors as the late Dr. N. B. Lane, whose productions not only appeared in the medical journals, but in local newspapers of the early days of the last century on subjects of reform and progress. His sons, Dr. William C. and Samuel G. Lane, of blessed memory, possessed of rare literary tastes, were in frequent demand for editorial work and contributions on local subjects. On the early history of the Cumberland Valley, Dr. William C. Lane was well informed and an authority. Many, chaste and elegant, have been his productions on historical subjects, given, your compiler has personal knowledge with a rapidity that was truly surprising, and an accuracy that was wonderful. Of others who have passed, John M. Cooper, B. L. Maurer, Captain J. H. Walker, and Dr. C. T. Maclay while not perhaps as industrious in research, made up in the charm and presentation of their historical and reminiscent efforts. In all of their newspapers and historical contributions the Rev. Joseph Clark, I. H. McCauley, Esq., Professor W. H. Hockenberry, E. W. Curriden, the Rev. P. S. Davis, D. D., never were they dull or without instruction but always scholarly and entertaining. These mortals are of those who have put on immortality.

Fortunately, surviving writers and historians still living and in the harness, are "K," the "Local Gossip," philosopher and witty New York correspondent of Franklin Repository, 1852-'66—John K. Shryock, living in Philadel-

phia, considerable more than an octogenarian; Geo. O. Seilhamer, who has had a long and famous career in the newspaper field, and as an author and historian; Benjamin M. Nead, Harrisburg; Linn Harbaugh, Esq., William S. Hoerner, Esq., Chambersburg; C. W. Cremer, Esq., Waynesboro, and many others of whom it is impossible within these limits to find space to speak of.

PARTIAL REPORT TO THE KITTOCHTINNY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY. NEWSPAPER SECTION.

Linn Harbaugh, M. A. Foltz, James R. Gilmore, Bibliography Committee.  
**Franklin Repository.**

January 1, 1790. Established as "The Western Advertiser and Chambersburg Weekly Newspaper," William Davison, of Philadelphia. Fifteen shillings per year. Size, 10x16. Three columns to page.

1792 or 1793. Robert Harper became partner, continuing as such until death of Mr. Davison, in fall of 1793, when Mr. Harper became sole owner, and,

September 12, 1793. Change titled to Chambersburg Gazette, under which name it appeared until

April 25, 1796. It was then changed to Franklin Repository. \$2.25 per year. Between 1796-1798 Mr. Harper had as partner one Dover; soon dissolved.

1799-1800. Franklin Minerva. Vol. I, published by George Kenton Harper, is in possession of descendants of Thomas J. Porter, whose father was a native of Chambersburg. First issue, Feb. 2, 1799. Continued just one year.

1800-1840. George Kenton Harper became editor and proprietor of Franklin Repository. In 1815 changed from 3 to 4 columns to page; in 1815 to 5 columns; in 1830 to 6 columns, and in 1834, further enlarged.

1814. Mr. George K. Harper published a German paper in connection with Repository, called Der Redliche Register—The True Recorder, —in which a German printer named F. W. Schoepflin was associated. Soon after Mr. Schoepflin purchased the enterprise. Upon his death in 1825 Henry Ruby became its purchaser. He eventually sold the paper to Victor Scriba, who transferred it to Pittsburgh, where, adopting a new title, Freiheit's Freund, it achieved a large circulation. In 1824, John Deitz established a German paper, which passed out of existence in its second year.

January, 1840. Mr. Harper disposed of Franklin Repository to Joseph Pritts, Benjamin Oswald becoming associate editor until 1841. Mr. Harper has the record of longest continued ownership and editorial service of any who succeeded him, which lasted forty years. On account of indifferent postal arrangements for carrying the mails, from 1794 to 1828, the Harpers—Robert and George K.—employed their own post riders.

1828. Mr. Pritts established The Anti-Masonic Whig, which he continued until his purchase of Franklin Repository (1840), when the two papers were united under the name Repository and Whig.

1842. William H. Downey became proprietor of the Repository and Whig, continuing as such until

18'6. When he sold out to William Brewster. Mr. Pritts continued as editor and superintendent under both proprietorships until his death in 1848. In

1848, Messrs. John F. Denny, Hugh W. Reynolds and Daniel O. Gehr became the proprietors of the Repository and Whig, with Denny as editor.

February 1, 1849. Mr. Reynolds withdrew, the remaining partners conducting the paper until

May 1, 1849. When John W. Boyd, Hagerstown, and David E. Stover, Greencastle, became proprietors.

July 4, 1849. Henry A. Mish and Lewis A. Shoemaker established The Franklin Intelligencer. It was merged in Repository and Whig, 1851.

1852. Mr. Stover became sole proprietor of Repository and Whig.

May 1, 1852. Alexander K. McClure purchased a half interest in the paper, and in September became sole editor and proprietor. William I. Cook, business manager and local editor. Issued campaign paper called "The Charger, in 1852.

January 1, 1854. Franklin Repository entered its 65th year in greatly enlarged (quarto) form, containing 48 columns. \$1.75 per year; \$2 within the year.

1852. Robert P. Hazelet, who had for some time published a semi-monthly, called The Umnabus.

July 4, 1853. Title changed to The Transcript, and issued as an eight-page, 32 column, weekly. The Transcript was the first newspaper to appear in quarto form in Franklin County. \$1.50 per year:

October, 1854. Mr. Hazelet, although retaining a silent interest, disposed of The Transcript to George Eyster & Co., who converted it into an organ of the American or "Know-nothing," party.

January 1, 1855. The Transcript appeared in greatly enlarged quarto form, and during the year attained a big circulation. It had wide columns and the pages were much larger than those of Repository, but not so neat.

November, 1855. Washington Crooks and George Eyster, a new firm, was formed, and November 14, purchased the Repository and Whig. The two offices were united, and the name of the paper was changed to Repository and Transcript. The Transcript office, which was in the Noel (now Spirit) building, was moved to the second and third floors of the old Gehr building, (on the site of Valley Bank,) about 1st of December, 1855. The combined lists of subscribers and business of the offices made the enlistment one of the most prosperous in the Cumberland Valley. These changes in proprietorship nevertheless occurred during the following five or six years, furnished to the late J. N. Snider, Feb. 2, 1890, the record being made from files of Repository and Transcript, in Mr. Rankin's possession.

Owned by Washington Crooks and George Eyster, November 21, 1855 to May 21, 1856, under firm name of Crooks & Eyster.

Crooks, Eyster and A. N. Rankin, May 21, 1856 to Nov. 26, 1856. Firm name: Crooks, Eyster & Rankin.

Crooks, Eyster and H. Easton, Nov. 26, 1856 to Jan. 1, 1857. Firm name: Crooks, Eyster & Co.

Crooks, Eyster and Rankin, Jan. 1 to Feb. 11, 1857. Firm name: Crooks, Eyster & Co.

C. M. Burnett, John Rosenberg and A. N. Rankin, under firm name of G. H. Merklein & Co., Feb. 17, to July 20, 1857. (Wm. I. Cook, retired as local editor.)

Burnett, Rankin and Easton, under firm name of G. H. Merklein & Co., July 20, 1857 to Sept. 3, 1857.

Burnett, Rankin and Crooks, Sept. 3, 1857 to Feb. 3, 1858. Firm name: G. H. Merklein & Co.

Emanuel Kuhn becoming the purchaser of Mr. Crook's interest, it was still under the firm name of G. H. Merklein & Co., Feb. 3, 1858 to Nov. 1, 1860.

A. N. Rankin, Nov. 1, 1860 to Oct. 31, 1861.

1861. May 1 to July 31, Semi-Weekly issued Wednesdays and Saturdays, by Mr. Rankin. Discontinued because P. O. Department notified publisher that both issues would be charged for—one cent per copy—postage, even within the county.—Statement of Mr. Rankin. Valley Spirit also issued a Semi-Weekly which, for the same cause had an ephemeral existence.

Snively Strickler became the purchaser Oct. 31, 1861, and in

1863. Sold the establishment to A. K. McClure and H. S. Stoner, who restored the title to The Franklin Repository. Geo. O. Seilhamer, local editor. On the 19th of

April, 1861. George H. Merklein and P. Dock Frey, under the firm name of G. H. Merklein & Co., started the Semi-Weekly Dispatch.

June 1863. McClure and Stoner became the purchasers of the Semi-Weekly Dispatch, and merged it in Franklin Repository.

July 30, 1864. Office destroyed in Burning of Chambersburg. Loss \$8,549.47. Repository reappeared, size reduced to folio, 7 columns to page, on the 24th of August, the suspension covering three issues. The delay was occasioned by inability to receive power press and other equipment. Office re-established in Lecture room of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. In connection with Repository, a State campaign paper called The Old Flag was a lively side production, published until close of Presidential (Lincoln-McClellan) campaign of 1864.

July 1, 1865. The Repository Association was formed, with McClure and Stoner as editors and publishers. Incorporators: A. K. McClure, H. S. Stoner, J. W. Deal, F. S. Stumbaugh, D. O. Gehr, J. C. Austin.

May 30, 1868. McClure and Stoner retired, and Jere Cook and S. W. Hays became its editors and publishers.

July 1, 1870. Mr. Hays retired. H. S. Stoner took his place, and the paper was published by Cook and Stoner, with Mr. Cook as editor.

August 15, 1874. Major John M. Pomeroy became successor of Cook and Stoner, and editor of Repository, with Joseph Pomeroy as local editor and business manager.

November, 1876. The Saturday Local was started by Joseph Pomeroy & Co. Two years afterward it merged in Repository.

May 1, 1883. Major Pomeroy's Sons—John H. and A. Nevin—became partners in The Franklin Repository, under the firm name of John M. Pomeroy & Sons. Owing to ill health Major Pomeroy disposed of his interest to his sons, Dec. 1, 1884.

January, 1884. The new firm re-established the Daily edition of Repository, which, in the campaign of 1882 had an existence of six months.

August 1, 1891. John H. Pomeroy disposed of his interest in the Repository to his brother, A. N. Pomeroy, who since then, and at the present, is editor-in-chief of the paper and proprietor of the plant. The following gentlemen have served as city editors during the last thirty years:

James A. Hamilton, Nov. 1, 1884, to June 1886.

J. H. and A. N. Pomeroy, June 1, 1886, to Aug. 1, 1887.

L. Bert Eyster, Aug. 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1889.

Horace Bender, Aug. 1, 1889, to March, 1890.

John W. Hoke, March, 1890, to August, 1890.

James A. Hamilton, 1890, to date.

#### Public Opinion.

May 1, 1866. M. A. Foltz started job printing office.

July, 1866. Commenced publication of Country Merchant, a monthly business sheet, which,

July 20, 1869. Made way for Public Opinion, edited and published by Mr. Foltz, its founder, over 30 years. In politics Republican, \$1.50 per year; reduced to \$1 in 1896.

September 4, 1899. Disposed of plant to John M. Runk, who disposed of half-interest, Nov. 5, 1900, to John W. Hoke, Esq. H. C. Foltz, business manager and local editor.

March 20, 1901. Firm started morning daily edition. William G. Underwood, news editor.

January 24, 1902. Mr. Hoke purchased interest of Mr. Runk, and became sole editor and proprietor.

March 4, 1904. Associated with his brother, C. E., who became business manager, under firm name of Public Opinion Company, until establishment was purchased, (A. Nevin Detrich, local editor.)

Oct. 16, 1905. By Walter B. Gilmore and A. Nevin Detrich, with M. A. Foltz employed as associate editor, who retired as such June, 1903. Mr. Detrich retired from firm in 1906.

May 23, 1906. Henry V. Black became Mr. Detrich's successor, under firm name of Gilmore & Black, continuing as such until Dec. 1, 1906, when Mr. Black became sole owner, editor and proprietor. Ross K. Gilbert, who joined staff in 1905, since 1906, news editor.

February 1, 1912. Public Opinion passes into ownership of former District Attorney D. Edward Long, and former Register and Recorder S. A. Small. Long and Small, proprietors; Ross K. Gilbert, editor; H. C. Foltz, business manager; Herbert S. Foltz, advertising manager. Incorporated.

February 23, 1912. A deal was consummated by which the mechanical departments of the Public Opinion and People's Register were centralized, and the two newspapers published from one plant—in the Public Opinion building. With the mechanical departments will be centralized the three newspapers, the Daily Public Opinion, the Weekly Public Opinion and the Weekly People's Register, they will maintain their identity, and will be conducted and issued in the manner as heretofore. Messrs. Long and Small were joined in the incorporation plans by Morris Lloyd, owner of People's Register."

March 18, 1912. Charter granted for the incorporation of The Public Opinion Company; capital \$60,000. Officers and directors: D. Edward Long, President; Dr. J. H. Devor, vice president; S. A. Small, treasurer; H. C. Foltz, secretary; Morris Lloyd, general manager; Ross K. Gilbert, editor; Herbert S. Foltz, advertising manager.

#### Democratic Newspapers.

April 19, 1798. The first Democratic newspaper published in Franklin county was The Farmers' Register, established by Snowden and Mc-

Corele, April 19, 1798. It was not a success. In 1799 Mr. Snowden transferred office to Greensburg, where it was afterwards published. Mr. McCordle went to Philadelphia, where he established The Freeman's Journal in 1804.

About 1804-6. F. W. Schoeplin commenced the publication of a German paper; which must have been his first newspaper venture.

About 1806. The Franklin Republican was established by William Armour, Frederick Goeb, or Geib and Richard White, became his successors. They published two papers, one English and one German, Mr. White conducting the English part and Mr. Goeb the German. Title unknown. In 1808 John Hershberger became the successor of Goeb and White. Mr. Hershberger conducted The Franklin Republican as the Democratic organ of the county at the same time publishing the German paper formerly issued by Mr. Goeb. After a few years Mr. Hershberger sold both papers to James McFarland, by whom the German paper was discontinued.

About 1816 Mr. McFarland sold the Franklin Republican to John Sloan, who continued to publish it until his death, in 1831. Joseph Pritts, then an intense Democrat, some time after married the widow of Mr. Sloan, and thus obtained control of the office, continuing the paper in the interest of the Democratic party until 1834, when, becoming an Anti-Mason, he purchased the Anti-Masonic Whig, shortly before established by James Culbertson. Mr. Pritts united the two papers under a new title: The Chambersburg Whig. Having become the purchaser of The Franklin Repository, in 1840, the title of this merger was changed to Repository and Whig.

In 1831 The Franklin Telegraph, a new Democratic paper, was established by Henry Ruby and James Maxwell, the latter in six weeks disposing of his interest to Mr. Hatnick, who died nine months thereafter. As sole proprietor Mr. Ruby conducted the paper until 1840, when he disposed of it to Michael C. Brown and Hiram Kesey, who, in 1841, sold it to John Brand, when the name of the paper was changed to The Chambersburg Times. This record for the next six years has been furnished the compiler by Dr. D. W. Nead from bound files of the Times:

Vol. 1, No. 1.—August 16, 1841—John Brand.

Vol. 2, No. 40—May 15, 1842—Franklin G. May.

Vol. 5, No. 24—April 6, 1846—E. R. Powell, of West Chester, Pa.

The heading of No. 1 is The Chambersburg Times.

No. 2 is The Chambersburg Times and Democratic Republican Advocate.

No. 3 is The Chambersburg Times and Franklin Telegraph.

From Vol 1, No. 1. "Another Change."—The present number of our paper appears, as the public will observe, under the title of The Chambersburg Times. We had thought it proper, for several reasons, to make this change of the former title, (Franklin Telegraph) inasmuch as the circumstances attending the publication of the Telegraph, for the few months, were of such a nature, as to expressly warrant the observance of such a course. It is not deemed necessary to make known what these "circumstances" are, as the public generally is already aware of them. Our paper therefore, will henceforward bear the title we have selected for it.

Soon after the proprietorship of Mr. Powell, Alfred H. Smith became associated as a partner, and the title of the paper was changed to Cumberland Valley Sentinel.

In 1851. The Cumberland Valley Sentinel was purchased by Benjamin F. Nead and John Kinnear, with Joseph Nill, Esq., and Dr. Wm. H. Boyle, as editors.

July 1, 1852 The Sentinel was purchased by Cooper and Dechert and merged with Valley Spirit.

July, 1847. Valley Spirit was projected by John M. Cooper and Daniel Dechert. July, 1847, in Shippensburg. Removed to Chambersburg in July, 1848, when Daniel Dechert retired, and Peter S. Dechert became a member of the firm.

In 1857, For purposes of settlement, a change was made to Geo. H. Mengel & Co., without a real change of ownership.

In 1860, J. George Ripper purchased Mr. Cooper's interest, but held it only a short time, when it reverted to Mr. Cooper.

In 1862, Cooper and Dechert sold to H. C. Keyser and B. Y. Hamsher, William Kennedy, of the (new) Times, (elsewhere referred to) becoming an associate in the firm, when the title of the paper was changed to that of The Spirit and Times, and the firm name to B. Y. Hamsher & Co.

April 1864, Mr. Kennedy, who was the editor, retired, and the title of the paper restored to Valley Spirit.



July 30, 1864. Office destroyed in burning of Chambersburg, entailing a loss of \$4,431.83. Re-established with power press and complete equipment. Office temporarily in warehouse of Wunderlich & Nead.

In 1867, J. M. Cooper, William S. Stenger and Aug. Duncan became the purchasers of the paper.

In 1869, Mr. Cooper retired. Messrs. Duncan and Stenger, with Mr. Stenger as editor, continued as owners, until 1876, when the Spirit was purchased by J. C. Clugston, with John M. Cooper as editor.

In 1878, J. M. Wolfkill bought out Mr. Clugston, who in 1879, sold the establishment to John G. and D. A. Orr, when Mr. Cooper's connection with the paper as editor terminated.

In 1886. The Messrs. Orr purchased the daily Herald (established 1878) and The Franklin County Democrat. The Daily was changed from a morning to an afternoon paper and the combined enterprise merged into Valley Spirit, with C. W. Cremer, city editor, 1884-1888. (The Herald established by L. Wyeth and Daniel Kennedy, was sold to Hon. C. M. Duncan in 1882. A weekly was published for several years, when the title was changed to The Franklin County Democrat, with J. D. Ludwig, Esq., editor.

Incorporated July 5, 1890. Valley Spirit Publishing Company became its publishers with D. A. Orr as President of the corporation and William Kennedy, and C. W. Cremer as editors. Mr. Cremer purchased an interest in the establishment in 1891.

April 1, 1891. H. H. Woodal became associated with the paper. Mr. Kennedy retiring, and remained with it until 1895, as one of its Editors and Business Manager. Mr. Cremer continuing in his former capacity.

April 1, 1895. John G. Orr succeeded Mr. Woodal as Treasurer and Manager, with Geo. E. Reisner as Managing Editor. This arrangement continued until April 1, 1903.

April 1, 1903. The Company was re-organized with the following officers: D. A. Orr, President; J. P. McCullough, Treasurer; John Q. Bard, Secretary and Manager; George E. Reisner, Managing Editor. Mr. Cremer severed his connection with the paper in 1897.

July, 1910. The Company was re-organized under new ownership, as follows: Thos. J. Brereton, President; Arthur W. Gillan, Secretary; William Alexander, Treasurer; Geo. E. Reisner, Business Manager; Shirley J. Zarger, News Editor. Directors: Thos. J. Brereton; Arthur W. Gillan; William Alexander; Geo. E. Reisner; D. A. Orr.

August 10, 1888. D. M. Sheller and H. A. Disert established the Democratic News, and were its editors and proprietors. B. Y. Hamsher was an occasional editorial writer. In February, 1890, the interest of Mr. Disert was purchased by Mr. Sheller, who continues editor and sole proprietor. Office first floor, rear of Chambersburg Trust Co's. building.

May 30, 1895. H. H. Woodal established Franklin Review in building nearly opposite Miller's hotel, West Market street. After short existence it was purchased by Peoples Register.

January 1, 1876. Centennial Register established by Rev. J. G. Schaff. Office in basement of residence, 274 S. Second street.

January 1, 1877. Name changed to People's Register. Moved to 2nd floor Burket building in 1882. After death of founder in September, 1881, the paper passed into the hands of sons, Motte L. and Bruce H. Room in White building leased in 1893, after an occupancy of 5 years of Stouffer building, North Main street. 1879-'80 Daily edition issued, and again in 1887-'90, when enterprise was discontinued. On account of failing health Motte L. disposed of his interest to Bruce H., who also became purchaser of Franklin Review from H. H. Woodal, merging Review in Register. The new owner disposed of a half-interest to J. H. Ledy in 1897, the partnership lasting three years, when the firm disposed of the plant to J. E. Roberts, Camden, N. J., a Mr. Bowen becoming manager and Mr. Evans local editor. The present editor and proprietor, Morris Lloyd, became the purchaser of the plant April 1, 1901.

February 23, 1912. Public Opinion and People's Register centralized; published from one plant in Public Opinion building.

Notable Publication House. July 18, 1835. First issue of The Weekly Messenger in Chambersburg. Established as a Monthly at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 1, 1827, under the title of The Magazine of the German Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer, Professor in Theological Seminary, editor. In 1829. With Seminary removed to York, Pa.

In 1832. Name changed to The Messenger of the German Reformed Church, and changed from magazine to newspaper form.

In 1834. Last year of publication in York, appeared as semi-monthly.

July 18, 1835. Transferred to Chambersburg, and thereafter issued as The Weekly Messenger, Rev. B. S. Schneck, editor. Printed under con-

tract in office of Joseph Pritts, two years, then under new contract in office of Telegraph, Henry Ruby, proprietor.

In January, 1840, Leased first floor Masonic Hall, and purchasing presses, material, etc., established its own plant Rev. Samuel R. Fisher becoming associate editor and assistant to Dr. Schneck.

In 1843, Purchased Masonic building and added bindery to equipment.

In 1844, Synod placed publication interests of the Church in hands of Publication Board, Hon. Henry Ruby, superintendent. Owing to business embarrassments Mr. Ruby, as superintendent, could not overcome, at meeting of Synod, 1848, Rev. Moses Kieffer and Drs. Schneck and Fisher formed a partnership to carry on the business and pay the debts. Business grew and required increased facilities. Title of paper changed to The German Reformed Messenger, December, 1848.

In 1851, Firm installed Adams steam power press for book and newspaper work. Besides press work for Messenger, Kirchenzeitung, periodicals and books of the Church, press work of the several secular newspapers of Chambersburg was obtained, continuing from 1852 to July 30, 1864.

In 1859, Masons repurchased building, and firm having purchased Mansion House property, on Diamond, moved plant therein. In all of its appointments it was well adapted for the extensive business it enjoyed.

In 1863, Firm reconveyed plant to Church, when it was again placed in hands of a Publication Board. The loss to Church on account of Confederate burning of Chambersburg, July 30, 1864, was \$35,000, not including real estate. The vacant lot afterwards sold for \$7,100.00. The Board refused to rebuild, and the work of the Church has since been done under contract in Philadelphia, with offices in the new Publication House, 15th and Race streets, Philadelphia. Rev. Benjamin Bausman was associate editor of The Messenger, 1859-'61, and editor-in-chief, 1862, when he retired, upon unanimous call to accept pastorate of Zion's Reformed Church, Chambersburg.

The Mercersburg Review, established in Mercersburg, 1849, was transferred to Publication House, Chambersburg, in 1853, and The Guardian, established in 1850, was transferred in 1863. Nearly all of Church work at large was concentrated to Publication House in Chambersburg.

The Christliche Herold, established by Dr. Schneck in Gettysburg, Pa., was transferred to Chambersburg in 1840, and the name changed to "Christliche Zeitschrift. Dr. Schneck in a short time changed its name to Reformirte Kirchenzeitung. He continued its editor until 1864, with the exception of an interval of five years, 1852-'57, when it was edited by Rev. Samuel Miller.

#### Other Enterprises.

1833. The Messenger and Recorder, is the title of a paper that was printed in Chambersburg in 1833, which must have had a short existence. It was "pledged to no party—trammelled by no sect—consecrated to the cause of Evangelical Truth." Only a part of the sheet is in existence, in which the trial of the Reverend George Duffield for heresy, appears, the heading of the paper being over date of Chambersburg, Thursday, April 25, 1833. It was handed to the compiler by Leonard Florig, of this place, May 12, 1908.

In 1854, Kell and Kinnard started an educational monthly, called The Tutor and Pupil, which had an ephemeral existence.

In April 1858, R. P. Hazlet and David A. Wertz started The Independent, April 1859, sold to William I. Cook and P. Dock Frey, October 7, 1859 M. A. Foltz purchased interest of Mr. Cook, the firm standing Frey & Foltz, with Dr. Samuel G. Lane as editor, and the name of the paper changed to The Times.

August 31, 1860, William Kennedy and Jacob Sellers purchased the paper and converted it into an organ of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party. It merged in Valley Spirit in 1862, and the name of the combination for about two years was The Spirit and Times, when that of Valley Spirit was restored.

1869-'70. P. Dock Frey, H. B. Hatnick and Fred J. Keller started a Monthly called The Silver Cornet, under the firm name of P. D. Frey & Co. Mr. Keller was a composer of music for bands and edited The Cornet, assisted by his associates. It was printed in the office or Public Opinion, and starting with the September number, continued seven months.

#### Waynesboro Newspapers.

April 21, 1843. Waynesboro Circular. Organized with C. Crate as editor and proprietor. Published every Saturday on an imperial sheet, \$2.00 per annum. Four pages, 15 x 20. Discontinued after a year or two...

In 1847. The Waynesboro Gazette was established by Mr. Crate, which also had a short existence.

March 13, 1847. Village Record, established by David O. Blair. William Blair (no relation) shortly after became part owner, but later disposed of his interest to the original proprietor, who disposed of the office some time after to his former partner William Blair, who continued its publisher and editor for forty years. After his death the paper was conducted by his estate for four years. Neutral is politics.

In 1895, I. E. Yost became the purchaser of The Village Record.

1876. The Keystone Gazette. Established by J. C. West and W. J. C. Jacobs, publishers and proprietors. Democratic in politics.

In 1878, Henry Trayer purchased interest of Mr. Jacobs. West and Trayer conducted the paper for two years longer, when in 1880, S. M. Robinson became its owner and publisher.

In 1882, N. B. Martin purchased the Gazette, and in connection with James E. Fisher, conducted it as an independent paper.

January 1, 1885, James B. Fisher purchased Mr. Martin's interest, and became editor and proprietor.

March 1886. Major D. B. Martin assumed control with James B. Fisher as manager and N. Bruce Martin, as editor. Subsequently N. B. Martin disposed of his entire interest to D. B. Martin.

In 1893. With his son, N. Bruce Martin, Esq., Major Martin established the Blue Ridge Zephyr, and continued the proprietor and manager until November 22, 1906. When the establishment was purchased by I. E. Yost, who merged the office into The Record. C. W. Cremer, editor.

August 5, 1901. Daily and Weekly Herald. Published by Waynesboro Printing Co. E. W. Washabaugh, President; E. E. Foust, Secretary and Treasurer. Various changes in directorate of company have been made. The present officers are: Dr. J. C. Criswell, President; W. T. Omwake, Esq., Vice President; J. H. Stoner, Secretary and Treasurer; H. B. Reiley, editor. Mr. Reily retired October 1, 1913, to help in the establishment of a new morning paper in Uniontown. He was succeeded by N. Bruce Martin, Esq., founder of the Blue Ridge Zephyr and Daily Record.

March 1, 1905. R. C. Gordon purchased the Waynesboro Record and Blue Ridge Zephyr from I. E. Yost.

March 23, 1906. The Waynesboro Record Co. becomes publisher of the Waynesboro Record and the Blue Ridge Zephyr, with R. C. Gordon, President. The present officers of the Record Co. are: R. C. Gordon, President; Elmer J. Cook, Esq., Secretary; H. C. Gordon, Treasurer, C. W. Cremer, Editor.

#### Greencastle Newspapers.

About 1845-'46. Conococheague Herald. Established in Greencastle under auspices of Mormon settlement on McLanahan farm, near town, by E. Robinson, printer.—(McCauley's History of County Vol 2, 1878, p. 267.) brief existence.

August, 1848. Conococheague Herald. Revived by E. Robinson, who was its publisher. After a few months, Charles Martin (about the 1st of December, 1848) became the owner of the Herald. A year later, in 1849, to Elliot B. Detrich.

A. N. Rankin became Mr. Martin's successor, who disposed of the paper

In 1853, Mr. Detrich changed the name of the paper to Franklin Intelligencer, and in 1855 to Franklin Gazette. Upon Mr. Detrich's death, in 1857, The paper passed into the hands of James McCrory and Boliver Bonner, who became editors and proprietors, and changed the name of the paper from Franklin Gazette to The Ledger. Upon the death of Mr. Bonner in 1860, Snively Strickler associated with Mr. McCrory, under the firm name of Strickler & McCrory, who changed the title of the paper to The Pilot. About one year later Mr. Strickler retired from the firm, and Mr. McCrory, after conducting the office several years disposed of it to Robert and William W. Crooks, Jr. They were succeeded in 1866, by Rev. James R. Gaff and M. D. Reymor, who changed the name of the paper to Valley Echo. The same year Colonel B. F. Winger became its purchaser, with George E. Haller as publisher and local editor.

January 6, 1876, George E. Haller became editor and proprietor, and continued as such until his death.

May 1889. Following the death of Geo. Haller the Valley Echo was sold to Geo. W. Atherton, Esq., who with Chas W. Gaff as local editor, continued to issue the paper until April 1, 1891, When Mr. Atherton disposed of the paper to Chas. W. Gaff.

October 31, 1891. Pilot re-established by Fred Palmer and J. H. Strine.

September 13, 1893. Valley Echo and Pilot purchased by Hon. William C. Kreps and consolidated under name of Echo-Pilot.

November 14, 1901. Echo-Pilot purchased from Hon. William C. Kreps by Geo. M. Heilman and William J. Patton, Esq.

April 10, 1908 Interest of Geo. M. Heilman sold to William J. Patton, Esq.

In 1876 Colonel B. F. Winger established Greencastle Press, J. C. Seacrest becoming associate in management and editorial work. Mr. R. Davison managing editor.

1890. Blanche Winger, local editor, A. E. Shirey, local editor. D. Z. Shirey was at one time editor of the Press.

October 1912. Purchased by Miah D. and Charles C. Kauffman, sole owners and proprietors. Editor-in-chief, Christopher C. Kauffman. Title changed to Greencastle Press & Kauffman Bros. News.

#### **Mercersburg Journal.**

1842. The Mercersburg Visitor established. (Weekly) Published by McKinstry & Doyle.

About 1845. After graduating at Marshall College, David J. Schnebley, a native of Hagerstown, Md., (born Feb. 6, 1818), purchased the Visitor, and changed its name to Mercersburg Journal, which he edited about four years. Mr. Schnebley went West in 1850; engaged in editorial work for various newspapers; Aug. 12, 1850, had charge and next year purchased Spectator publishing some until 1855; 1861, at Walla Walla connected with Union Statesman and other papers; 1881, purchased Ellenburg (Kas.) Localizer 1898 sold Localizer to F. D. Schnebley; died Jan. 5, 1901; vigorous writer to the last.—Ellensburg Localizer.

185— Mr. Baxter in possession of Mercersburg Journal.

185— Perry A. Rice, Esq., graduate of Marshall College, 185—, successor of Mr. Baxter.

185— John A. Hyssong, Esq., at the same time that he was proprietor of Journal, became owner of a journalistic venture called The Leaf; 1856, owner of Fulton Republican, McConnellsburg.

1861-'62. Name of Journal, under proprietorship of J. R. Haldeman and D. O. Elair, changed to Good Intent.

September 18, 1863. Bradley & Co. sold (name of Journal restored it is supposed) to J. F. Cummins & Co.

1863. Same year, date unknown, M. J. Slick, of Leitersburg, Md., purchased the Journal, and was its editor and proprietor for thirty-six years except three years, 1885-'87, when the late George Hornbraker was associated with him, and from August, 1864 to May, 1866, when he (Mr. Slick) served an enlistment in the 17 P. Cav. During his absence, office in care of D. E. Metcalf, now resident of Mercersburg.

June, 1899. Mr. Slick disposed of the Journal to A. C. McKibben, of McConnellsburg, who was its publisher less than one year.

In 1900, George W. Skinner became the owner and continued it as The Journal Publishing Co. with J. Clark Rankin, Esq., as editor, until 1902, and later, until 1904, with S. M. Robinson, now deceased, as editor and business manager.

October 1, 1904. The present owner, Geo. A. Fleming, came into possession.

#### **Highway of Holiness.**

November, 1874. Highway of Holiness established (Monthly magazine). A United Brethren publication, Chambersburg, Pa. 24 pp.

December, 1875. Published in Baltimore, Md. Rev. J. P. Anthony, editor; Rev. B. G. Huber, publishing agent, 8 pp. 30 cents per year. (The editor and publishers being itinerant ministers in the U. B. Church, were moved to different fields of labor.)

March, 1876. Published at New Cumberland, Pa.

December, 1876. Enlarged to 16 pp., and price advanced to 50 cents per year.

May, 18— Published at Shippensburg, Pa. Bishop N. Castle, Philomath, Oregon, became its editor, with Rev. B. G. Huber as managing editor and publishing agent.

April 1, 1880. Removed to Chambersburg. Published from office of Public Opinion. Enlarged to 32 pp. Rev. B. G. Huber, editor and publishing agent. Publication continued in Chambersburg six years, when Highway of Holiness Association disposed of it to Rev. Huber, who published it in newspaper form one year, then sold to G. K. Little, of Iowa, when Mr. Huber moved to Kansas.

#### **Industrial News, Scotland.**

1895. John H. Pomeroy was appointed instructor of printing in the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland, Franklin county, Pa.

February, 1896. Issued first number of "Industrial School News. Published semi-monthly, to furnish pupils opportunity to learn the printing trade. Edited by Mr. Pomeroy. Boys and girls contributors. 5 col., quarto, with 18 in. col. Office equipped with presses and job printing material.

September 1, 1910. John H. Pomeroy having resigned, Edwin V. Frey was appointed his successor, assuming the duties of his position Sept. 1, 1910.

1903. Pennsylvania Grange News, published by the Pennsylvania State Grange William T. Creasy, editor-in-chief, Catawissa, Pa.; Publication office, Chambersburg, Pa. Printed in Opinion Register office. Established, 1903.

1871. Park's Floral Magazine, established by Geo. W. Park, Fannettsburg, 1871. Now published at La Park, Lancaster county, Pa. One of the most extensive establishments in that county. The Annual and Magazine circulation of Mr. Park's publications are unrivalled.

In 1886. John A. McAllen started Path Valley News at Fannettsburg, which had an existence of three years, and was discontinued.

#### **Concord.**

1861. J. W. C. Goshorne started paper at Concord; after several months transferred to Western town.

#### **Mont Alto Sanatorium.**

April, 1908. Spunk. Published monthly by the patients of the Pennsylvania State Sanatoria, by Spunk Publishing Company, Mont Alto, Pa. "A pleasant tonic redolent of Fresh air and fragrant pines, prescribed for those who are down, but refuse to be counted out."

#### **Sundry Enterprises.**

In 1840. Geo. H. Merklein, associated with S. D. Brown, published campaign paper, which supported Harrison and Tyler. and bore the title, Tilt Hammer.

1864. In Presidential campaign of 1864, McClure and Stoner, editors of Repository, issued a campaign paper The Old Flag, which had a circulation of 4,000 in the State.

186— In late '60's, How to make the Farm Pay, established by Geo. A. Deitz. Discontinued after existence of several years.

February 6, 1868. Farm Journal, established by H. S. Gilbert. Discontinued Nov. 1869.

February, 1885. The News Letter, established by R. Ed. Hazelet, W. E. Hamsher and Bruce Henderson. Weekly (Saturday). Sold at 5 cents a copy by newsboys. Circulation, 1,600.

June 1885. Changed to ownership of Wm. E. Hamsher and Bruce Henderson, who continued the enterprise about three months, when The News Letter was discontinued.

1904. The Bulletin of The Cumberland Valley Medical Association. Annual. Edited and issued by the Secretary of the Association. John J. Coffman, M. D., Scotland, Pa.

1807. Franklin Mirror.

1837. The Oleo and Museum of Mirth.

About 1840. The Signal, by Brown & Winters.

1840-'43. Kuhn Fanger, a German paper, by Adam Reineman.

— Freiheits Friend, by Victor Tariba.

## KITTOCHTINNY EVENTS

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RECEPTION AT RAGGED EDGE.

Upon invitation of President M. C. Kennedy, of the C. V. R. R., the members of The Kittochtinny Historical Society attended a reception at his home, Ragged Edge, Saturday afternoon, June 29, 1912, from 1.30 to 4.30 p. m. A delightful occasion, as usual.

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RECEPTION AT ELDESLIE.

On invitation of Irvin C. Elder, Esq., President of The Kittochtinny Historical Society, members attended a reception at Elderslie, Thursday afternoon, October 31, 1912, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Mr. Elder, also members of the Franklin County Bar, and others, as guests, forming quite an assembly. The mountainside was gorgeous in its livery of autumn, and a view of the landscape from the mansion quite charming.

Host and hostess were assisted by Mrs. T. B. Kennedy, Sr., Mrs. M. C. Kennedy, Mrs. T. B. Kennedy, Jr., and Miss Yoe.

Initial steps were taken by the Society for a proper observance of Sosqui-Centennial of Chambersburg, in 1914, as suggested by Hon. J. Allan Blair, D. D.

Henry Shumaker Nixon was elected a member of the Society.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY, NOV. 14, 1912.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE—"STUART'S RAID."

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BY HON. B. M. NEAD.

When Mr. Nead stepped upon the platform of the High School Auditorium, at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, November 14, 1912, the distinguished historian was given quite an ovation by an assembly that filled the gallery and auditorium. It was composed of leading citizens, educators, students of the High School, and many of the younger set—ladies and gentlemen—of Chambersburg, entirely in sympathy with the speaker from the beginning, as evidenced by the rounds of applause given. The lantern—one of the best in town—operated by the Rev. John Allan Blair, showed the pictures perfectly and without a hitch throughout the evening.

Mr. Nead has a deep voice that could easily be heard in all parts of the large auditorium, with oratorical powers both natural and acquired. Frequent applause greeted his reference to local affairs and to the sterling character of our citizens of war times. The pupils of the schools showed their loyalty and patriotism by applauding a number of the pictures.

The theme of the lecture covers so wide a field of details that it is impossible, in any report of it, to do more than give a synopsis of the story told of the military movements, incidents and local happenings woven into it. Its general title, "A Borderland Home in War Times," comprehends a very wide field indeed, but it was limited and qualified by the sub-title, "On the Eve of Antietam"—"First Confederate Raid Into Pennsylvania," to which series of incidents the talk was confined.

In opening reference was made to the desire inherent in most people, from time immemorial, to hear and talk about martial events, and the disposition, unfortunately not

too common, to gather and preserve historical data. A warm tribute was paid to the people of Chambersburg who in the early days fostered the literary spirit, during the chaos of War kept that spirit alive, and were active in preserving historical data. The little body of distinguished men who were the heart of the Reformed Church propaganda, at Mercersburg and Chambersburg, were referred to and proper credit given to certain of our local historians of today, mention being made of Hon. M. A. Foltz and Linn Harbaugh, Esq., who having imbibed the proper spirit from that early source; each of whom, with unselfish purpose, is "planting a tree the fruits of which he never expects to see" —gathering important information for posterity.

The outline of history began with the pointing out of the fact that this portion of the Cumberland Valley, geographically has been from the earliest times, the great gateway into the Southland; a situation which was patent to State and Federal military authorities, when the war broke out. Chambersburg was a natural place of rendezvous for troops upon the Southward march. A description followed of our home town as a Military Camp in 1861. Scenes and incidents of that period were depicted. Early Fridays of the war seemed to be Chambersburg's most unfortunate days. The sojourn here of General Robert Patterson and his little army, and its departure to the front, were referred to. These followed an account of the days of suspense and the nights of vigil in that time of intense excitement which preceeded the battle of Antietam; of the incumbency here of Asst. Adjutant General McClaire, the military movements in the valley, the campaign of the Anderson Cavalry, the movements and thrilling scouting adventures of Captain William J. Palmer, who commanded the Anderson Troop; the deeds of his expert telegraph operator, William B. Wilson, and the valuable information furnished to the government by him; the final capture of Capt. Palmer and his confinement in Libbey prison, and his escape.

A brief account was then given of the excitement and the condition of affairs here when the tide of war turned



northward, and Lee met McClellan on the field of Antietam, which was followed by a description of some of the salient features of that great struggle.

The lecturer then went on to tell how the first fruitful seeds of disaster and trouble were sown for our people through the storing in the town, by the order of the Federal government an invoice of contraband supplies, large quantities of arms, ammunitions and other munitions of war.

Then the first acquaintance with the Confederate General L. E. B. Stuart was made at his camp in Virginia on the 8th day of October, 1862. From his camp there is followed upon his expedition into Pennsylvania to Mercersburg, to Chambersburg and back to Virginia, point by point, from the rendezvous of the picked men at Darkesville, Va., on the 9th, his crossing of the Potomac on the early morning of the 10th, his capture of the signal station in Maryland on Fairview Heights; his investment of Mercersburg and the sad plight of the citizens there, his press-gang work among the horses of the farmers of this county, his capture of Chambersburg and the destruction of property and government stores there. The withdrawal of his forces from Chambersburg. His retreat through the mountain passes to the Emmittsburg Road and thence to the Potomac. The meeting with the Federal Generals Pleasanton and Stoneman at White's Ford. How his men clad in Federal uniforms "played horse" with Pleasanton. The brisk little battle at the Ford. The inability of the Federals to prevent his crossing. His safe return to Virginia and arrival at his camp, bringing with him over 1000 of the best horses of the Pennsylvania farmers, and other spoil, and beaming with the satisfaction over the thought that he had gone over 100 miles, through the enemy's country, encircled the Army of the Potomac, and done no inconsiderable damage to Federal government stores, and destroyed a quantity of Yankee property, getting safely home again, as he reported "without the loss of a single man."

An interesting incident of the lecture was the exhibition by the speaker of **the little telegraph** re-lay instru-

ment of W. Blair Gilmore, our enterpid war telegraph operator, which had been used by him in his dangerous venture of sending military information to Harrisburg, under the very noses of the enemy. The instrument is the property of Mrs. W. S. Hoerner, Mr. Gilmore's daughter, who kindly lent it for the occasion. At the close of the war, the citizens of Chambersburg presented Mr. Gilmore with a valuable service of plate as a slight token of this appreciation of the valuable services of a public nature which he had performed.

A brief business meeting of the Kittochtinny Historical Society was held previous to the lecture, at which James A. Kell, of Germantown, Pa., was elected a non-resident member.

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## SIDELIGHTS.

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From The Local Press.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON WAS A GENTLEMAN.

One of Colonel McClure's little stories of Stuart's raid is as follows:

"In a short time the large square of the town was filled with soldiers in gray, the first our people had ever seen in fighting force. In crossing the street to my office through a crowd of the enemy I was tapped on the shoulder, and, turning around, I recognized Hugh Logan, who was a Franklin county man, and to whom I had rendered some professional service when he was a resident of the county. His exclamation was: 'Why, Colonel, what are you doing here? Don't you know that Stuart has orders to arrest a number of civilians, and you among them, and that we have half a dozen with us now, including Mr. Rice, of Mercersburg?' I answered that I had not been informed of that interesting fact. He advised me quietly to get out of the way, and I reminded him that I was a commissioned officer,

and that under my agreement with General Hampton I assumed that I would be entitled to parole if arrested. His answer was unpleasantly significant. He said, 'If you are arrested and reach Hampton, he will parole you, for he's a gentleman; but Jeb Stuart wants you, and I am not certain that he would release you on parole.'

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Within the ranks of General "Jeb" Stuart's famous cavalry there was many a young southern boy who had not yet tasted the real bitterness of warfare. At the time of his raid into Pennsylvania, General Stuart himself was only twenty-nine years old, his cavalry had been in a large measure successful in nearly every engagement with the Union forces. The Confederacy was on the top wave of a successful war. The young southern troopers were light-hearted, imbued with the notions of chivalry and romance which they had learned at many a tournament and fox chase on the plantations of the south. They found in the Cumberland valley a far richer and fairer land than their own.

Whatever may be said of the leaders of rebellion, there was no treason or longing for revenge in the hearts of these youthful warriors. It is true that many of them became veterans in the fierce engagements with Union cavalry around Richmond in the tottering days of the Confederacy, but in the days of Stuart's first raid, they were the happy, venturesome boys of the south flushed with success, and eagerly seeking a new hazard of fortune.

Many of them would almost gleefully lead one or more horses from the stable of an astonished and indignant farmer, under the authority of the Confederate government, and would shrink from stealing a pin in times of peace.

This, however, does not apply to all in the ranks. Active war is not a parlor game, and it had reached a stage in 1862 when the iron heel was already tramping heavily and the real bitterness of the struggle was rapidly coming on,

as many of our older citizens stand ready to affirm. The holiday attitude of Stuart's raid through Franklin County was soon to take on a more serious form, and Americans north and south were ere long to learn that:

"To murder thousands takes a specious name,  
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame."

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The observance of fiftieth anniversaries relating to Civil War events will not be neglected in Franklin County. Hon. B. M. Nead, under the auspices of the Kittochtinay Historical Society, will inaugurate the movement by presenting an illustrated talk upon events surrounding Stuart's raid. Mr. Nead not only disclaims the idea of a formal lecture, but suggests the plan of having short talks by persons who had actual experience on that eventful 10th day of October, 1862, by way of supplement to his historical outline.

All this, together with the pictures which Mr. Nead has taken a great deal of time and trouble to secure, will form a most surprising occasion of instruction and entertainment for both old and young, free to the general public.

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Daniel Shaffer, a bright and cheerful little tailor, of Mercersburg, was one of the citizen prisoners captured in Stuart's raid and taken to Libby prison. Somewhere on the road to Chambersburg one of the Confederates' cavalrymen received an injury to his foot and was unable to ride. Uncle Danny Shaffer was ordered to mount the injured man's horse. Up to that time he had been heroically making his way up hill and down upon a bare-backed horse. This order came as a distinct promotion for him and he said that the people of Chambersburg must have thought he was "one of them," as he had the regulation army saddle and bridle, and two big horse pistols, one on each side of the saddle in front as he rode into town.

Interest in the exciting events of fifty years ago increases as the time draws near for Mr. Nead's illustrated lecture on Stuart's raid. A number of our older citizens have been brushing away the cobwebs of half a century, and are recalling little incidents and personal experiences of that war-like day in October, 1862.

Teachers and many of the younger peoples of Chambersburg are looking forward to Thursday, November 14, with much interest.

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When the school directors were addressed upon the subject of an observance of the 50th anniversary of Stuart's Raid, with an open meeting of the historical society in the high school auditorium, they gave unanimous consent for the use of the building. It was pointed out that Mr. Nead's historical sketch, illustrated with true pictures of that eventful day, would prove to be of great educational value, and that all of our people, young and old, ought to have the opportunity to attend at a place where the best advantages could be offered.

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Arrangements have about been completed for the illustrated lecture on Stuart's Raid, in the high school auditorium, on Thursday evening. Rev. John Allan Blair will furnish and operate the lantern, which is one of the finest instruments of the kind in Chambersburg. Much interest has been aroused among our citizens both young and old, and no doubt Mr. Nead will be greeted by a large audience.

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Mr. M. A. Foltz, Chambersburg, Pa.—Permit me to thank you for the courteous invitation of the Kittochtinny Historical Society to me and to the Faculty of Wilson College, to attend the meeting on the fourteenth day of November. I will convey your invitation to the Faculty, and I hope that a number of us may be able to come in to this interesting meeting.

Very sincerely yours,  
November 6, 1912.

ANNA J. McKEAG.

The members of the Afternoon Club accept with pleasure the cordial invitation of the Kittochtinny Historical Society to attend their open meeting, to be held in the High School Auditorium, on Thursday evening, November the fourteenth, at eight o'clock.

MARY C. SHERRARD,  
Secretary.

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The Woman's Club of Mercersburg appreciate the courtesy of the Executive Committee of the Kittochtinny Historical Society in extending the kind invitation to attend the open meeting on Thursday night. We regret very much that the ladies of the Presbyterian Church are holding a bazaar on the same night. All of our members are not Presbyterians, but there is such church unity in our town that many of our members who might have accepted your invitation, will not feel that they should be away.

I hope, however, that some may decide to go.

Again thanking you most heartily, I remain,

Yours most cordially,

SADIE M. PARKER,  
President Woman's Club.

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Mr. Nead is a native of mother Antrim, but Chambersburg has always claimed him as a citizen, notwithstanding the fact that Harrisburg has been his home since 1875. He graduated at Yale in 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1872, at Chambersburg, and practiced his profession here until 1875, after which he was employed in the office of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania. He served on the Cooper Tax Commission, and on the commission of expert accountants appointed by Governor Pattison, in 1883, to devise a new system of keeping the accounts of the State.

In 1894 he was appointed receiver of the Middletown National Bank, a difficult and responsible task. Mr. Nead has turned aside from his law practice at times, and by the

way of recreation, has rendered much literary and historical service to the community and State. He is the author of Sketches of Early Chambersburg, A Guide to County Officers, Early Government of Pennsylvania, a history of Waynesboro, and many historical sketches.

Perhaps the most unique production from his pen on the subject of hidden sources of friction. Some of the more important points of agreement between "The Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo," and "The Seats of the Mighty," in which he smites Sir Gilbert Parker with the deadly parallel and convicts him of the rankest kind of plagiarism. It is by far the keenest piece of literary revelation ever produced by a Pennsylvanian. Mr. Nead is an enthusiastic member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, and has contributed largely to its success literary, historical and otherwise.

*Regular Meeting, January 30, 1913.*

## THE JUBILEE OF EMANCIPATION.

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BY A. J. W. HUTTON.

The large assembly of guests and members of the society at the hospitable mansion of Dr. W. F. Skinner, East Market street, made the social hour, after the reading of Mr. Hutton's paper, pass all too quickly. The paper was the interesting theme of conversation for the remainder of the evening. In the regular discussion, Mr. McIlvaine said that he was present at one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and described the contrast in their appearance. Lincoln was a tall, lank figure, while Douglas was far below the average height. He was known as the "little giant."

At the business meeting President Elder read a letter from Col. Gilmore, who, on account of ill health, handed in his resignation, which was on motion accepted. Dr. Martin referred to the retiring secretary's valuable services to the society, and his fine executive ability in the various positions he filled in the society during the past fifteen years. Messrs. Brereton, Foltz and McIlvaine also spoke the society's regrets.

The meeting was attended by 28 members and 35 guests, and was in every essential a success.

Mr. Brereton presented to the society, for which he received a vote of thanks, a volume entitled "The Journal of a Two-Months' Tour," etc., by Charles Beatty, 1778.

Henry Shumaker Nixon was appointed secretary of the evening.

### *Members of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

At one of our meetings last year, I had the timidity to refer to the fact that the year 1913 would be memorable as marking the half century of progress in the history of our nation following some events which are now admitted to have been epochal. I further made the suggestion that a paper be read commemorative of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and immediately the honor was thrust upon me, I presume as a penalty for my suggestion.

My paper this evening, accordingly, is entitled "The Jubilee of Emancipation," and I am reminded of this title by the appropriate words of the BOOK OF BOOKS. "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year., and proclaim liberty through out *all* the land unto the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a



jubilee unto you." Lev. 25-10. Verily, we can say with the Law Giver of old, the year of 1913 is indeed a jubilee year in the history of our country. It commemorates, not only the fiftieth anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, but likewise the half century since the bloody assaults upon Vicksburg, the New York draft riots, the death of Stonewall Jackson, the invasion of Lee into Pennsylvania followed by the terrific three-days' struggle at Gettysburg and the Fall of Vicksburg. These are a few of the tragic events that engaged the attention of our country fifty years ago. It is not my purpose this evening to be tedious and to burden you with a recital of that with which you are familiar and if not, may read for yourselves in more polished style in the innumerable books of history relating to this period, yet like one who tells an oft told tale for very love thereof, I may be pardoned if I just touch in passing some of the salient features in that wonderful story of the struggle for human liberty and freedom, a struggle that had its final culmination in that event which historians by universal concession place second only to the Declaration of Independence.

Above the mantel piece in the library of my late father's residence there hangs the print of a famous painting, a picture much prized by my father and to which he often drew my attention. The figures of that picture stand out for the most part in bold relief. There is no trace of indecision depicted upon the countenance of any of that famous group of eight men. I refer to the well known painting by Carpenter portraying the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before his Cabinet by the great War President. With the mutations and vicissitudes of time some of the names of those heroic actors have perhaps escaped the memory of even those who lived in those stirring times. Could any of you name the famous eight? There are, however, four of the figures whose names it would be hard to efface from gracious memory, whose activities in the memorable struggle of the North and the South were so great, so dramatic, and whose labors contributed so seriously to the preservation of the

Union, that the earnest citizen and patriot would indeed be remiss if he should forget the names of Lincoln, Seward, Stanton and Chase.

The central figure of the group in the painting is the President with the memorable document he has been reading in his hands,

“This man, whose homely face you look upon,  
Was one of nature’s masterful, great men;  
Born with strong arms that unfought battles won;  
Direct of speech and cunning with the pen.  
Chosen for large designs, he had the art  
Of winning with his humor, and he went  
Straight to his mark, which was the human heart;  
Wise, too, for what he could not break he bent.”

I take it, that the chief purpose served by a paper such as I read and upon such an occasion is to refresh our memories and bring again to mind subjects concerning which perhaps we have not thought in a long time. Our age is a busy one, feverish with the throbbing of manifold activities, we have very, very little time for reflection and I feel that a review of a few historical facts will be of benefit to us.

Our forefathers, indignant at the imposition of taxes upon them by the British Crown laid without their consent declared upon a certain memorable occasion and with all the vehemence of their several natures the following truths—, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

There was existent in the colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence slavery of Africans as a domestic institution, consequently our worthy grandsires have ever and anon been accused of more or less hypocrisy in the application of some of their self-evident propositions, others have excused the apparent inconsistency between the above quoted declarations and the institution of then existing slavery upon the ground that they were simply rhetorical flour-

ishes, and one high authority avers that they are merely "glittering generalities." However, unfortunately, for the peace of our country, there always was and I believe always will be a considerable body of citizenship, possible more or less deluded, but nevertheless always very insistent and often troublesome in their insistence that these social self-evident truths were exactly what they were said to be and should be consequently strictly applied. So we find in the framing of the Constitution of the United States that these turbulent persons were apparently in evidence, for, says James G. Blaine in his *Twenty Years of Congress*, "The compromises on the slavery question, inserted in the Constitution, were among the essential conditions upon which the Federal Government was organized. If the African slave trade had not been permitted to continue for twenty years, if it had not been conceded that three fifths of the slaves should be counted in the apportionment of representation in Congress, if it had not been agreed fugitives from service should be returned to their owners, the Thirteen States would not have been able in 1787 'to form a more perfect union.'"

And yet here we have in this lamentable concession sown the germs of a malady that grew into such a deepset and widespread national disorder that there was required in the course of time for its cure the bloody sacrifice of the lives of over a half million brave men of the blue and the gray and the expenditure of treasure that must be counted in the billions of dollars. Well may we paraphrase the words of Milton,

"Of *our* first disobedience and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought Death into our nation, and all our woe,  
With loss of *Freedom*, till one greater Man  
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,  
Sing Heavenly Muse."

I think Lincoln must have had some such reflections when he penned that epic of American literature, the Second Inaugural Address, and particularly that portion which sounds so much like the dreadful denunciation of some Old Testament Hero, viz :

“If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred fifty years of unequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'”

For some years following the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the people of the United States rested in a fancied security from slavery agitation. This rest, however, was in a measure disturbed by the acquisition in 1803 of that vast area of public domain known as the Louisiana Purchase and by the subsequent agitation concerning the admission into the Union of Louisiana as a slave state. The application later of Missouri to be admitted into the Statehood lashed the vexed question of the passage of the famous Compromise Act of 1820. Says Elaine:

“The great political parties then dividing the country accepted the result and for the next twenty years no agitation of the slavery question appeared in any political convention, or affected any considerable body of the people. Within that period, however, there grew up a school of anti-slavery men far more radical and *progressive* than those who had resisted the admission of Missouri as a slave State. They formed what was known as the Abolition Party and they devoted themselves to the utter destruction of slavery by every instrumentality which they could lawfully employ. Acutely trained in the political as well as the ethical principles of the great controversy, they clearly distinguished between the powers which Congress might and might not exercise under

the limitations of the Constitution." The first anti-slavery convention was held in the City of Philadelphia in November of the year 1833 and the meeting gathered on Fifth street at the home of Evan Lewis, described as "a plain, earnest man and lifelong abolitionist." The committee on declaration of principles closed an interesting report to the convention with these words, "With entire confidence in the overruling justice of God, we plant ourselves upon the Declaration of Independence and the truths of divine revelation as upon the everlasting rock." John G. Whittier, who with William Lloyd Garrison, was one of the leading spirits of the gathering, wrote almost forty years after in his "Prose Works" a most interesting description of this convention and said, "Looking over the assembly, I noticed that it was mainly composed of comparatively young men, some in middle age, and a few beyond that period. They were nearly all plainly drest, with a view to comfort rather than elegance."

This body of men was the leaven which in the course of time was destined to leaven the whole. Let us leave this coterie of enthusiasts who were in those early days "a proscribed and persecuted class denounced with unsparring severity by both the great political parties, condemned by many of the leading churches, libeled in the public press, and maltreated by furious mobs," and hastily trace the trend of events which should finally converge with this great abolition movement.

The Missouri Compromise promoted peace and tranquillity but during this period of repose the nation was expanding enormously. The North grew more rapidly than the South, western immigration, which was pushed largely by the farmers and tradesmen of the North, began, the South needed room for its expanding growth and of course was guarding its complement of slave state formations. This latter fact, in large part, precipitated the annexation of Texas and the resultant Mexican War. The Wilmot Proviso, a condition attached to one of the appropriation bills during the war with Mexico, proposed by David Wilmot, at that time thirty three years of age and Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania stipulated that it was "an express and

fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist therein," and that this should be made a proviso to the passage of the bill. This proviso never became a law but it had much to do with stirring the feeling of the people and causing them to take sides upon the slavery issue. Says Shurtz in his *Life of Henry Clay*: "The cry of dis-union was raised with frequency and violence. Many meant it only as a threat to frighten the North into concession. But there were not a few Southern men also who had regretfully arrived at the conclusion that the dissolution of the Union was necessary to the salvation of slavery. On the other hand, while every Southern legislature save one denounced the exclusion of slavery as a violation of Southern rights, every Northern legislature passed resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso."

Then follows in historical order the Clay Compromise of 1850, which among other things eliminated the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, without, however expressly authorizing slave holders to take their slaves into the new territory. It was during this proceeding in Congress that Daniel Webster made his famous 7th of March speech which as has been said cost him the loss of many of his staunch and lifelong friends. In 1854 came the Kansas-Nebraska Bill which declared that the Missouri Compromise "being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850 commonly called the Compromise Measures is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, was sponsor for this bill which as passed involved the specific repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Speaking of this event, Pollard in the "Lost Cause,"

says, "In the North the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the occasion of a furious excitement, Mr. Douglas was hung in effigy in some of their towns, execrated by Northern mobs, and even threatened with violence to his person. The anti-slavery sentiment of the North was rapidly developed in the excitement; a new party was organized with reference to the question of slavery in the Territories; and thus originated the famous Republican Party popularly called the Black Republican party—which was indeed identical with the Abolition party in its sentiment of hostility to slavery, and differed from it only as to the degree of indirection by which its purpose might be accomplished." From 1854, the year the Republican Party was born, until the outbreak of the Civil War the times were very stirring and event after event piled upon the other, each altho not intrinsically important in itself to the molding of this story yet helping to contribute to the chain of causes which in turn were to produce the open schism in Union and the eventual downfall of slavery. In passing I want to call your attention to the Dred Scott Decision as one of the concatenation of events contributing to emancipation.

This case, fully entitled *Dred Scott v. Stanford* and recorded in the United States Supreme Court Reports, 19 Howard 393, is one of the most interesting of the old decisions of the Federal Supreme Court from a lay standpoint and it is asserted that there was never a case in that Court, before or since, as widely read. It occupies 240 pages of the Report, a fair sized book in itself. Briefly the facts were as follows: Dred Scott was a negro slave belonging in 1834 to one Dr. Emerson a surgeon in the United States Army located in the State of Missouri, where by virtue of the Missouri Compromise slaves could be held. In that year, 1834, Dr. Emerson took Scott to a military post in Illinois and held him there as a slave until 1836, when he removed Scott to Fort Snelling in the Upper Louisiana and situated north of latitude 36-30 north and north of the State of Missouri. Here Dr. Emerson likewise held Scott in slavery. In 1838 Dr. Emerson moved back to Missouri with Scott, in which State he subsequently sold him to one John F. A. Sandford.

The suit which Scott brought against his new master involved not only the title Sandford had in Scott but likewise in Scott's wife, Harriet, and their two children, Eliza and Lizzie. Scott first brought suit in the State Court of Missouri winning in the lower and losing in the Supreme Court. He then tried the Federal Courts, the law being that the latter courts have jurisdiction of controversies between citizens of different states, under the plaintiff's hypothesis he being a citizen of Missouri, whereas Sandford was a citizen of New York. How did Dred Scott become metamorphosed from a slave into a freeman and a citizen of the State of Missouri? The answer was that when his master moved to Illinois and also to Upper Louisiana for the purpose of residing, Scott, who accompanied him became free, because slavery by the terms of the Missouri Compromise was forbidden in these two localities. The Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, delivered the opinion after hearing the case argued twice holding that first, the lower court had no jurisdiction because Scott was not a citizen within the meaning of that word as used in the Federal Constitution, second, that the Missouri Compromise Act was unconstitutional and that Congress had no authority to forbid a citizen to take his property from a State into a territory. The leading dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Curtis, who combated ably the various positions assumed by the Chief Justice in the opinion of the court. These two opinions immediately became the ammunition of the disputants in the respective camps of the slavery and anti-slavery followers. As a matter of sound law, it seems now to be generally conceded that the remarks of the Court relative to the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise were wholly outside of the case and obiter dicta in as much as it had already determined under the facts that it had no jurisdiction. Throughout the North the decision was received with scorn and indignation. Says Blaine, "It entered at once into the political discussions of the people, and remained there until, with all other issues on the slavery question it was remanded to the arbitrament of war. . . . Instead, therefore, of strengthening the Democratic party, the whole effect of the Dred Scott decision was



to develop a more determined type of anti-slavery agitation."

In the opinion, Judge Taney, referring to the words in the Declaration of Independence already quoted by me at the outstart of this paper, said: "The general words above quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family, and if they were used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute, that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this declaration." Judge Taney was undoubtedly one of the original as well as probably the most prominent of the stand-patters of his day and generation. Later in his career, when President Lincoln by proclamation suspended the writ of habeas corpus, Chief Justice Taney delivered an opinion denying the power of the President to suspend the writ.

About this time, following the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln began to attract national attention. He had taken an active part in the formation of the Republican Party and had been prominent in the politics of his State, but he distinguished himself more widely by the attitude he had assumed toward the slavery question. He criticized the Dred Scott decision with severity, not only for its doctrine, but for the mode in which the decision had been brought about, and the obvious intent of the judges. Speaking of the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowing the people of the territories to settle the slavery question for themselves "subject only to the Constitution of the United States," he declared that the qualification fitted exactly "the niche for the Dred Scott decision to come in and declare the perfect freedom to be no freedom at all."

He used in arguing against the case the following illustration, "if we saw a lot of framed timbers gotten out at different times and places by different workmen—Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James—(referring to Douglas, Pierce, Taney and Buchanan) and if we saw these timbers joined together and exactly make the frame of a house, with tenons and mortises all fitting, what is the conclusion? We find it impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the

beginning and all worked upon a common plan before the first blow was struck." Says Blaine, "This quaint mode of arraigning the two Presidents, the Chief Justice and Senator Douglas was extraordinary effective with the masses. In a single paragraph, humorously expressed, he had framed an indictment against four men upon which he lived to secure a conviction before the American people."

It was on the 16th of June, 1858, almost two years after the Dred Scott decision that the Illinois Republican State Convention assembled and resolved amidst great enthusiasm and without a dissenting voice, "That the Hon. Abraham Lincoln is our first and only choice for United States Senator to fill the vacancy about to be created by the expiration of Mr. Douglas's term of office."

In the evening of the same day Lincoln made his speech in which he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved.—I do not expect the house to fall,—but I do expect it will cease to be divided." Time does not permit us to speak in detail of the Lincoln-Douglas debates carried on during this campaign for United States Senator. Repeatedly, during the course of the debates, Lincoln stigmatized slavery as "a moral, a social, a political evil." Again he said, "Sometimes, in the excitement of speaking, I seem to see the end of slavery. I feel that the time is soon coming when the sun shall shine, the rain fall, on no man who shall go forth to unrequited toil. How this will come, when it will come, by whom it will come, I cannot tell,—but that time will surely come."

Says Rothschild in his most delightful book, *Lincoln, Master of Men*: "The Lincoln-Douglas debates, as they are called, were the most remarkable exhibitions of their kind in the history of the country. Never before nor since have two of its citizens engaged in a series of public discussions which involved questions of equal importance. Personal and purely local differences were overshadowed, from the very beginning, by what the disputants had to say on issues that were destined, within a few years to plunge the country into civil war." [The debates in printed form occupy 263 pages. It is

said, "One page persuades us that slavery is constitutional, that each Commonwealth should be allowed to have "the institution" or not, as it elects. We turn the leaf, and lo' we are convinced that slavery is wrong and ought, at least, to be restricted." During the course of the debates Lincoln propounded the following query to Douglas. "Can the people of the United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits, prior to the formation of a State Constitution?" This question was a shrewd one and was designed by its author to compel his opponent to face the irreconcilable contradiction between his theory of popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision. An answer either way would pillory Douglas. In reply to some friends who doubted the expediency of propounding this question and who expressed the fear that it would work disastrously in the Senatorial campaign, Lincoln said, "Perhaps, but I am after larger game. The battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this." Lincoln lost his fight but took his defeat philosophically, remarking in his characteristic way to a friend that he felt "like the boy that had stumped his toe,—It hurt too bad to laugh and he was too big to cry." His reward came, however, a few years later when the Republican National Convention met at Chicago in May, 1860 and nominated Abraham Lincoln as its choice for the Presidency, and in the election that followed he received 180 electoral votes to Douglas's 12. Again I quote Rothschild, "When the President-elect, on inauguration day, stepped out in front of the eastern portico of the capitol, he found the Senior Senator from Illinois among the distinguished men who sat awaiting him, Mr. Lincoln, as if to add to the novelty of his situation, was dressed in fine clothes, of which, for the moment, he appeared to be all too conscious. In one hand he held a new silk hat; in the other, a gold headed cane; what to do with them perplexed him. After some hesitation, he put the cane into a corner; but he could find no place for the hat, which he evidently was unwilling to lay on the rough board floor. As he stood there in embarrassment with the waiting multitude looking on curiously at him, his old rival came to his rescue. Taking the precious hat from its owners hand, Douglas held it, while

Lincoln took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.”

We have come to that portion of our narrative that may be termed the climax of the anti-slavery sentiment, the converging of the forces of radical abolitionism and those of the milder types of non extension of slavery in the election of Abraham Lincoln. What was the result of this victory for the anti-slavery forces? Upon the day that Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated four of the original seven Confederate States had already hauled down the flag of their country. The condition of the Federal Government was indeed pitiable. The South had claimed the right to secede from the Union and had threatened to do so if Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency. Now they were putting the threat into execution as far as they were able by their actions to break the bonds of Union. In vain did Mr. Lincoln plead with the recalcitrant states in that beautiful First Inaugural, in vain did he assure them that in his hands their property rights were safe, that he stood for the enforcement of law, even the odious fugitive slave law, that the vexed question of slavery could be solved in a constitutional convention, then assuming a majestic vein which was received with sneers but lightly veiled that MAN OF THE HOUR assured his auditors in firm but courteous language that the Union of States was perpetual, that being made by all, it could only be dissolved by all and that it would be his most solemn duty to continue *effectually* its perpetuity. He closed with these memorable words, “In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I have the most solemn one to “preserve, protect and defend it.”

This address and particularly the portions quoted give the key to Lincoln's entire conduct of the War. THE UNION MUST BE DEFENDED, PROTECTED AND PRESERVED. It is said that just before the delivery of his inaugural, a self important, bumptious Secessionist, accosted Mr. Lincoln and brusquely catechised the President as to what his policy would be, to which Mr. Lincoln replied that his

course lay as clearly before him as an old turnpike road. These facts are important in our story because they explain the subsequent attitude of the President and also place the Proclamation of Emancipation in its true position. No one reading a Life of Lincoln would argue that he was a friend of slavery or that he sympathized in the least with the hated institution. There is an apochryphal account of a journey taken to New Orleans on a flat-boat when a young man and Lincoln's first sight at that time of a slave auction. The account runs that he was so impressed with the horrid sight that he declared if he ever got a chance he would hit that thing hard. We cannot tarry to give an account of those dark days of 1861 and 1862. Misunderstood, maligned, bitterly criticized by both Abolitionist and radical Republican on the one hand and copperhead Democrats on the other, amid gloom, despair and anguish of heart, Lincoln struggled on, never losing sight of his mission promised the American people in his Inaugural to save the Union.

On the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1862, the President issued a proclamation which was preliminary to the one subsequently issued. In substance this proclamation declared that on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

This was a call to the South to lay down their arms or receive as a punishment the emancipation of their slaves by the Federal Government, which would be punitive if the Government could enforce it.

Following this preliminary proclamation, the President in his Second Annual Message to Congress sent December 1st, 1862, recommended articles amendatory to the Constitution, set forth in the message in extenso, providing for

gradual emancipation to be finally accomplished in completion on or before January 1st, 1900, providing further for issuance of United States bonds to pay for the slaves as emancipated. Said the President, "I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue." Then follows the most lucid and forceful argument for the adoption of the Amendments as proposed. It fell upon deaf ears both North and South, it was apparently otherwise ordained, the blood and treasure of the Nation were yet to be offered as a sacrifice for the blood and unrequited toil of the bondsmen.

Upon the 1st day of January, A. D., 1863, THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION was issued. It is declared to be "a fit and necessary war measure" for the repression of the rebellion, and proceeded to designate certain states and parts of states where the slaves "henceforward shall be free" and pledging the military and naval forces of the Government to maintain the freedom so declared. The states affected were Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except 13 parishes and the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except 48 counties i. e. West Virginia, 7 other counties, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth). The Proclamation closed with these words, "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

My story draws to a close. We need not recount the bloody engagements of the war that followed the Emancipation. The end finally came with the Fall of Richmond and the surrender at Appomatox. The executive arm of the Federal Government was finally able to demonstrate its ability to maintain the Freedom so declared by the Proclamation.

But Emancipation was at best but partial and many doubted its legality even as a war measure. Even Lincoln at one time had expressed doubts concerning the matter as is

evidenced by a confidential letter written Senator Orville H. Browning concerning General Fremont's manifesto liberating the slaves in his military district the year before. The President said, "The liberation of slaves is purely political and not within the range of military law or necessity." Benjamin Robbins Curtis had expressed the same view, while on the other hand that great lawyer, Matthew Hale Carpenter, declared, "the rights of property and all other rights must give way, if necessary, before the war power; ; and this proclamation merely announced the future war policy of the Government." All doubts concerning emancipation were eventually laid at rest by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

At last slavery was dead and the dream of that little band of Zealots who had assembled in the City of Philadelphia in November of the year 1833 at the home of Evan Lewis, "a plain earnest man and life long abolitionist," became a verity. The great Emancipator was not spared to witness the culmination of his great labors. He had fought a good fight, he had finished his course, he kept the faith. Let us to-night with "the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone," all over this broad land, join hands around the martyred bier once more and with the rough, brutal, irascible but finally appreciative iron war Minister, Edwin M. Stanton, pronounce his simple eulogy over his stricken chief." "There lies the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen."

*Fifteenth Annual Meeting, Feb. 27, 1913.*

REVIEW OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

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BY M. A. FOLTZ.

Over fifty members and guests were present at the 15th anniversary of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, which was fittingly commemorated at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Pomeroy, East Market street. As a resumé of the decade of the society was given in 1908, the one on this occasion is of the last five years, which shows that it has been fully up to the mark. During this period Biography may be said to be the watchword, while other subjects have by no means been neglected.

After the election of officers—William S. Hoerner becoming the successor of Irvin C. Elder, Esq.,—much other routine business was disposed of, and The Rev. Dr. Rose and Professor Finarock, of Mercersburg, were elected members of the society. A valuable old book, the property of Miss Kate Hayman, was presented for the inspection of the society. It was entitled "Monuments of George Washington," and contains fac similes of his accounts when head of the army. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Hayman for the privilege of examining this valuable publication.

The gracious hostess was assisted by the following young society matrons and maids, who lent to the social part of the function, after the reading of the paper: Mrs. Charles Walter, Mrs. Albert L. Johnson, of Mount Sterling, Ky., who was formerly Miss Evelyn Curriden; Mrs. Hunter Riddle, Miss Senseny and Miss Curriden.

The Kittochtinny Historical Society, during the first ten years of its existence ending in February 1908, produced a large amount of material. The subjects were brought forward in great variety, but many of our historians chose for themselves the task of amplifying and correcting early settlement history, largely to the exclusion of biography, particularly in the first six or eight years.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary in February, 1908, the work of the society was reviewed and classified, and we have it as a matter of record in that form. Since that time a minute of the society's transactions from month to month has been published in the several volumes, making a resumé at any stated period less important than heretofore.

However, the purpose is at this time to pass in review briefly five more years during which our studies have been fully up to the mark in quality, and almost up to the average



of former years in numbers, but the trend of thought has decidedly changed. Biography may be said to be the watchword of the last five years, not only because of the large number of papers especially of that character, but also for the reason that writers, treating of other subjects, found it appropriate to introduce here and there brief biographical sketches in their work; and for the further reason that a number of portraits of distinguished persons have been unveiled under auspices with which the society has been closely identified.

The new decade was begun March 26, 1908. To comprehend the value and scope of the productions of this period, it may be not without instruction and interest to pass in review the title of the papers produced, with the authors:

1908—1910

1. Benedict Arnold, Patriot and Traitor. By Hon. Charles H. Smiley New Bloomfield, Pa.
2. The Seventh Day Baptists. Chas. W. Cremer, Esq., Waynesboro, Pa.
3. James McEne—A Statesman of His Times. Hon. B. M. Nead Harrisburg, Pa.
4. The Episcopal Church of the Cumberland Valley. The Rev. E. V. Collins.
5. Mt. Delight. John M. McDowell, Esq.
6. Two Famous Military Roads of Pennsylvania. Hon. George E. Mapes, Philadelphia.
7. Old Fort Loudon and Its Associations (two papers). G. O. Seilhamer, Esq.
8. The Conodogwinet Creek (Early Highways). No. 3. John G. Orr, Esq.
9. Unveiling of Dr. D. Hayse Agnew's portrait. Guests of Dr. W. M. Irvine, Mercersburg Academy.
10. Dedication of Marker to Capt. J. E. Cook. Address by Hon. B. M. Nead, Harrisburg, Pa.
11. Biographical Sketch of Josiah Culbertson. Read by Mr. J. S. McIlvaine.
12. A Day in the Courts. J. W. Hutton, Esq.
13. A Lawyer's Nosegay. Linn Harbaugh, Esq.
14. A Franklin County Cousin of Robert Burns. C. W. Cremer, Esq., Waynesboro, Pa.
15. Early Engineering Enterprises in Pennsylvania. Dr. M. C. Ihlseg.
16. The Ancient Law of England. Hon. W. Rush Gillan.
17. The Founding of Two Colleges of the Cumberland Valley. Dr. S. A. Martin.
18. Unveiling of Justice McFarland's Portrait. Mercersburg Academy. Address by Rev. James Gray Rose, D. D.
19. The Poet of Antrim. Dr. Thos. C. Van Tries, Bellefonte, Pa.
20. The Judiciary of Franklin County. Hon. W. Rush Gillan.

21. Introductory to Bibliography of Franklin County. Linn Harbaugh, Esq.
22. The Underground Railroad. Hiram E. Wertz.
23. The Lutheran Church in the Cumberland Valley. Dr. C. W. Heathcote.
24. Judge Thomas Cooper. Prof. Charles F. Himes, Carlisle, Pa.
25. Early Highways, No. 4. John G. Orr.
26. The Evolution of a Back Country Fisherman. Hon. B. M. Nead. Harrisburg.
27. Report of Committee on Markers of Historic Sites.
28. Letter on Same Subject. J. H. Renfrew.
29. Supplemental Paper on Judge Cooper. Prof. Charles F. Himes Carlisle, Pa.
30. Captain John R. Kooker. Linn Harbaugh, Esq.
31. Franklin County Newspapers, and the Men Who Made Them. Hon. M. A. Foltz.
33. Partial Report of Committee on Bibliography—Newspaper Section. Hon. M. A. Foltz.

A number of surprising facts have been brought out under the historical subjects above mentioned, and it may be of interest to refer to a few of them in passing:

It is worthy of note that The Seventh Day Baptists of Snow Hill a religious society that had withdrawn itself from the world in a large measure, was twice involved in litigation that was carried to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Once in the prosecution of one of its members for working on Sunday, and again in the recent effort to legally dissolve the society and have the property escheat to the Commonwealth.

The principal fact in the biography of James McLene, and one that ought to attract the attention of this society is that the ravages of time have made it impossible to tell which of the neglected humble memorial stones cover his remains; yet there, at Brown's Hill graveyard, rests the body of James McLene who died on the 13th day of March, 1806.

The paper on "The Episcopal Church in the Cumberland Valley," is authority for the statement that John Brown, during his stay in Chambersburg, attended the Episcopal mission under the rectorship of Rev. Wm. Heaton, and took up the collection, and that, by a strange coincidence the Rev. Mr. Heaton who was then rector at Mont Alto, was an eye witness of the capture of Brown's lieutenant, Captain John E. Cook, which took place between his home and the church at Mont Alto.

Record is made of Mt. Delight, a farm which has been successively owned and continuously occupied for five generations, or nearly a century and a half,, by the McFarland family, a record that is unique in the history of Franklin county.

With the "Two Famous Military Roads of Pennsylvania," and the two exhaustive papers on "Fort Loudon and its Associations," biography is relegated to the rear, to make way for a season of browsing in the fields of Colonial history, and appears again only in a limited degree along the various windings of the Conodoguinit creek which Mr. Orr proves to have been a public highway, with possibilities of it being made a navigable stream in fact, as it had already been declared by law.

Biographical tendencies again come to the surface in the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew at Mercersburg Academy; in the dedication of the Captain Cook Marker; in the sketch of Josuah Culbertson, and in the startling introduction of a "Franklin County Cousin of Robert Burns."

"A Day in the Courts" revives old and familiar names of those who were "gentlemen of the old school," pictured as clad in broadcloth swallow-tail coat and breeches, and ruffled shirt, the head adorned with a bell crowned high silk hat; reserved, yet courtly; so clad was the lawyer of the old days.

"The Lawyers's Nosegay" admirably supplements this, with anecdotes of the bench and the bar, old and new, making a happy collection of Court House scenes and incidents, and genuine specimens of legal wit and humor worthy of preservation.

Quoting from the imposing list of educational institutions presented in the paper on "The Founding of Two Colleges in the Cumberland Valley," we are told that "Neither their history nor present condition reflect much credit on the liberality or public spirit of our people. Marshall college with a brief and brilliant experience of seventeen years, was starved to death and forced out of the valley. Dickinson, the child of our vaulted Scotch-Irish presbyterians, was abandoned by its parents, and saved only by the zeal of what was

then an alien church." These forceful yet graceful strictures, as well as many good things said on the subject, as was to be expected, brought out an animated discussion in which Judge Rowe and other old Mercersburg boys had part.

The unveiling of the portrait of the late Justice McFarland at Mercersburg Academy was another of the notable events in which the society shared. Justice McFarland, an old Marshall boy, had "a long career in the field of jurisprudence that rendered him a man of mark in all the States, and made him pre-eminent in the Courts of Justice of the Pacific states of the Union."

Returning to biography, Judiciary constitutes the preparation and splendid assemblage of fifteen or twenty sketches of "men who have filled a large place in the history of our county."

The miseries and perplexities of the Bibliography committee are given in the Introductory on this subject. It was the general opinion at the outstart that the work of this committee would be light—the listing only of "a few imprints scattered here and there, and the briefs of a few newspapers and other periodicals." This aspect of the work is perhaps best illustrated by what a farmer said to the Chairman about that time: "This well," he remarked, "has very little water in it at this time, and is not very deep, but I never had an easier pumping pump." The magnitude of the work at present may be imagined when results thus far show that over 400 imprints of authors have been collected. To increase the perplexities of the committee along come instructions from the State Federation to go through the Court House for material—and the end is not yet. In this connection says the chairman of the committee, it is comfort to remember one of Plato's sayings that: "As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all."

The chairman takes consolation (?) in referring to two of his young German friends: "The English language was a sore trial to both of them, and it is said of Dr. Rauch that his thoughts were like so many caged birds, which he wished to let out but the crowd was too great to get out in good

order." On one occasion he began an English speech with the words: "I am very much not glad." Long afterwards when this was called to Dr. Schaff's attention, he was much amused and remarked reflectively. "That was certainly a great mistake; ; Dr. Rauch ought to have said: "I am not very much glad." The chairman concludes: "It would ill become me to decide now or at anytime between these two ambitious young scholars on a question of language, but some how I find myself leaning towards the rendering of Dr. Rauch:—That I am a member of the committee on Bibliography, I am very much not glad."

A narrative of "The Underground Railroad" by H. E. Wertz, who was one of its Captains, proved a rare and interesting story. Mr. Wertz whose home was in Quincy, in his youth assisted about fifty slaves in their flight from the south to the north, and is familiar with every station along the historic South Mountain and Antietam creek.

Of the several histories of churches in the archives of the society the latest one on the Lutheran church, a pioneer communion of the valley, is timely and comprehensive of that large and influential denomination.

The papers on Judge Cooper by Professor Charles F. Himes, Ph. D., of Carlisle, form chapters of special interest on this "Cantankerous" individual, as he was termed by a member of the society. Judge Thomas Cooper was a unique character and one of the foremost thinkers of his day.

No. 4 of Early Highways is another of the papers on this subject well received. Of it, Judge Rowe, in the discussion following its presentation at Ramsey Hall, St. Thomas, said: "It is a most valuable production that opens up a wide field relating to this valley, and to its appearance, its customs, its places of entertainment and life more than a century ago."

The papers from February 1912 to 1913—to appear in vol. VIII—complete fifteen years of the existence of the Kittochtinny Historical Society. The first of these is the second instalment relating to that cantankerous man, Judge Cooper, elsewhere alluded to.

The sketch of John R. Kooken appropriately follows the paper on Judge Cooper. Captain Kooken had dropped

out of sight of the Franklin county survivors of his time, as student, teacher, parson and soldier, and few persons knew that he had fallen mortally wounded at Fredericksburg and had died the day after the battle, Dec. 14, 1862.

The old boys of the journalistic guild—who were they and what of them? Most of them have been transferred, but their works do follow. The “Old Guard” never dies. For them let us hope death is the crown of life. Of those who have gone before as well as those who continue with us, the paper on “Franklin County Newspapers and the Men who made Them” too briefly tells.

The story is accompanied with a partial report of the Committee on Bibliography—Newspaper Section. It tells methodically as far as research was possible of our predecessors and their successors in the craft.

It was at the meeting held at the home of Mr. Geo. A. Wood, February 25, after the reading of the sketch on the late John M. Cooper, that the idea of the history of the press of the county—“the fourth estate of the realm”—was suggested by our host of this evening to the writer. The bibliography to appear in Vol. 8, furnished the opportunity, and the paper of a year ago, “Franklin County Newspapers, and the Men Who Made Them,” is the result.

Two productions which complete the work of the society up to this evening, are the “Illustrated lecture on Stuart’s Raid,” and “The Jubilee of Emancipation.” They are of too recent occurrence to call for any comment, except in so far as they suggest the fiftieth anniversary of Civil War times through which we are now passing, and the importance of it historically.

The Kittochtinnv Historical Society is not one of those organizations that might be successfully prosecuted for committing any acts in restraint of trade, or attempting to create a monopoly of the output in its particular line. On the contrary, it appreciates all efforts of a historical nature, and endeavors to keep a record of such work. Much local history has been recorded during the last five years independently of the society as such, and yet some of these productions have been inspired in a greater or less degree by its activities.

David Eby does not hesitate to say that his interest in

the society was the origin of his idea of retracing the famous old turnpike between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh and the record of his trip, locating the old taverns along the pike, will become more valuable as time goes on.

It can scarcely be doubted that thoughts in recent years upon the Judiciary of Franklin county are directly responsible for the increased number of portraits of former judges and the placing of them in the main court room where all our citizens who are interested may see the faces, and learn more about the men who presided in our Courts.

The excellent collection of portraits at Mercersburg Academy has become an important branch of our history and the unveiling in each instance has opened up a rich field of biography.

The finest piece of work in the art of printing on local subjects is "Old Mercersburg" published last year by the Womans' Club of Mercersburg. It is a most readable and completed record of the town from its beginning to the civil war period, with many illustrations and with portraits of men and women in that locality. The edition, which was considered adequate at the time of publication, is now almost exhausted. Closely allied to this book in interest, is the genealogy of the McCollough family, a number of whose members were prominent as citizens and soldiers in former days.

In the archives of our society are copies of the historical sketch of Zion Reformed Church, a hundred page pamphlet, and the history of the Lutheran Church in the Cumberland Valley, both containing historical data procured from original sources.

"Some Hidden Sources of Fiction," and William Gilmore Bevmer's contributions to Harper's Magazine, containing local references in civil war times, are works that have been widely commented upon, and are step-brothers of our Kittochtinny volumes.

The volume published by the National Bank of Chambersburg, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, handsomely illustrated, comes within our five-year purview, as also does Dr. George B. Russell's "Four Score and More," an autobiography with much vivid local coloring.

At the art exhibit in the high school building a year ago, under the management of Miss Ruth Gillan, under auspices of the Civic Club, a sketch of our early local artists was read and afterwards published in our daily papers.

One of the latest contributions to our list is Dr. George Leslie Omwake's "Call to Books," a booklet issued to his friends as a New Year's greeting, portraying his boyhood school days in Antrim township. Since that issue, the students of Ursinus college have had an edition of ten thousand printed for distribution among the school children in Pennsylvania.

To this incomplete list may be added the many contributions to local papers which have not been as carefully preserved for reference as their importance would warrant.

In conclusion: The Executive committee have learned the lesson that the men who make history have not time to write it, and one of its trials has been to secure contributors. To the best of its ability the committee have endeavored to meet the situation. Fortunately it looks forward to the redemption of promises unfulfilled for the coming year, and the Kittochtinny, although still under age, like the nation will "continue in the making." As an eminent philosopher hath well said: "Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."



*Regular Meeting, April 25, 1913.*

## THE RISE, PROGRESS AND DECLINE OF THE CHAMBERSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

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BY A. J. W. HUTTON.

The parlors of the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Sharpe, East Market street, were filled with members and guests, when at 8.15 Wm. S. Hoerner, the newly elected president, called the meeting to order. Owing to illness in the family of the host for the March assembly that meeting was omitted. The Hon. David Speer, Chambersburg; Col. W. C. Bambrick, and Prof. Parker R. Skinner, of the Scotland S. O. Industrial School, were elected members of the society. The outlook for papers during the year were very promising, a number of historians having been listed. In the three years that have intervened not a single one has materialized. The demand for complete sets of volumes of the papers of society can no longer be supplied.

The subject of the evening was handled with the usual ability of its author. From the meagre accounts unearthed by Mr. Hutton the old Insurance Company enjoyed a period of prosperity extending over sixteen years.

R. H. Passmore, cashier of the National Bank, on behalf of the directors, presented to the society the documents relating to the Insurance Company. The paper was discussed by Messrs. Hoerner, Riddle, McIlvaine, M. C. Kennedy and others. It developed that the dissolution of the Chambersburg Insurance Company was coincident with the birth of the Franklin County Mutual in 1850 which has had a continual existence to the present time, under only four Presidents, Dr. Samuel Culbertson, Dr. Abraham H. Senseny, Samuel M. Linn and John A. Diehl.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Hon. B. M. Nead for his illustrated lecture on the Stewart raid, in the auditorium of the High School building, Nov. 14, 1912.

The social hour was a delight for the large assembly, made so by the gracious host and hostess. Mrs. Sharpe was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Irvin C. Elder, Mrs. Morris Lloyd, Mrs. Charles A. Suesserott, Mrs. William S. Hoerner, the Misses Stewart and Misses McKeehan, Watts, Riddle, Winifred Sharpe, and Miss Anna Riddle, of Charles Town, W. Va.

It has been suggested by one, who always manifested a lively interest in the history of Chambersburg, that a very fruitful field of historical research is presented in a consideration of the early institutions of our borough, and that a pursuit along these lines would reveal much of historical import which ought to be rescued from oblivion before it is too late. It is hoped most earnestly that the present paper may afford a stimulus to others to join forces in an effort to unearth past activities in this community, and accordingly, what follows is offered as the first of what may, it is fondly hoped, consti-

tute a series of articles grouped under the general heading, "Ancient Corporations of Chambersburg."

Carlyle has very aptly declared, "Man's sociality of nature evinces itself in spite of all that can be said, with abundant evidence by this one fact, were there no other: the unspeakable delight he takes in Biography. It is written, "The proper study of mankind is man; to which study let us candidly admit, he, by true or false methods, applies himself, nothing loath. "Man is perennially interesting to man: nay, if we look strictly to it there is nothing else interesting." How inexpressibly comfortable to know our fellow creature; to see into him, understand his goings forth, decipher the whole heart of his mystery; nay, not only to see into him, but even to see out of him, to view the world altogether as he views it; so that we can theoretically construe him, and could almost practically personate him; and do now thoroughly discern both what manner of man he is, and what manner of thing he has got to work on and live on."

So, in our local affairs, busy as the individual maybe, nevertheless, he is interested in knowing what activities engrossed the attention of our citizens of the past, who they were, and how their enterprises endured.

The passage from one of Carlyle's well known essays just quoted occurred to me a while ago when engaged in some legal research work, I collided in the most sporadic manner imaginable with the fact that here in Chambersburg many years ago a considerable body of the then leading citizens of the community had organized a stock corporation for the purpose of, and had actually carried on for quite a period of years, the business of writing fire insurance.

The fact that barely a year ago a number of our leading business men embarked in a similar enterprise gave to my "find" a peculiarly pungent interest and I immediately dropped the work I was engaged in to digress for a time sufficiently long to note down the salient features of the discovery, and the investigation which was subsequently undertaken will, it is believed, fully disclose the pertinency of the caption of this paper. It is not my purpose to assume in this paper "the sad historian of the pensive plain," but rather to

resurrect the shades of the past, not only for the present moments pastime but also, as has been intimated, if possible, to demonstrate the truth of the saying that history is "philosophy teaching by experience."

Human nature revolts at the idea of oblivion. No one delights in being ignored or forgotten and yet it is one of the ironies of fate that in even our little community we should find such a striking illustration of the anaesthesia of events produced by Father Time that in the passing of barely eighty years a corporation which was apparently in its day an active factor in the town's activities should be so utterly consigned to "sweet oblivion" that our local histories should contain no reference to it and isolated records the barest references. A remarkable instance of "the malignity of time, the devourer and consumer of all things." It was, therefore, with considerable surprise that in turning over the pamphlet laws of our Commonwealth for the year 1833 I found the Act of Assembly authorizing the organization of the "Chambersburg Insurance Company."

Following this discovery diligent inquiry was made among the pundits of history in our society, but no one was found who could throw any light upon the former existence of this corporation and many there were who expressed surprise that any such organization had ever formed a part of the town's institutions. Unfortunately, the facts brought to light concerning the insurance company are very meager, but it is not doubted that other evidences exist and may, it is hoped, as the result of these lines, be brought forward from garrets, stray records and long forgotten files. It will be of interest to describe in detail the mode pursued in organizing The Chambersburg Insurance Company.

The Act in reference to the matter is the Act of April 3rd, 1833, P. L. 125, and it authorizes George Chambers, Frederick Smith, Philip Berlin, George K. Harper, George A. Madeira, William Heyser and Thomas Hartley Crawford to act as commissioners for the receiving of subscriptions to the stock of the company. They were instructed to open a book for that purpose in the borough of Chambersburg and to give a two weeks' notice of the time and place of said

opening in at least two newspapers of the borough. The books were to be kept open five successive days, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, and were to remain open until five hundred shares were subscribed. On the first days of the subscription no person was to be permitted to subscribe for more than five shares but if the whole stock should not be subscribed within the allotted time the commissioners could permit any person or persons to subscribe for any number of shares remaining. Each person was to pay down at the time of the subscription the sum of \$2.50 per share for expenses of taking subscriptions, the residue to be paid to the treasurer for the corporation when organized.

The capital stock of the corporation was placed at \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$25 each, and the charter of the corporation was made perpetual.

The number of directors specified in the Act was placed at nine, who were to be elected by the stock holders of the corporation at the annual meeting to be held on the first Monday of May.

The manner of voting the shares held by the stock holders is of particular interest, especially in view of our present constitution of 1874 which declares as follows: Article 16, section 4, "in all elections by directors or managers of a corporation each member or share holder may cast the whole of his votes for one candidate or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer."

This provision gives what is popularly known as cumulative voting, which was not permitted by laws previous to the adoption of the present constitution, unless the privilege of so cumulating was expressly set forth in the Act of incorporation.

In the act providing for the incorporation of the Chambersburg Insurance Company it was specified that each share was to be entitled to one vote but no number of shares would entitle the holder to cast more than ten votes, a policy directly the reverse of that of cumulative voting. To entitle a share holder to vote his stock it must appear that the same had stood in his name on the books of the company for at least three months previous to the election, except at first.

The President and board of directors were empowered to appoint a secretary and treasurer and such other officers and agents as should be necessary for conducting the business. The Company, by the terms of the statute, could insure both real and personal property against loss by fire. Dividends might be declared out of the profits of the Company, being payable upon the first Monday of May and November of each year. In case of an impairment of the capital by loss, dividends were forbidden to be declared until the impairment was replaced, and the penalty for an infringement of this requirement was the imposition of personal liability upon the directors for such moneys unlawfully paid out.

The underwriting of the Company by the terms of the statute was confined to property located in Franklin County.

The act bears the signatures of Samuel Anderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Jesse R. Burden, Speaker of the Senate, and the approval of George Wolf, Governor.

After the discovery of the Act of Assembly providing for the organization of the Chambersburg Insurance Company, the writer set about to ascertain when the charter was actually issued and who were the original stock holders. The names of the commissioners authorized by the statute to take stock subscriptions were so familiar in connection with the history of the Chambersburg Bank, the predecessor of the present National Bank of Chambersburg, it seemed wise to make inquiry at the National Bank for any evidences of the existence of the Insurance Company. Through the kindness of the present cashier of the National Bank in looking over some of the very old papers of the Bank preserved from the destruction of the fire of 1864 there was unearthed the charter of the Chambersburg Insurance Company bearing the great seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and likewise several other papers incident to the life of the Insurance Company and all of great value in tracing its history.

For the purpose of preservation among the archives of the Historical Society and also as a venerable document interesting to my hearers the charter is set forth in full and reads as follows:

“Pennsylvania, ss. In the name and by the authority of

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, George Wolf, Governor of the said Commonwealth: To all to whom these presents shall come, sends greetings.

Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed the third day of April last entitled "An act to incorporate the Chambersburg Insurance Company and to extend and continue the Charters of Sundry Insurance Companies in the City of Philadelphia and for other purposes," it is amongst other things provided and enacted that when five hundred shares in the Capital stock of the said Insurance Company shall have been subscribed the Commissioners named in the said Act of the General Assembly to receive subscriptions of the stock or a majority of them shall certify to the Governor under their respective hands and seal the names of the subscribers and the number of shares by them subscribed respectively and the Governor shall thereupon forthwith by letters patent under his hand and the seal of the State erect and create the subscribers into a body politic and corporate in deed in law by the name style and title of "The Chambersburg Insurance Company:" And Whereas, Frederick Smith, George A. Madeira, Philip Berlin, William Heyser, Thomas Hartley Crawford, George K. Harper and George Chambers the Commissioners named in the said Act of the General Assembly to receive subscriptions to the stock of the said Company as aforesaid have duly certified to me in writing under their respective hands and seals that the persons whose names are contained in the list hereunto annexed have duly subscribed six hundred shares of the stock of the said Company; and that they have paid the sum of two dollars and fifty cents on each and every one of the shares of stock so subscribed to the attending Commissioners for the purposes mentioned in the said Act of the General Assembly *Now Know Ye* that by virtue and in pursuance of the power and authority to me given, in and for the said recited Act of the General Assembly, I the said George Wolf, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do by these presents which I have caused to be made patent and sealed with the State seal, create and erect the said subscribers of the said stock whose names are contained in the list hereunto annexed as aforesaid, into a body politic and corporate in deed and in

law by the name and style and title of "The Chambersburg Insurance Company," by which name the said subscribers shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, have and enjoy to them and their successors, lands and tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, rights and credits, stocks and securities, of what nature, quality or kind soever and the same from time to time to sell, demise, grant, alien and dispose of: Provided that the said Company shall hold only such real-estate, as shall be necessary for its accomodation in the transaction of business, or such as shall have been in good faith mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of dealings, or purchased upon Judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts, or purchased at sales or Judgments of any other person or body politic, where the purchase thereof may be necessary to secure any debt due to the Company and the said Company shall have authority to make and have a common seal and the same to break alter and renew at pleasure and also to ordain establish and put in execution such by laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State, and to do all and singular the matters and things which to them shall lawfully appertain to do for the welfare of said corporation and the management and ordering of the affairs thereof, and generally to have possess and enjoy all the powers authority rights and privileges as are given and granted, and to be subject to all the duties, qualifications, restrictions, provisions and penalties that are required and enjoined upon them in and by the said Act of the General Assembly.

Given under hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Commonwealth the fifty seventh.

By the Governor,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

*Deputy Secretary.*

Attached to the Charter is the following paper:  
To George Wolf, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania:

The under signed who were appointed by the Act of Assembly of the 3rd of April, 1833, Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of "The Chambersburg Insurance Company," do hereby certify that agreeably to the provisions of said Act of Assembly we opened a book for that purpose on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April last in the court house in the Borough of Chambersburg of which notice for more than two weeks was given in two newspapers printed in the said Borough and that we kept open the said book for five successive days between the hours of ten and two o'clock of said days and until more than five hundred shares were subscribed to the capital stock of the said Company and we do also hereby certify the names of the subscribers and the number of shares subscribed by them respectively to be as follows, viz:

Names of Subscribers	No. of Shares	\$ Amount
George Chambers	thirty	750
William Heyser	sixteen	400
John King	forty	1000
Frederick Smith	ten	250
Philip Berlin	ten	250
T. Hartley Crawford	five	125
Alexander Calhoun	thirty	750
Robert McCracken	five	125
James Calhoun	twenty	500
George K. Harper	ten	250
Read Washington	five	125
Joseph Culbertson	five	125
Solomon Patterson	twenty	500
Thomas G. McCulloh	twenty	500
Lewis Denig	ten	250
Philip Wirtter	two	50
Joseph Pritts	five	125
John Noel	five	125
James Dunlap	five	125
Jasper C. Brady	two	50
Daniel Spangler	five	125
David Oaks	five	125
John Smith	ten	250
John Walker	four	100
Samuel Walker	four	100
William Noble	four	100
Thomas Lindsay	twenty	500
George Madeira	twenty-five	625
Charles Hutz	five	125
Thomas Johns	one	25
John Whitmore	five	125
John Radebaugh	five	125
David Penny	five	125
Joseph Chambers	ten	250
William S. Davis	twenty	500
James Feeley	fifteen	375
Paul J. Hetich	five	125
John Flanagan	five	125
Mathew McKee	two	50



Names of Subscribers	No. of Shares	\$ Amou. 1833
William D. McClure	five	125
Jacob Heck	five	125
Benjamin Reynolds	two	50
George S. Eyster	ten	250
Samuel Cooper	four	100
Holmes Crawford	two	50
Joseph Langston	five	125
David Shields	four	100
Ludwig Heck	five	125
Philip Stoehr	five	125
David Wilson	five	125
John Rudisill	five	125
Thomas Chambers	twenty	500
Frederick Miller	four	100
Bernard Wolff	ten	250
Michael Whitmore	five	125
Nicholas Pearce	two	50
Samuel Brand	two	50
John Aughinbaugh	two	50
Jacob Grove	two	50
S. D. Culbertson	five	125
C. H. Wolff	two	50
Peter Fahnstock	four	100
Henry Smith	two	50
C. L. Suesrott	four	100
Martin Hoover	four	100
George Faber	five	125
John Burkholder	two	50
Benjamin Fahnstock	five	125
Jacob Heyser	ten	250
Jacob Whitmore	five	125
John Reed	four	100
James Wright	four	100
C. Nunemacher	two	50
Samuel Rodebaugh	two	50
George Hoffman	two	50
John Smith, Jun.	five	125
David Snahr	two	50
Henry Greenawalt	one	25
Adam Fisher	four	100
William Maxwell	two	50
George Brown	two	50
Mathew Simpson	two	50
James Riddle	two	50
Mary Smith	five	125
John Stoffer	five	125
Daniel Deebert	two	50
Jacob Oyster	two	50

And we do hereby certify that two dollars and fifty cents on each share of stock mentioned was paid by each person offering to subscribe to the attending commissioners for the purpose mentioned in the act. Having complied with the act of Assembly we respectfully request that Letters patent may be issued.

Given under our hands and seals this seventh day of May Anno Domini 1833.

Frederick Smith	(Seal) T. Hartley Crawford	(Seal)
Geo. A. Madeira	(Seal) Geo. K. Harner	(Seal)
Phlin Berlin	(Seal) George Chambers	(Seal)
Wm. Heyser	(Seal)	

The number of subscribers to the stock of the Insurance Company was eighty seven, all of whom were men with the exception of one, Mary Smith, who is credited with a subscription of five shares. The total number of shares subscribed was six hundred, just one hundred in excess of the

minimum required by the Act of Assembly authorizing the organization of the company.

It will thus be observed that the company started in business with an authorized capital of \$50,000, of which \$13,000 were paid in a part of the latter sum no doubt being appropriated for the organization expenses. Whether the company ever disposed of more stock thus increasing its cash capital the records do not disclose but it may be said to have been a larger sum of money for those early days than a similar sum would appear at the present time.

The commissioners appointed by the statute to organize the insurance company were all prominent men in the affairs of the town. Frederick Smith, T. Hartley Crawford, and George Chambers were attorneys and the leaders of the bar at this time. George A. Madeira was a prominent citizen and lived on West Market street where the present McDowell property now stands. Philip Berlin was a wagon-maker by trade, at this time and for many years after a prominent figure in the affairs of Chambersburg. He was one of the organizers and first directors of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company. William Heyser was a paper manufacturer whose name has long been associated with the ownership of the Hollowell Paper Mill, and a man of prominence in his day. George K. Harper was a printer by trade and is well remembered by reason of his being editor of the Franklin Repository.

When the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company was organized last year the press of the town commented most favorably upon the character and standing of the subscribers to the stock and the promoters of the new insurance company and local scribes were kind enough to prophecy all manner of good things by reason of the exceptional standing of those who made up the organization of the company.

It will be of interest to scan over the list of subscribers to the stock of the Chambersburg Insurance Company and it is believed that the list is most representative of the town as known in the year 1833; however the most of the names are of persons who have not only passed over into the great beyond but in most instances have left no descendants living in the community.

Besides the commissioners, who were also subscribers to the stock, the following constitute the more prominent of the list:

John King was the largest subscriber to the stock of the company, being credited with forty shares, Mr. King was an iron master by occupation having for many years run the old furnace in Path Valley known as Carrick Furnace; he was a man of means and of prominence in the community and at the time of the organization of the Insurance Company was president of the Chambersburg Bank. He was the grandfather of Walter King Sharpe, Esq., of our bar.

Besides the members of the legal profession already mentioned we find among the list of subscribers such prominent and well known names as Read Washington, Thomas G. McCulloh, James Dunlap, Jasper E. Brady, Joseph Chambers and James Riddle. These men were all prominent and active in the practice of the law at this time in Franklin County.

T. G. McCulloh previously mentioned was not only an eminent lawyer but was distinguished as being the first president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company and was also president of the Chambersburg Insurance Company.

Alexander Calhoun was a large subscriber being credited with thirty shares, a man of prominence in the interests of Chambersburg. In 1832, about a year before the organization of the Insurance Company, Mr. Calhoun along with S. D. Culbertson, Read Washington and G. A. Shryock built what is known in local history as the Mammoth Paper Mill, called so by reason of its great size being a large building for those days. It was located where the present Chambersburg Woolen Mill now stands.

Lewis Denig was a stock holder, a druggist, for many years occupying the corner of the square now known as Miller's Pharmacy.

Daniel Spangler is another familiar name he having been the cashier of the Chambersburg Bank.

Thomas Lindsay designated in one of the early records as mail carrier was a stock holder and prominent man in his day. His home was what old residents would remember as

the D. O. Gehr property on East Market street now the location of the Star Theatre.

Thomas Jones is another name familiar to many. Mr. Jones was proprietor of a hardware store and must have been at this time a man well advanced in years because I find in another historical account the statement that he and John Shryock in 1808 built the Hollowell Paper Mill.

David Denney is probably the Presbyterian minister who lived where Mr. T. B. Kennedy now lives.

George S. Eyster was in his day a prominent merchant whose name is often encountered in early affairs of the borough. His store was located where D. D. Sollenberger's dry chased shortly before. He spent the remainder of his life on goods store is at present.

Samuel Cooper, a cabinet maker, was mentioned as a stock holder; he lived opposite the present location of Mrs. T. B. Kennedy's residence. His wife was Hannah Mary Cooper who managed the old Caledonia Hotel in the South Mountains.

Frederick Miller is mentioned as a stock holder, a tinner by trade his place of business was where Dr. Guy Asper's office now is. He was a man long prominent in the history of the town and was the grandfather of our citizens C. P. Miller, and Simpson R. Miller.

James Wright a hardware merchant, is another stock holder. His store was located where J. B. Hanks now has his tin store. Mr. Wright was active in the town's affairs and was a member of the Town Council at the time the present site of the market house was purchased.

Matthew Simpson was mentioned as a stockholder. He was the maternal grandfather of C. P. Miller and Simpson R. Miller.

Daniel Dechert, the hatter, was a prominent man in the community. His home and place of business were where the Dr. L. F. Suessrott property now stands.

Jacob Oyster the last stock holder on the list was a tanner by trade but I find in Dr. W. C. Lane's Reminiscences is mentioned as Judge Jacob Oyster, probably an associate

Judge as was David Oaks, who is mentioned as a stockholder and had the title of Judge.

The Chambersburg Insurance Company apparently started in business in the month of May 1833. No records have been found which would disclose who constituted the board of directors of the institution. However, among the papers found in the archives of the National Bank pertaining to the history of the Insurance Company, it is good fortune to us that there was preserved one of the policies issued by this company. It is dated August 20, 1833 and the number is 27 showing that quite early after the receipt of the charter the company began to transact business. The policy is subscribed by T. G. McCulloh as president and attested by Frederick Smith as secretary and is endorsed by John King president of the Bank. The policy is so interesting by reason of its being the only one that has been discovered, as well as by reason of the form and language which may be compared with the modern standard fire insurance policy, that it is herewith given in full and reads as follows:

"The Chambersburg Insurance Company on real and personal estate, \$3,000, No. 27. This policy of insurance witnesseth, that The Chambersburg Insurance Company, in consideration of the sum of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents to the said company paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath agreed to insure and hereby doth insure the Bank of Chambersburg against any loss or damage by fire, to the amount of three thousand dollars on the stone mill of the said bank and the works and machinery therein called Eaton's mill in Hamilton Township viz. fifteen hundred dollars on the building and fifteen hundred dollars on the works and machinery therein.

In consideration of the premises, the said company hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said Bank of Chambersburg and assigns, to pay and satisfy all loss or damage which the assured or its assigns may or shall sustain by fire upon the property hereby insured not exceeding in amount the said sum of three thousand dollars if such loss or damage shall be sustained within the term of one year from the day of the date of these presents, which shall be deemed to expire at noon on the twentieth day of August in

the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four which shall be done by paying therefore, in case the parties do not agree, according to an estimate thereof to be made by three arbitrators, indifferently chosen, whose award, in writing, shall be conclusive and binding on all parties; payment to be made within sixty days after notice and proof of the loss, unless the said Company shall elect within twenty days to make good the said loss, when the amount shall have been ascertained, by repairing building and restoring the said building and works and machinery or either of them to their original condition and shall complete the same with due and reasonable diligence.

Provided, That the said company shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire happening by invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion, riot or any military or usurped power whatever. Provided also, That in case the assured shall have already any other insurance made on the property hereby insured, if notice thereof has not been given and endorsed by the company on this policy, this insurance shall be void; and if the assured or its assigns shall hereafter make any other insurance on said property notice thereof must be given within twenty days to the company and endorsed hereon, otherwise this policy shall be void, and on notice of such future insurance this company shall have the right of assenting thereto, or of rescinding this policy and refunding a proportion of the premium paid in proportion to the unexpired time of the risk. In case of any other insurance, as aforesaid, the assured shall not, in case of loss or damage, be entitled to demand on this policy any greater proportion of the loss than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole amount of insurance on the property.

And it is agreed, That in case the buildings herein before described shall at any time hereafter be appropriated to, used or occupied for, any other purpose or for exercising or carrying on any other trade, business or vocation than that for which they are now used or occupied, the assured shall give notice to the Company of the change and have the same endorsed on this policy within twenty days thereafter, otherwise this insurance shall be from thence utterly void, and in case of notice of such change the company shall have the

right to assent or rescind this policy and refund the proportion of the premium paid for the unexpired time of the risk.

And it is further agreed by the parties, That the conditions hereto annexed are to be taken as a part of this contract for the purpose of explaining the rights and obligations of the parties, except so far as this policy itself expresses those rights and obligations.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said Company have caused their Common Seal to be hereto affixed, this twentieth day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

*T. G. McCulloh*, President.

ATTEST, *Frederick Smith*, Secretary.

*John King*, Pres. of Bank.

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### CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE.

I. All applications for insurance must be made in writing signed by the party.

II. The application must contain an accurate and just description of the buildings to be insured, or, in case of insurances on personal property, of buildings in which such personal property is deposited, and also of such contiguous or near thereto, viz:

1. Of what materials the walls and roof are constructed.

2. By whom occupied: as private dwellings or how otherwise, and where situated.

3. In the case of personal property, a general description of the property, and of goods, and how kept to be stated.

If such description be fraudulent the policy will be void.

III. Books of account, written securities of any sort, and ready money can not be insured.

IV. Jewels, plate, medals, paintings and sculptures, are not included in any insurance unless specially mentioned in the policy.

V. Policies may be continued by paying the premium be-

fore the time the policy expires, and having the receipt endorsed by the Secretary.

VI. All persons assured by this company, sustaining any loss or damages by fire, are forthwith to give notice to the Secretary; and, as soon as possible after, deliver in as particular an account of the extent and nature of the loss, as the nature of the case will admit of, and to produce to the company satisfactory proof thereof.

VII. This policy is transferable, provided that the transfer be endorsed thereon, and notice thereof be given to the company within thirty days thereafter.

VIII. In case of loss or damage by fire, if the company shall pay or expend according to the foregoing contract to the whole amount insured, the policy will be at an end, but in case of partial loss the policy shall remain good for the unexpired time to the amount of the balance only unpaid or unexpended by the company.

Received 20th. August 1834 of the Bank of Chambersburg twenty two dollars and fifty cents, for continuing this insurance for one year ending at noon on the twentieth day of August 1835 for the sum of three thousand dollars.

*Fred'k Smith, Secretary.*

Received 15th. August 1835 of the Bank of Chambersburg twenty two dollars fifty cents. for continuing this insurance for one year ending at noon on the twentieth day of August 1836 for the sum of three thousand dollars.

*Fred'k Smith, Secretary."*

It will be recalled that the charter of the Insurance Company was issued by the State Department under date of the tenth day of May 1833 and that the policy which has just been recited bore the date 20th of August, 1833. Two other papers found in the archives of the National Bank show that the corporation was not long delayed in going after business. This fact is evidenced by the bond given to the company by its first treasurer.

This bond and also the one given for the following year read as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we Frederick Smith, John Smith, Philip Berlin and David Oaks are held and firmly bound unto the Chambersburg Insurance Com-



pany in the sum of six thousand dollars, to the payment of which we bind ourselves jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our seals this tenth day of July 1833.

Whereas the said Frederick Smith hath been appointed Treasurer of the Chambersburg Insurance Company by the Board of Directors thereof.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said Fred'k Smith shall and will well and faithfully perform his duties as treasurer aforesaid and shall and will well and faithfully discharge his trust aforesaid; and shall and will well and truly account for and deliver up to his successor in office all such moneys securities, deeds, writings and effects as shall have come to his hands or custody and which shall not have been paid and delivered according to the directions and orders of the directors or a majority of them.

Then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness

Fred'k Smith (seal)  
 Philip Berlin (seal)  
 John Smith (seal)  
 David Oaks (seals)"

This paper was backed with the following endorsement:

"Bond of Frederick Smith, Esq., as Treasurer of the Chambersburg Insurance Company, with sureties, in six thousand dollars, conditions as written 15th July, 1833. Bond presented to the Board of Directors, approved and accepted and ordered to be recorded by the Secretary, in the records of the company's proceedings.

T. Hartley Crawford, President Pro Tempore.

Know all men by these presents that we F. Smith, John Smith, Jacob Heck are held and firmly bound unto the Chambersburg Insurance Company in the sum of six thousand dollars, to the payment of which we bind ourselves jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our seals this 1st of July, 1834.

Whereas the said Fred'k Smith hath been appointed treasurer of the Chambersburg Insurance Company by the Board of Directors thereof.

Now the conditions of this obligation is such that if the

said F. Smith shall and will well and faithfully perform his duties as treasurer aforesaid and shall and will well and faithfully discharge the trust aforesaid and shall and will well and truly account for and deliver to his successor in office all such moneys, securities and writings and affects as shall have come to his hand or custody and which shall not have been paid out and delivered according to the directions and orders of the directors or a majority of them—then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Fred'k Smith (seal)  
 John Smith (seal)  
 Jacob Heck (seal)"

This paper was backed with the following endorsement:

"Bond of F. Smith, treasurer, 1834. 1. July 1834 Bond presented to and approved by the Board of Directors and ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the board,

*T. G. McCulloh, President."*

By the terms of the act of incorporation the underwriting of the company was confined to property, real or personal, located in Franklin County but as an evidence of the apparent prosperity of the company and success in the new enterprise of writing fire policies I find that several years later the company was reaching out, like the ancient hero for new worlds to conquer.

The Act of January 21, 1835 P. L. 12 amended the thirtieth section of the original act of incorporation and repealed the restriction confining the writing against fire losses to Franklin County in these words "all policies to be made by said company shall be valid and effectual wherever the property be situated." This act was signed by James Thompson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Jacob Kern, Speaker of the Senate and George Wolf, Governor.

It occurred to the writer to search the Supreme Court records to ascertain, if possible, whether the Chambersburg Insurance Company ever figured as a litigant in the higher courts. From the records it may be inferred that the company was not of a very litigious nature for but one case is disclosed that one being entitled "The Chambersburg Insur-

ance Company vs. Frederick Smith, for the use of Simeon Nichols," found in 11 Pa. 120 and decided at Harrisburg. May Term, Supreme Court 1849, from the Common Pleas of Franklin County. In as much as the dramatis personae of this case have been mentioned with the exception of Simeon Nichols it may be of interest to describe in a few words the case.

At this time Philip Berlin was President of the Insurance Company and Joseph Chambers was Secretary and Treasurer. The facts were as follows: Berlin executed and delivered to Simeon Nichols a promissory note, dated September 14, 1842, and on the same day, Berlin, by a power of attorney authorized Joseph Chambers the Secretary and Treasurer to transfer certain stock held by him in the Insurance Company to Frederick Smith as collateral security for the payment of the said note and by the terms of the power it was specified that the stock was to be retransferred to Berlin when ever the note was paid. The Secretary made the entry on the books of the Company, referring to the power and its terms. The by laws of the company provided that no transfer of stock should be good or available unless made upon the books of the company and further declared that no holder of stock indebted to the company should have the power to transfer said stock unless with the consent of the Board of Directors. Berlin was at the time indebted to the company but it appeared that other like transfers were made and had never been brought before the directors for their consent. No part of Berlin's note had ever been paid except the sum of \$158 which had been obtained by an attachment of Joseph Chambers against Simeon Nichols for debt due Chambers by Nichols. After obtaining judgment Chambers applied to the board for permission to use some of the dividends on the stock to pay the judgment against Berlin as garnishees. This appropriation was ratified by Nichols. Subsequently an action was brought on the note but never came to trial and after this Berlin served notice on the Company not to pay the dividends to Nichols and the company refused to pay them to him, hence this action. The lower court gave judgment for the plaintiff, which was afterwards affirmed upon writ of error to the Supreme Court.

In the argument before the Supreme Court Joseph Chambers appeared for the plaintiff in error, that is the Insurance Company, and James Nill appeared for Nichols.

The case is of interest to us not only because of the personnel of the litigants but because the facts throw some light upon the affairs of the company. It will be noticed that the whole contest was concerning the payment of dividends upon stock held as collateral security as to whether such dividends should be paid to the one holding the stock as collateral or to the real owner of the stock. From the fact that there were dividends over which to litigate we would infer that the company had been prosperous enough to declare them.

No additional data concerning the character, scope and volume of the business conducted by the Chambersburg Insurance Company have been encountered except as has been heretofore outlined. However, from the records, meager as they are, it may be assumed with some confidence that the business of the company was for a period of years of a prosperous nature.

In looking over the mortgage records in the Recorder's Office of Franklin County three mortgages have been discovered in which the Insurance Company was the mortgagee. The first one is found in volume B page 166 mortgage given by Solomon Maxwell of Guilford Township under date of May 20, 1846 upon a piece of property described as being near Chambersburg on the east side of Third street and to secure payment of the sum of \$300. Along the margin of this record appears the order of satisfaction by Joseph Chambers Attorney for the Chambersburg Insurance Company under date of April 11, 1850.

The second mortgage was given by Christian King, of Chambersburg under date of June 17, 1846 and is found in the same volume at page 17 upon property described as located upon the north side of Front Street, Chambersburg Pennsylvania, to secure the payment of the sum of \$300. Along the margin of the record is found the order of satisfaction signed by Joseph Chambers, Treasurer of the Chambersburg Insurance Company, under date of August 20, 1850.

The third mortgage was given by John Burkholder, of Chambersburg under date of November 31d. 1847 and is found in the same volume at page 59, upon a lot of ground described as being on the south side of West Market Street, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and to secure the payment of the sum of \$500. Along the margin of the record is a transfer of this security by Joseph Chambers, Treasurer of the Chambersburg Insurance Company to Henry Ruby, Esq., under date of July 30, 1850.

Just how long the company was in business it is impossible to state with accuracy. The above mortgage transactions show that the company apparently was in existence as late as August 20, 1850. Just how active it was at this time has not been ascertained, but from the acts of assembly we gather at this point a piece of evidence which is quite significant in throwing light upon the affairs of the company.

By the act of March 20th, 1849, P. L. 210, the Chambersburg Insurance Company was authorized and enabled to wind up its affairs. The provisions of this act set forth that the board of directors of the said corporation or any ten stockholders thereof could call a meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of dissolution of the corporation and if at any such meeting a majority of those present are agreed to take such action the company should be rendered incompetent from that time to make any further insurance and steps were then outlined for the winding up of the company's affairs.

This act bears the signature of William F. Packer, Speaker of the House; George Darsie, Speaker of the Senate and William F. Johnson, Governor.

At this point my story draws abruptly to a close. We have traced so far in a more or less fragmentary way the rise and progress of the Chambersburg Insurance Company. From the meager accounts unearthed this company enjoyed a period of prosperity probably extending over fifteen years. It is thought that the records of the company were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1864, which theory would explain the lack of evidence as to the details of its business, the scope and extent thereof, but from the accounts already given a fair inference is that the company did for a time prosper.

There remains yet to say a few words in reference to its decline.

Some corporations like the king may never die, but may, like the sovereign live on forever. The Chambersburg Insurance Company was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a perpetual existence. Corporations may however like weak mortals die and under the law this death may be a quiet, peaceful one, the result of decrepitude, advancement of years and the gradual but steady depletion of its component parts, or they may like individuals commit what the Japanese term Hara-Kiri. What was the fate of the Insurance Company? We know that it is not now in existence. When and how was it dissolved? According to the files in the records of the Secretary of the Commonwealth the Chambersburg Insurance Company "being dead yet liveth." No account is extant in that office showing the dissolution of the corporation. The natural inference to be drawn from the act of March 20, 1849, authorizing the dissolution of the Insurance Company would be that the stockholders some time after the passage of the act took advantage of its provisions and wound up the affairs of the corporation thus as it were committing corporate suicide. Diligent search has been made to ascertain the time of this supposed dissolution, and the causes which led to it but so far all efforts have been in vain and with the last date in 1850 just quoted the Chambersburg Insurance Company like Father Anchises "vanished like a winged dream away."

Thus perish "the relics old and monuments of ancient days."

"To Contemplation's sober eye  
 Such is the race of man:  
 And they that creep, and they that fly,  
 Shall end where they began.  
 Alike the busy and the gay  
 But flutter through life's little day  
 In Fortune's varying colors drest:  
 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance;  
 Or chilled by age, their airy dance  
 They leave in dust to rest."

*May Meeting, held June 13, 1913.*

## MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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BY T. J. BRERETON.

Than "Elderslie" few places have a greater fascination for the members of the Kittochtinny Society, and it was here they met on Thursday afternoon, June 13, together with guests, to the number of 125, which was one of the largest gatherings in the history of the organization. The company was cordially received by the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin C. Elder. Assembled in groups on the broad porches, to the assembly the unrivaled countryside, skirting the South Mountain never looked better with but a fortnight intervening until harvest.

Editor T. J. Brereton held the next attention of the large audience during the reading of his admirable paper on "Municipal Improvements." As a progressive citizen of Chambersburg, and one of the guiding spirits in the improvements he so well describes, as so well said by Dr. Martin in moving a vote of thanks, Mr. Brereton deserves the thanks of the society and the whole community as well.

Mr. Hutton, representing Dr. Charles P. Himes, presented to the society a photo-ceramic silhouette of Judge Cooper, whose biography was sketched to the society last year by the professor, for which the thanks of the society was voted.

A brief business meeting of the society was held in the library, at which General W. D. Dixon, B. Frank Royer, M. D., Joseph Pomeroy Maclay, M. D., and Robert G. Conklin were elected members.

Mr. and Mrs. Elder delightfully entertained the multitude. Mrs. Elder had as guests Mrs. Colonel T. B. Kennedy, Miss Maria Hiestler, Miss Culbertson, (Lewistown, Pa.), Miss Mary Stewart, Miss Kathleen B. Watts, Miss Margaret Kennedy and Miss Yoe.

The list of guests numbered well on to one hundred, and members present, breaking the record, 38.

Most of the towns of Pennsylvania, especially the smaller ones, were laid out when there was very little idea of what a town really should be, nor of the many advantages that are to be had from a mere communal aggregation, let alone an organized municipality. We can see plenty of towns in the growing today, the principal idea in the beginning being a longitudinal or Main Street, one or more cross streets and a system of back alleys. Very many of the older towns have their houses built up close to the street, even though acres of country stretch away behind them, and are not content unless the front door steps extend several feet out on the pavement.

It is a quite recent innovation that inside sanitary arrangements occur in these towns. The old-fashioned "Garden House," as the outside toilet is called for the sake of euphony, still being the prevailing method of the disposal of waste matter.

As these towns grow in size and wealth, each one begins to appreciate the fact that it can attain by the combined wealth of its people many conveniences that cannot be had by isolated dwellings. The old town pump, hallowed by so many gossiping recollections, is the first thing to go, and a more reliable means of getting water than by wells and cisterns is introduced.

If a municipal water plant is not created, some local capitalists find an opening for a lucrative public utility in introducing a supply from the most available springs or streams. When our Pennsylvania towns got this far along in making their municipal improvements, it was many years before some of them seemed willing to take another step.

Indeed, if any persons happen to be in the community who are dissatisfied with such conditions and desire to see further improvements, a regular campaign of education must be undertaken to overcome the inertia of the more conservative part of the town.

I have no doubt there are many here who have been through this very process of community education. Often when it seems that the class is ready to graduate, opposition springs up in quarters where it is least expected. This has just occurred in a place not very far from here, where they had carefully elaborated fine plans for a very much needed sewer system and were only able, even after a popular approval of them, to put them into effect after more than a year of litigation, so determined was the conservative minority. The contracts have just been let for that system and now we may expect to see that town grow in other ways..

In Chambersburg, fortunately, we did not have this



latter phase of the difficulties of the situation to conceal with, for the previous campaign of education had been so thorough and prosecuted in such a vigorous manner that the victory of the progressive element at the polls was overwhelming.

The situation in the last named town was this. Founded in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, by the beginning of the Twentieth it had outgrown the village type to which many, perhaps most, of its people still clung. But to a considerable and influential minority it had begun to be more and more apparent that the time had come when the town could not remain stationary, and that it must either advance or sink back to decay, while it watched more progressive neighbors develop at its expense.

Its water supply, a municipally owned plant, is the Conocoheague Creek that flows through the town, from a point of which, about a mile above, an overshot wheel, re-inforced by a steam plant, pumped water to two reservoirs about 90 feet above the average town level. The water perhaps had been good enough in the early days, but flowing through the yellow and red clay of the Trenton limestone formation composing the soil adjacent to its banks, it was always turbid and unattractive in wet weather, while the various barnyards through which it flowed and the many swimming holes that attracted the youth of the country side for miles to seek its cooling refreshment in the hot term, did not add to its desirability. To cap the climax, it was finally condemned as unsafe by the State Board of Health and the citizens were warned to use it for drinking only after it had been boiled and filtered.

The case was sufficiently aggravated, but as no alarming epidemics had ever broken out in the town, the alarm was by no means general.

About ten miles from town eastward, the stream before mentioned had its source in the mountains. In a glen, whose general plan could best be described by likening it to an oakleaf, about five miles long and on an averagt a

little more than three wide, the early reaches of the Conococheague Crtek flow in a most beautiful, clear, cold, soft body of water. The surrounding forest, a state reservation, where there was not a single human habitation, seemed to invite Chambersburg to come and take its beautiful stream and use and drink it.

Some of us looked longingly to this place and looked forward to the day, now happily come, when it would flow in our households, and when we should be able to drink it and lave in it.

There were other considerations too that indicated to us that we must not stop there. A scheme of sewers had been made some years previous to the time of which I write, and comprehensive plans had been prepared by Major Chauncey Ives, a well known engineer and resident of the town. It existed but on paper although at one time the borough authorities had gone so far as to engage an engineer to let the contracts and supervise the work of construction.

But the opposition was strong and difficulties of financing the plan great, so the Council allowed itself to be discouraged and the plan was dropped. Several private sewers, draining the hotel and business districts were, however, constructed, that poured untreated sewage into the creek, so that the people living on the lower reaches complained bitterly, threatened suit and finally through the Department of Health served notice on the town to discontinue the practice.

Here were two improvements that were urgently needed, and to emphasize the latter, that of sewers, a very wet Spring filled up many of the cesspools in town. So it came to pass that those of the town who desired its betterment elected a Council who were known to be in sympathy with them and singularly enough this Council, which was Democratic, replaced one that had been Republican.

One of the banes of present day municipal government is the introduction of National political parties into

the questions of such strictly local affairs as Town Councils, but it is too often done.

It was naturally expected that this Democratic Council would make a clean sweep of the Borough offices, as had always been customary when the administration passed from one party to another. But it did nothing of the kind. Very few changes were made and then only where it was necessary to have the official in complete sympathy with the new regime.

Water and sewers are naturally the first improvements to be considered when a village takes up the task of becoming a city. But these are invisible to the casual passer-by. The pipes are all out of sight and those betterments that strike the eye appeal very strongly to would-be improvers. Necessary as good street pavements are, it hardly seems like good business to put them down first, necessitating a tearing up and destruction of them by water and sewer trenches. However, it has been done, and perhaps in a few cases may have been justifiable. You cannot lay down a hard and fast rule about the order in which the first necessary things should be done in defiance of local conditions.

Chambersburg, then, elected a Council some of whom were pledged to a plan of progress and improvement who began to put things in order for the campaign. Of course the first thing to do was to get the press unitedly in favor of the scheme. It often happens that newspapers taking up sides on a public question do so merely because some ancient enemy is to be opposed, upon which ever side he may be. Partisan politics frequently rule their attitude, so that when all of our papers buried the hatchet and gave us their loyal support, no small part of the victory was assured.

The Medical Fraternity also arrayed themselves in the ranks and the clergy pitched into the fight to a man. With press, pulpit and the doctors with us, we felt that we had a very good chance of winning. Like all small towns the question of taxes is a very tender subject. These improve-

ments would cost money and the tax-payers naturally objected to increasing the rate by an adequate amount to finance such comprehensive plans. Fortunately the County Commissioners very materially raised the assessment that year, and this afforded the opportunity of securing a sufficient loan without encroaching too closely upon the borrowing capacity of the Borough.

A survey of the proposed water route was made, and it was decided that \$150,000 would build it. \$65,000 was estimated for a disposal plant and intercepting sewer while \$15,000 was set aside for street paving and \$5,000 for a very badly needed fire house. It was decided therefore to ask for a loan of \$235,000 by general election. It was a special election so as not to have the question involved with one of a political nature. Each item was voted upon separately, so that the electors could have defeated any one or all of them.

At an election held several years before a corresponding vote had been cast overwhelmingly against the loan. The adverse majority had been two-thirds the voting strength. So that we realized at the outset that, despite the powerful forces we had marshalled, the conservative Pennsylvanian would do his own thinking, and if the plan did not suit him, he would vote it down.

Measures like these may be defeated by too profuse detail as well as by too little of it. Everything connected with them should be made just as plain and comprehensible as possible, but if the details of the plan are gone into too minutely, many will be found to oppose the whole thing because some small detail is not to their liking.

Besides using the newspapers freely large public meetings were held especially at the various shops. The proprietors most generously gave us the after-dinner hour on stated occasions which the men attended under pay. Previous to the meeting, question boxes had been arranged for any who wanted to ask them, and at the meeting these boxes were emptied and the questions answered. Mighty

practical questions they were too, and to answer them off-hand required both candor and tact. The campaign grew warmer and more exciting. While there was no active opposing propaganda, we knew that a great deal of quiet and effective work was going on under the surface conducted by those who did not agree with all the details of the plans presented, or by the usual array of those who had other plans that better suited their own ideas as well as the numerous portion of the community that will always oppose forward movements and feared a raise in the tax rate.

It was a great relief to many of us who had been working for the cause of improvement after election day to find that we had won by a majority averaging 14 to 1 on all the items in the program. We were no less surprised than pleased, for up to the day before election, I doubt if you could have found a man in town, no matter of how great sporting proclivity, who would have made a bet, unless he was given heavy odds, that we should win.

The event proved conclusively to my mind that where a candid and faithful representation of exactly what is to be accomplished is made the progressive element in municipal improvement will win out in the great majority of cases. It is only natural for us to oppose what we only half understand and perhaps do not quite half trust, whether this is referred to the measures themselves or the people back of them.

To take care of the proposed improvements it was necessary the very first thing to organize a thorough-going engineering department. In that respect, I do not think, that Chambersburg was much behind the average Pennsylvania towns of its size. The engineering had been done, by a surveyor employed now and then as he might be needed to establish street lines, give grades and the like. True, this officer had the title of Borough Engineer, but his duties were nearly exclusively those of a mere surveyor. Of course this organizing took time and while the preliminary surveys were making, there was time enough to per-

fect a very good imitation of a real engineering department. We were fortunate enough to secure the services of a most conscientious and efficient young man, Mr. R. M. Huber, a native of the county, a graduate Civil Engineer and who had had a good experience in a variety of public works.

It was, needless to say, a great deal owing to this young man's executive ability, that Chambersburg has been able to carry out the first and most needful improvements as successfully as she did. But he had the capacity and ability to grow with his position and to thoroughly master his problems as they arose. Mr. John Birkenbine was selected as consulting engineer for the improved water supply, Gravity Water as it came to be known in popular parlance, and Mr. Charles Mebus, of the firm of Allbright & Mebus, of Philadelphia, as the expert on sewers. Both of them are so well known in the profession that it is not necessary to give bouquets to them here. But it is but fair to say that with their advice and assistance Chambersburg has now a water supply that cannot be surpassed for purity and excellence, one over which her citizens are enthusiastic, and a sewer system that expresses the latest thoughts of science in sanitation. The much maligned lawyers must come in for some attention. We may abuse the lawyer, but we cannot get along without him. In selecting an Attorney Chambersburg got the best—as he is present I shall spare his blushes by not naming him (Charles Walter, Esq.).

An amusing incident occurred in regard to the new water supply. During the campaign of education one of the arguments used by the spellbinders was the economy in the use of soap that might be expected from the use of the mountain water instead of the creek water, taken from the old Siloam plant. The water at the latter point is much harder than the former owing to the inflow of numberless limestone springs and streams. Analysis, indeed, showed it to be about fourteen times harder. It was, therefore, argued that the average family would save a very

large proportion of their soap bills, a claim that has been amply verified.

When the new supply of water was first turned on, however, of course there were many unavoidable interruptions in the service, due to defective joints and the other numerous contingencies that always arise, so that once in a while it was necessary to shut it off and return to the pump.

On one of these occasions, which of course were not widely advertised, a lady asked her colored laundress if she found any difference in the amount of soap necessary "Deed, Missy," said the lady of color, "I ain't used hardly no soap at all on dis yere wash." Which shows the power of imagination when properly stimulated.

The "Gravity" water, as it is called, is impounded in the simplest kind of intake dam of very small capacity. The dam is only high enough to give sufficient entry head to the 14-inch pipe that leads to town. The intake chamber is of concrete in three compartments, fitted with the proper screens, the middle compartment being for the accommodation of a measuring apparatus that may be put in later. The elevation of the breast of the dam is 975 feet above the mean ocean level, about 340 feet above the average town level and 265 feet above the highest elevation in the borough. The dam is about eleven miles east of the town.

About four miles from town, at an elevation of 800 feet is the reservoir. From the intake the pipe line, 14 inches in diameter, follows the Conococheague Valley very closely to an elevation of 725 feet at the foot of the hill on which the reservoir is located. At this point the line crosses the creek and a differential valve is installed at that point to control the supply. The supply to the reservoir is controlled by a stand-pipe and when the water rises to a sufficient height in this, the back pressure in the supply opens the differential valve and discharges the surplus water into the stream. This is to obviate the necessity of

an overflow from the reservoir which would have been, under the circumstances, very costly. As the event proved, this would perhaps not have been necessary, as nature had provided an ample, much too ample, overflow in the form of one of those numerous caverns so common in our limestone country. More about that presently.

The reservoir is of 2,000,000 gallons capacity and crowns the highest hill in the neighborhood. The elevation of the normal water level in this reservoir is 800 feet. In order to ascertain the suitability of the location for the purpose, the site was laid off checker-board fashion in 50 foot squares, and at each intersection a shaft was sunk, 6 feet square, and going down to sub-grade of the reservoir floor. Not a rock or stone showed itself in any of the shafts larger than a man's hat, and the clay excavated showed a considerable percentage of good puddle, quite enough, we thought, to complete the reservoir. But alas for the deceptiveness of appearances even when the most carefully elaborated plans to secure accurate knowledge had been made. Every space between the test pits proved to be the most treacherous kind of limestone peaks with sink-holes everywhere.

The average depth of soil over the limestone in Franklin and Cumberland counties is 1.75 feet. In our test pits we had one down 12 feet and no rock in sight. In addition to this the deep trench for the by-pass around the reservoir disclosed no rock. Nothing but the finest kind of puddling clay. This was tested and found unexceptionable.

At one point of the by-pass a great sink-hole developed, that by testing showed that it led to a spring about one and one-half miles away. This sink-hole was at a considerable distance away from the reservoir site. From the preliminary examination, the evidence upon which we had to act was this: a high hill in the limestone country where the average rock lies 1.75 feet below the surface, test pits sunk every 50 feet, in the crown of the hill, 12 feet deep, showing no rock, but evidence of the usual cavernous lime-



stone formation some 60 or 80 feet distant from the reservoir site.

There was something unnatural not to say uncanny about the formation, but it was decided to risk something when there was a chance to save some thousands of dollars.

The space between the test pits proved treacherous, developed several other sink-holes and the bottom was thoroughly concreted, wherever it was necessary. The reservoir was built, puddled and bricked. The water was turned in until it was half full—rather more than half—for when it was estimated that a million and a half gallons had flowed in, the bottom suddenly dropped out of an unsuspected hole under the reservoir bank and the million and a half emptied itself in a very few minutes, nor has any one to this day found out where it went. It left absolutely no trace behind it, except a large break in the side of the reservoir where you might have driven a two-horse wagon all the way down to the underworld. The appearance had deceived everyone including the best expert advice that we could procure, but it wasn't a' bad gamble at that. Our net loss was not \$1,000 and we had stood the chances on saving \$12,000. But we had to spend \$12,000 anyway, that being the contract price of shutting up the hole and armoring the reservoir with re-inforced concrete.

The sewers and sewage disposal plant were commenced shortly after beginning the water line. It took about a year to build them, there are 16 miles of lateral sewers and the disposal plant has a capacity of 600,000 gallons a day. It is composed of Imhoff settling tank, the usual sprinkling beds and a battery of secondary settling basins after which the effluent is turned into the stream. No chemical doping is done, but the treated sewage is about as free from bacterial life as the stream itself.

All the streams flowing through thickly settled territories, such as that under discussion, it is safe to say have an unwholesome amount of germ life, and often the Ba-

cillus Coli is quite prevalent. At any rate this is the case with the middle and the lower reaches of the Conocoheague and there is no reason that streams similarly situated should be different in that regard.

As related above, the new water system was financed from the sale of bonds wholly, but the sewers were paid for partly by an assessment levied on the foot front plan. The disposal and intercepting sewers, costing \$110,000, were paid for from the proceeds of a bond issue of that amount, and the cost of the sixteen miles of lateral sewers, about \$130,000, was defrayed by a direct tax upon the property benefited. Each drainage area was treated as a separate unit from its manhole connection with the interceptor to the several flush tanks at its summits, and its entire cost divided up into a charge against the assessable property. Corner lots, where both sides abutted on the sewer, were favored by adding the length front to the side measurement and assessing one-half, but corner lots more than 100 feet had to pay full rate for all over the distance. This was in consideration of the probability that at some future time the back part of the lot could be used for building, and should bear the burden of improvement.

The bonds for this work were not issued until the work was completed and the exact cost ascertained and assessed as above. In the meantime sewer notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest were floated and the resulting funds used to pay the monthly estimates of the contractors..

It had been decided that no street paving should be done until the sewers were laid, house connections completed and the trench allowed a reasonable time for settling. That time has now come, and accordingly seven blocks in the center of the town are about to be paved, the contract for which has just been let.

(The pavements to which this refers were completed in 1913, and an additional block laid in 1915.)

After an exhaustive consideration, bricks were chosen for the paving material. There may be better pavements

put down, but there are few better suited to the needs of the small town. Bricks are neither the cheapest nor the most expensive form of paving, but taken all in all the small municipality is wise to adopt a form of pavement that is at present the best understood for, despite all that has been said, written and worked out on the paving question it is still largely in the experimental stage.

Bricks are amply sufficient for the wearing surface of the principal streets of nearly all of our smaller places that would not find a better material except after years of costly experiment. The attitude of such places should be to allow others better able to do the experimenting, nor to be led astray by the clever talk of professional salesmen in adopting comparatively new compounds, but to stick to the old and well worn paths of precedent.

(Personally the writer thinks highly of some forms of asphaltic concrete pavements but this does not detract from the truth stated above, that brick pavements are better understood and the great mileage of brick pavement put down each year compared with other kinds seems to confirm that opinion.)

In the future some more satisfactory paving material than brick may be found, but at present this is doubtful.

The brick on Chambersburg streets will be laid on a five inch concrete foundation on a one inch cushion. In choosing the brick we took an old friend, those made in Fairmount, W. Va., many thousands of which we had used in the past for street crossings and the like.

One feature of the action of Chambersburg I should not care to recommend as a principle, however necessary it may be in occasional instances. That is the issuing of bonds to pay for such an object as street paving, unless the life of the bonds is made a short one. It has often happened that before the bond issue is retired that furnished funds to pave, a new one is necessary to repair them.

In most cases of our small towns a good deal of paving could be done in the course of time by paving a few

blocks at a time. Take the case of our own town for instance. Last year we spent \$10,000 in repairing and putting fresh macadam on the streets, though this included some new work too. The year before \$18,000 was spent. As a result most of the stone hauled on the streets has been pulverized and hauled off again as mud. Now, if out of these sums \$5,000 or \$6,000 were appropriated each year, it would not be a great while before all the town was paved, financing the improvement under the act of 1911, that charges the borough with one-third and abutting property owners two-thirds. The ordinary trolley franchise requires such corporations to pave the street between their rails and a distance each side.

Many of the various asphaltic concrete compounds make admirable pavements with only the old macadam road for a foundation. Streets treated thus, if the traffic is not too dense and heavy, will last for many years, and repairs are easy and cheap. I have reason to think that this can be done for a sum that would enable us to put down a block for every \$1,000 we should thus devote.

At the end of a comparatively short space of time any one of our boroughs may be paved by this method and best of all, with no heavy burden of bonded indebtedness stooping its shoulders.

Until the sewers were out of our way, however, it was not considered good business to pave any streets that would have to be cut and slashed up with trenches and cross connections, so that up to this time it was not feasible for Chambersburg to pursue a policy of comprehensive street improvements and only now can it be taken up.

Nothing, they say, is certain in life except death and taxes, and certain as they are, neither of them is at all popular. People will fight off one as long as possible and evade the other by every possible artifice. Woe be to the public official who raises the taxes! The matter of making so many improvements in one small town at once, therefore, received considerable and anxious thought on the

part of the borough authorities. But, after all, the entire raise in the rate was only one and three-fourths mills, which on our assessed valuation of \$6,250,000 amounts to about \$11,000 a year and as that only brought the entire rate for borough, bond and school taxes up to 13 mills, we could not feel that any great hardship had been inflicted, when other towns pay from 17 to 21 mills in taxes.

This low tax rate is almost entirely due to the fact that the town of Chambersburg owns its water and light plants, both of them being on a paying basis. The water plant turns into the treasury about \$18,000 net each year, and the electric light plant besides doing nearly \$25,000 worth of street and free lighting, turns over in cash about \$1,000 a month from its commercial business. This latter sum for over a year has been placed in a sinking fund, and the plant, which is about ready for retirement to that grateful resting place, the junk heap, is about to be entirely rebuilt and rehabilitated. The cost of doing this will be about \$30,000 and the entire revenue of the plant will be devoted to this purpose. In the past all the revenues were used for other purposes and when the plant needed anything a bond issue provided the funds to keep it up. We do not commend that way of doing business and it has been discontinued with us.

(Not many months after this was written the electric light plant broke down completely, necessitating its entire reconstruction. This was done along the lines suggested here and in a short time the improvement will have been paid for out of the earnings of the plant itself.)

A word now about a matter that is receiving a tremendous lot of attention lately and that is The Borough Government.

There are just as many kinds that have been proposed as there are cranks. They run all the way from councils elected at large instead of by wards, through various forms of government by commission to a government by a general manager.

Chambersburg has worked this whole thing out in a way that is perfectly satisfactory to herself and I think you will agree from what has been told here of her progress during the last three years, that it is not inefficient, judging it by the results it has attained.

The whole thing requires not a single new act of legislature. Of course, the borough council, consisting of two men from each of the five wards, is just the same as that of every one of all the many boroughs in Pennsylvania and serves without compensaton. It is divided into committees on Finance, Water and Light, Streets, Fire, Sewers and Rules and Ordinances. The Chief Burgess, a salaried officer, is at the head of the Police Department. There are paid superintendents of Water and Light who report to that committee, the Borough Engineer is head of the Street and Sewer departments and reports to those committees while a Fire Superintendent acts as the executive officer of the Fire Committee. These officers are all paid adequate salaries to secure first class men.

Before this system was put into force the executive officer of each deaprtment was the chairman of the committee having charge of it and who thus was required to take a great deal of time away from his business if he made any pretense of doing his duty conscientiously.

The borough clerk of course performs the duties of his office and acts as collector of water rates and electric light and power bills. With a small allowance for clerk hire his salary is derived from his commissions as collector.

The borough treasurer performs the duties of such an officer and is also salaried.

In this way all that the borough Council is required to do is to meet as the board of directors of a business concern, to conduct the formal borough business, to authorize the payment of bills and to keep a general oversight over public affairs.

Under the old way, an order of council might or might not be carried out, because the executive was a purely

voluntary officer and if he did not choose to obey or was dilatory there was nothing to be done. Under the new method, orders are executed with the same promptness and efficiency that they would be performed in any business concern.

This seems to us more American than either a commission form of government or one by a manager. The first creates an oligarchy and the second a near-monarchy. The council is a purely American representative affair. You are just as apt to get incompetent men in a Commission or in a Manager as in a council, but they can do less harm in the council than in a smaller body. Ordinarily in small boroughs every man is well known who is a candidate and his capabilities or incapacities are very well known to all his fellows. If the people then choose the incapable and inefficient instead of putting in good men to represent them they deserve to have their public business mismanaged.

The Fire Department, generally under the care of the Fire Marshal and Fire Committee and immediately under the charge of the Fire Superintendent is managed by the latter acting with the trustees of the five volunteer companies. His functions are more particularly to care and account for all borough property committed to the companies. The Chief Engineer and his staff, who take charge at fires, are elected by the companies themselves. The trustees of the companies are required to make monthly reports of the quantity and condition of all borough apparatus, tools and materials entrusted to them and the Superintendent must know that these reports are correct, and return them so certified to Council.

We have not said much about the city beautiful. There is no doubt that Chambersburg has much to do along this line, although favored by an unusually attractive location, but it will take time, for our resources have been pretty well absorbed with the things that were absolutely necessary. But well defined plans are formulating to secure a

park and playground and we hope that these may be brought to a practical conclusion at some near time.

Like Topsy, however, Chambersburg can hardly be said to have been planned, it just grew. We can see many improvements that could have been made at the start. We can see many errors that were made, but how to correct them at this late day, without a very large expenditure of money that we have not, is not so apparent and I expect that her citizens must content themselves for awhile without having recourse to any highbrow ideas.

Some things are practicable, such as conduits for wires, street electroliers that are ornamental in their character and many other such details, and these things are beginning to come up for consideration now that the fundamentals of improvement have been accomplished.

(Ornamental electroliers were installed subsequent to the date of this paper.)

I find that I am not alone in the ideas expressed above, concerning Commission government.

In a recent editorial the Star-Independent says:

#### COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

“The Philadelphia Record is another of the State newspapers that are neither ready nor willing to swallow the commission form of government for third class cities without being sure that it contains something to make it please the general palate. It says in this morning’s issues, that: ‘In the present state of municipal governments, or the present low state of the art of governing municipalities, commission government ought not to be forced upon any city. But every city, large or small, ought to have the right to try the system.’

“But there is a difference between having the right to try something and being compelled to swallow it willy-nilly. Concerning the character of the proposed new form of government for third class cities in Pennsylvania the Record says:

“‘A middle course in city government is the commis-



sion plan, adopted by Galveston in an emergency, and since adopted by a good deal above a hundred cities, with generally satisfactory results. In a few cases it has been abandoned, and there has been a reversion to a form modeled upon the national government. But in most cases the commission form has justified itself and been popular. But we do not know enough about it yet to force it upon cities.

“The two features of the commission form which facilitate good government are the small council, or board of commissioners, or whatever it may be called, which makes it easy to locate responsibility, and the abolition of ward lines. Many men who can secure indefinite re-election from their wards would have no chance running before the entire electorate. Yet weak, incompetent and even corrupt men have been elected from large constituencies and a vigilant and independent electorate is as essential to good government under the commission form as under a government which reproduces on a small scale the form of the government of the nation.’

“That means that after all, the character of a municipal government depends on the people themselves. That is exactly what the Star-Independent has been saying these many years. There is no form of election crookedness or fault of government which the people cannot correct if they will. If the citizens are negligent and indifferent there will be corruption under any and every form of government. It is within the power of the people to make their government good without changing its form, to make their officials and governing bodies loyal to the public interest, if they will but exercise that power. It is not now and has never been true that the people are helpless in the clutches of lawless and law-breaking political machines.

## THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY I. JAMES SCHAFF.

The society held its first winter meeting at the hospitable home of Judge Gilan. It was the first of its regular meetings after the summer vacation. Because of the many other assemblies of a like nature, the society omitted the October meeting. At the business meeting President Hoerner announced the death of Judge Rowe, which occurred July 15, 1913, and the appointment of a committee to prepare a suitable minute,—Justice John Stewart, Dr. Geo. F. Platt, J. S. McIlvaine, Geo. A. Wood, H. A. Riddle—who reported as follows:

Inasmuch as the Hon. David Watson Rowe, a member of this Society for fifteen years prior to his death, and its honored President in 1911-1912, has died since the last meeting of the Society, that is,—on the 15th day of July, 1913, it is most fitting that we testify in this formal manner to the feelings of sorrow, loss and regret because of his death, held by each member individually and by the Society as a whole, and express our appreciation of the exceeding great worth of Judge Rowe, as man, judge, patriot, lawyer, historian and member and President of this Society.

Physically Judge Rowe was good to look upon; morally his life was an example to be followed; professionally he belonged to a class of lawyers now only too few in numbers; as a judge he was an ornament to the Bench of this Commonwealth; intellectually he was acute and, above all, thorough; as a soldier both his patriotism and ability were above criticism; his friendships through life were close and binding; as a historian he established his reputation many years ago by his history of the 126th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; as President of this Society none has done more for its welfare, and to all, relatives, friends and acquaintances, he was a most charming and agreeable gentleman.

Therefore, be it resolved that this minute be entered upon the records of the Society, that a copy thereof be sent to Mrs. Rowe and furnished to the newspapers among the proceedings of this meeting.

Joshua W. Sharpe, Esq., on behalf of the author, Henry W. Shoemaker, presented to the society a copy of his work on "Susquehanna Legends."

Prothonotary J. H. Sollenberger presented to the society, for more careful preservation, a bound (German) newspaper file, called the "Chambersburg Correspondent." It was published by Ruby & Maxwell, 1831-1833. Mr. Sollenberger, in clearing up old documents, came across the bound book on a shelf of the office vault.

President Hoerner thanked the donors, saying that the gifts would be valuable contributions to the archives of the society.

Professor Schaff was then introduced as the historian of the evening and warmly greeted. The production elicited considerable discussion, and the author was given a hearty vote of thanks. The Professor's work in matters historical has for years been a feature in local prints, as well as in the church paper and periodicals. He is one of our best known educators, and at the present time a member of the Chambersburg school board.

The history of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in Franklin County dates back to near the close of the

eighteenth century. or to be more specific, to December 23, 1796. It was on the morning of that day that Rev. Christian Newcomer, one of the pioneer ministers of the church, left his comfortable fireside, about seven miles southeast of Hagerstown, and after a journey of thirty miles on horse back reached Chambersburg in the evening of the same day. It was a cheerless, lonely and fatiguing ride. The weather was excessively cold, the country was but sparsely settled, much of the route traversed was through vast tracts of timber and there was not a town along the road over which he travelled, save Greencastle, and that was then a mere hamlet, having been laid out only a few years before. When Mr. Newcomer alighted from his steed in Chambersburg, on that cold December evening, he represented all that there was of the denomination with which he was associated and for the furtherance of whose interests he labored so assiduously for more than a third of a century. He spent the night in town, but does not mention in the journal that he kept of his travels, the name of the family with whom he lodged as he did in almost every other instance.

#### A Native of Lancaster County.

Mr. Newcomer was a native of Lancaster County, having been born about seven miles east of Lancaster city, January 21, 1749. His parents were members of the Mennonite Church and endeavored to bring up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." At a very early age Christian became deeply interested in religion and was baptized into the Mennonite Society and united with the congregation near his parents home. But uniting with the church did not bring him the peace and joy that he believed christians should possess. His experience was not satisfactory to himself—the burden of guilt was not removed. He spent much time in the study of the Scriptures and in prayer, and before many months had gone by he was filled "with the love of God that passeth knowledge."

On reaching manhood Mr. Newcomer learned the carpenter trade, a vocation that he followed until the death of his father, when he abandoned it to take charge of the homestead, that having been the request of his father, made during

his last illness. Before beginning his agricultural career he was married to Miss Elizabeth Baer, who was born and reared in the vicinity of his own home. Some months after his conversion his peace of mind was disturbed by impressions he had of his call to the christian ministry—a call that he resisted, believing as he then did, that with his limited education he was not fitted to assume an office, the responsibilities of which were so great. Referring to this in his journal he wrote: "I do sincerely believe if I had been obedient to the call of God, I should have avoided the misery into which I was again plunged; but the office of a preacher appeared to me of such importance; and not without cause. I attached thereunto such an awful consequence. At the same time I knew my own impotence and ignorance, that I could not be persuaded to preach, although often solicited by my neighbors to do so. I continued to resist the solicitations and entreaties, until, ultimately, Jonah like, I sought safety in flight by selling my plantation and removing to the State of Maryland."

While a resident of Pennsylvania, Mr. Newcomer had heard Rev. Martin Boehm who was then a minister in the Mennonite Church, preach in the vicinity of his father's home. He was present at the meeting held in the barn of Isaac Long, on that memorable Whit Sunday, at which Mr. Boehm preached with such power and unction that hundreds, according to the traditional accounts, were led to a better life by that sermon. After Mr. Newcomer had located in Maryland, Rev. Messrs. Otterbein and Gelthing frequently preached in the neighborhood of his home. In making mention of this in his autobiography he wrote: "Whereas these men preached the same doctrine which I had experienced, and which, according to my views and discernment, perfectly agreed with the doctrines taught by Christ and his apostles, I associated myself with them and joined their society and was blessed."

Before joining the church of the United Brethren he severed his connection with the Mennonite Society. At what time Mr. Newcomer began his ministerial career the records do not show, but he was in attendance at the first

conference held by the church in 1789. his name appearing among the names of the ministers present. For many years he was untiring in his efforts to further the interests of the cause that was so dear to him. at first preaching principally in his own and nearby counties, but subsequently extending his preaching tours into portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia. and other parts of his adopted State. In 1815 he was elected one of the bishops of the church by the General Conference that met at Mount Pleasant, Pa., and was re-elected at the different sessions of that body, serving in all about sixteen years. In the performance of his duties as bishop he made many journeys to Ohio, Indiana, and other portions of the west, traveling on horseback modern methods of travel not then having come into use. He preached both in the German and the English language, though unable to speak the latter with fluency. He continued to labor with wonderful activity and diligence until a fortnight before his death, his last trip to the west having been made when he was more than four-score years old.

As previously mentioned Mr. Newcomer reached Chambersburg in the evening of December 23d, and remained in the town until noon of Christmas Day, and preached in the forenoon—that, doubtless, being the first sermon preached in the town or the county by a minister of the United Brethren faith. On the 26th he preached at John Hubers at the Rocky Spring, but returned to town in the afternoon and preached again in the evening. “Many persons,” says Mr. Newcomer in his journal, desired that our preachers should visit them frequently and preach in this place.” John Huber, at whose home he preached in the forenoon of December 26th, was then a member of the Mennonite Church but later joined the United Brethren as did all the members of his family. He was the owner of a large tract of land which surrounds the far-famed Rocky Spring, about four miles north of Chambersburg, and for a number of years his home was one of regular appointments of the pioneer ministers of the church. The house in which Huber lived, and in which Newcomer preached, is yet standing, and is fairly well preserved. Some changes have been made to the building, but its general appearance is, no doubt, much

the same as it was a century ago. The farm is now owned by Mr. Benjamin S. Funkhouser of Chambersburg.

In a little more than a month after his first visit to Chambersburg, he returned to this county preaching at Huber's on the 24th of February, 1797, and, in the evening of the same day, in Chambersburg. On the 4th of October of the same year he made the following entry in his journal: "I again set off, in company with Mr. Geeting, on a journey to Pennsylvania. In the evening Br. Geeting preached in Chambersburg." The Geeting of whom he speaks, lived in Maryland not far from the home of Newcomer and frequently accompanied him on his journeys to this and other counties of the State, and on more extended tours.

I have made lengthy mention of Mr. Newcomer for the reason that for more than thirty years he figured largely in the early history of the church in the valley. From the time of the first visit to the county in 1796, until near the close of his life, he labored in almost every part of it, making preaching tours twice or thrice each year, holding forth the Word of Life in private dwellings, in school houses, barns or in the open air, speaking, probably to a greater number of persons than any other minister of his day. He was well fitted for the place. He was tall in stature and of commanding presence and being possessed of a robust constitution was prepared to withstand the hardships and perform the duties common to the itinerant ministers of those early times.

#### The Fetterhoff Appointment.

As early as 1802, Mr. Newcomer began holding services at the house of George Fetterhoff, one of the early settlers of the county. He was a native of Dauphin County. The exact date of his coming to this county cannot be definitely determined, but it was soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. He located on a farm which he had purchased shortly before his removal, and on which he erected a small dwelling, taking possession while the building was in an unfinished state. Several years later he built a larger building, into which he transferred his household effects and made it his home during the remainder of his life, which occurred during the month of July, 1819. The farm of which

he was the occupant and owner, is located about ten miles southeast of Chambersburg and not far distant from what for many years been known as Fetterhoff's Chapel."

Mr. Fetterhoff was a member of the Lutheran Church for many years, his name appearing on the records of the Grindstone Hill congregation as late as 1801. The Grindstone Hill Church was about four miles distant from his home, and was erected in 1766. Whether he ever formally withdrew from the Lutheran Church, the records do not show, but for almost two decades before his death his home was one of the regular appointments of the pioneer ministers of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Bishop Newcomer, in his journal under date of July 25th, 1802, says: "At night I preached at Fetterhoff's." On Sunday, November 18, 1803, his journal contains the following: "This forenoon I preached at Fetterhoff's from John 16:8, 9. Here I got information that Br. Funk had departed this life and is to be buried to-morrow," adding, under date of November 19: "This morning I set out before day, and arrived in time for the funeral. Stover spoke first, then Ferguson and Geeting."

Under dates of Saturday and Sunday, September 25 and 26, 1819, Bishop Newcomer wrote: "Had a sacramental meeting at Fetterhoff's; before I entered the house I was informed that Brother Fetterhoff had been buried the day before, and two of his children were lying sick in the house. I spoke from Matthew 5:8."

Mr. Fetterhoff was buried on his farm, not more than several hundred yards from the house in which he spent so many years of his life. It is probable that he had a presentiment of his death, for, a short time before he took sick, in strolling over a part of his land in company with his wife, he selected the place where he wished to be buried, and marked it by driving a small stake into the ground. Soon after his death a plot of several rods square was fenced off as a grave yard and since then other members of his family have been laid to rest within the same enclosure. After the death of Mr. Fetterhoff, his widow continued in possession of the homestead, and services were held there for many years. The last time Bishop Newcomer preached there was

on Tuesday, December 9, 1828, his death occurring in a little more than a year thereafter.

#### The Lemaster Appointment.

About five miles south of Chambersburg is located the farm once owned and occupied by Andrew Lemaster, the Chambersburg and Greencastle road passing through the land from north to south. The farm lies one mile north of Marion, though at the time Mr. Lemaster was the owner of the farm the village had not been laid out. The house in which Mr. Lemaster lived is a stone structure, and is yet standing. The original building, though not an imposing one, was no doubt, at the time of its completion regarded as a house of more than ordinary proportions. It was enlarged a good many years ago, and more recently other changes and additions were made, so that now it is one of the finest farm-houses in that part of Franklin County.

Andrew Lemaster joined the Church of the United Brethren in Christ early in life, and while he was the occupant of the farm referred to, Bishop Newcomer occasionally preached in the original stone building, or spent a night there as he journeyed to, or from, his home in Washington County, Maryland, on a preaching tour down the Cumberland Valley. Mr. Lemaster sold the farm and purchased another and larger tract situated about eight miles southwest of the one described, and four miles south of the village of St. Thomas, Pa. It was on the last-named farm that he spent the remainder of his life, having resided thereon from April, 1802, to December 4, 1818, when his death occurred. The house in which he lived for many years and in which he died, was built of logs and was torn down more than a quarter of a century ago and replaced by a larger and more up-to-date dwelling.

That Bishop Newcomer frequently preached at Lemaster's after his removal from the vicinity of Marion, is shown by the following entries in his journal. "Under date of June 19, 1803, he wrote: "I left home for Pennsylvania; came as far as Lemaster's, found him very well and tarried for the night." April 6, 1803: "I preached at Lemaster's to a small congregation, but had a good class-meet-



ing." May 25, 1805. "This day a quarterly meeting commenced at Lemaster's; Brothers Boehm, Sneider and Shaffer were present, "adding under date of the 26th: "Father Boehm preached this morning with great power; other brethren followed him. On the whole it was a good meeting." June 23 and 24, 1810, Bishop Newcomer wrote: "We had a two-day's meeting at Lemaster's."

All of Mr. Lemaster's children, of whom there were five sons and two daughters, were converted and became members of the United Brethren Church. Two of his sons, John and Daniel, removed to Virginia, after their marriage, and located not far from Falling Waters, now one of the stations on the main line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

At the home of Daniel Lemaster, Bishop Newcomer preached quite often, and as an outgrowth of that appointment, several congregations were organized later and churches erected in the vicinity of the Daniel Lemaster home. Another son of Andrew Lemaster—Philip Lemaster—purchased a farm several miles southwest of Chambersburg and moved thereon, making that his home for many years. His house was one of the regular appointments on the Chambersburg Circuit prior to 1850. His son, John A. Lemaster was for fully forty years an active and prominent member of the First United Brethren Church in Chambersburg. He filled many official positions in the church, among which was that of superintendent of the Sunday School, having served in that capacity and as assistant superintendent, for well nigh a quarter of a century. His death occurred only a few years ago.

#### The Kumler Appointment.

In the spring of 1810, Henry Kumler and family came to this county, locating on a farm that he had purchased shortly before, situated three or four miles south of Greencastle, the turnpike leading from Greencastle to Williamsport, Md., dividing the tract into two unequal parts. Mr. Kumler, prior to his removal to the farm mentioned, had been a resident of Lancaster county. When about seventeen years of age he became a member of the German Reformed

Church, and soon thereafter left home to learn a trade, fully resolved to lead a Christian life. For some months after beginning the term of his apprenticeship he faithfully kept his resolution, but his employer and wife were irreligious people, fond of dancing and other worldly amusements, so that young Kumler's environments were not such as one of his years and inexperience needed to make advancement in the divine life. He soon abandoned his secret devotions, grew more and more indifferent to, and less interested in, church work, and whilst he did not sever his connection with the church the relationship was nominal rather than active. So he lived until the year 1811—one year after coming to Franklin county. Then he awakened to his true condition. He became dissatisfied with his Christian experience, and was in deep distress and, believing as he did, that that was his last call, he spent much time in prayer—seeking relief from a burden that was almost unbearable. After the expiration of several weeks, while in his barn one evening, deliverance came, and he was filled with joy unspeakable. Hastening to his house, he made known to his wife the wonderful change that had been wrought in him, and before many months had gone by he had the pleasure of seeing his companion and children converted.

Shortly after his conversion he withdrew from the German Reformed Church, and joined the United Brethren in Christ. Having changed his church relationship, ministers of the last named denomination at his request, began holding meetings at his house, and continued so to do, probably once a month, until he removed from the county. The house in which Mr. Kumler lived, and in which the meetings were held, was erected in 1800. It is yet standing. The building is two-story, built of limestone procured, no doubt, on the farm—stone of that kind being found there in abundance. The walls of the house are nearly two feet in thickness, and are, apparently, as solid as they were at the time of their completion. Some years ago the shingle roof was replaced by one of slate, and some minor changes were made to the interior otherwise the exterior and the interior present the same appearance that they did when Mr. Kumler was the

owner. Preaching services were held in a large "upper room"—one-half of the entire second floor having been specially fitted up for that purpose. The room was large enough to accommodate all who came to the regular meetings, but on special occasions—once a year, when the "annual meeting" was held—the crowds were large, and services were held in the barn, or in the open air. The room in the house once used for religious services has been divided, making two smaller ones, but in other respects it is the same as when the pioneer ministers of the church held meetings there. Probably the first minister of the United Brethren in Christ who preached at Mr. Kumler's was Rev. Christian Newcomer, previously mentioned. In his journal, under date of October 17, 1813, he made the following entry therein: "At night he had a blessed meeting at Henry Kumler's. Several were in great distress, and some obtained peace with God in the pardon of their sins." On the fourth of November following, Rev. Mr. Newcomer preached again at Mr. Kumler's and also on May 22d, 1814, as appears by the following from his journal, under that date: "We had a sacramental meeting at Henry Kumler's; we had a good time; several persons were under deep conviction and some obtained peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Almost a year later, May 8th, 1814, the Rev. Mr. Newcomer wrote: "I preached to a numerous congregation at Henry Kumler's," and on the 9th, he says: "Our conference commenced here to-day. May the God of Peace be with us. In the evening Brother Hoffman preached with great power." On the 10th he wrote: "This was a day of grace." Under date of the eleventh he adds: "Bless the Lord for the love and union that prevails in the conference. This evening I preached first, Hoffman followed me. I then washed my brethren's feet, in imitation of our Lord and Master, and administered the Lord's Supper. The meeting continued until after midnight, and all were filled with love and joy in the Holy Ghost."

The conference adjourned on the 12th—two ministers, Abraham Mevers and Jacob Dehof, having been solemnly ordained to the office of elder by the imposition of hands. The

Hoffman of whom mention was made, was Joseph Hoffman, who afterwards was elected one of the bishops of the church.

Another important meeting of ministers was held at the home of Henry Kumler on February 11th, 1817. Of that meeting Rev. Mr. Newcomer has the following to say: "Twelve preachers, six of the United Brethren in Christ and six of the Albright Brethren, met this day at Henry Kumler's to make another effort to unite the two societies, but we could not succeed in coming to an agreement."

An effort had been made in the Fall of 1813 to unite the two denominations named but failed. In speaking of the last named meeting or convention, Rev. Mr. Newcomer wrote: "The greatest stumbling-block appeared to be this: That according to our discipline, our local preachers have a vote in conference as well as the traveling preachers. This was a 'sine qua non' which the Albright Brethren could or would not accede to, so we parted."

The barn on the Kumler farm was built some years before the house was erected. It is also a stone structure, and though not as well preserved as the dwelling, looks substantial enough to do service for years. Both buildings stand a short distance west of the turnpike mentioned.

Mr. Kumler was licensed to preach in 1813.. At first he labored in a local capacity, assisting other ministers in revival services, and at times filling their appointments. In 1815 he was one of the delegates to the General Conference which met that year near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., that having been the first General Conference held by the United Brethren in Christ. In 1816 he was assigned to what was then known as the Virginia Circuit, and in filling his regular appointments on the charge, traveled nearly four hundred miles every four weeks, making the trips on horseback, through rain or snow, cold or heat, sunshine or clouds. In 1817 he served as presiding elder and in 1825 was elected one of the Bishops of the Church, and was re-elected in 1829, 1833, 1837 and 1841, holding the office continuously until 1845, a period of twenty years. During the first eight years that he served as Bishop he crossed the Allegheny Mountains eighteen times on horseback. On these

journeys he was frequently accompanied by his co-worker, Bishop Newcomer.

While Mr. Kumler lived in Franklin county, his son Henry was converted when but twelve years of age. He united with the United Brethren congregation at Greencastle, and was elected class leader the same year. Young he was he met his class regularly, making the journey to and from town often on foot, the round trip being nearly eight miles. Upon reaching manhood he was licensed to preach, and traveled extensively. He served for awhile as Presiding Elder, and later in life was elected to the office of Bishop—the only instance in the history of the church where father and son held the same position, both serving during the same quadrennium. Henry Kumler, Sr., sold his farm in Franklin county in 1819, and in March of that year went to what was then considered the “Far West”—locating in Butler county, Ohio, in which state he spent the remainder of his life.

#### The Flickinger House.

The farm on which Mr. Kumler lived was, for some years owned by John Hade, and the one a short distance to the eastward owned by his brother, J. Frank Hade, was in the early part of the 18th century, known as the “Flickinger Farm,” Jacob Flickinger having been the occupant and owner for several score of years or more. The farm dwelling was built in 1800 and is yet in a good state of preservation. Bishop Newcomer made frequent visits and preached there quite often. Mr. Flickinger removed to Ohio some time between 1820 and 1830, locating in Ohio, a “Western Fever” having taken hold of many of the residents of the county, among them being a member of the United Brethren faith. Their removal was a serious loss to the church in the east, but they did much for its upbuilding in the states to which they went, many of their descendants becoming active and prominent members of the church in their respective localities.

A short distance south of Greencastle and situated along the Williamsport pike is another United Brethren Land

Mark—the barn on the farm of Jacob Wingert who identified himself with the United Brethren Church in the early years of its existence. He owned the farm on which he lived and resided thereon until his death, which occurred about 1863. At his home religious services were often held by Newcomer and others but the house in which Mr. Wingert lived and in which the meetings were held has been replaced by one of more modern style of architecture. The old barn is yet in use. In it services were held on Sacramental occasions, or “Two Days’ Meetings” as they were called—the dwelling being too small to accommodate the throngs who came to hear the word. Mr. Wingert was licensed to preach and received into the Pennsylvania Conference, but labored in a local capacity only. He was a good man, honest and upright in all the relations of life and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a wide acquaintanceship.

Although Bishop Newcomer preached in the vicinity of Greencastle before the close of the 18th century, no services were held in the town until 1805—the year of its incorporation. Under date of April 7th of that year his journal contains the following: “This forenoon I preached in Greencastle.” He continued to preach in the town once or twice each year pretty regularly until the year preceding his death, the services having been held in the house of Rev. Peter Hawbecker and some times in the “Union School House”—a building that was owned jointly by the United Brethren, the Lutheran and the Reformed people. The building is yet in use, having been converted into a dwelling after it ceased to be used for services. It stands on the lot adjoining the United Brethren Church on the south.

The membership having increased in numbers, a church was erected in 1828, on a lot that had been purchased thirteen years before, or in 1815. The church was a frame and weatherboarded structure, one story in height without ornamentation and was dedicated Feb. 12, 1829. Bishop Newcomer who was then on his last tour west, assisting in the dedicatory services, which were conducted by Bishop Henry Kumler who was then on a visit east. The trustees at the time the church was built were John Dome, George

Zigler, Samuel Lenhart, Jacob Wingerd and Solomon Moore. The church stood until 1887, when it was torn down and the present two-story brick edifice erected on the site of the old one.

#### Preached at Walgamoth's.

The sentence, "Preached at Walgamoth's" occurs quite often in the journal of Bishop Newcomer, and it is likely that the Walgamoth to whom he refers then lived at what is now Middleburg, located midway between Greencastle and Hagerstown. The first dwelling erected on the side of the village was built by a Mr. Walgamoth, but in what year no one seems to know. The purpose of the original owner was to so locate it that half of the building would stand in Pennsylvania, the other half on Maryland soil; and 107 years he rested content in the belief that he had done so. Later surveys, however, showed that the chimney only—one of these mammoth ones built on the outside of the primitive dwellings—was the only part of the building that was north of the Mason and Dixon Line. It is altogether probable that it was in the dwelling referred to that the Bishop preached, for it was not more than a dozen miles from his home at Beaver Creek and along the route usually traversed by him as he made tours down the valley. The United Brethren organized a society in the village at an early day, likely before the death of Bishop Newcomer, in 1830, and it is not unlikely that among the membership were those who had been led to a better life under his preaching. He was the first minister to spread the doctrine of the church at points in the valley which were more remote from his home, and the presumption is that he was the first one of the denomination to preach in Middleburg.

The congregation at Middleburg formed part of the "Old Hagerstown Circuit," and as early as 1843 erected a church building which is still in use. Among the ministers who served the "Old Hagerstown Circuit" and who preached at Middleburg, were Revs. J. J. Glossbrenner and Jacob Markwood, who were subsequently elected to the office of Bishop.

The great majority of those who composed the congregation at the village, at the time the church was built, have passed away.. Some of them repose in the graveyard adjoining the building toward the erection of which they contributed and within whose walls they often worshiped. Others removed from the neighborhood and, after completing life's work, were laid to rest in some city of the dead quite remote from the place where they first opened their eyes upon the busy, bustling world.

One of the persons buried in the graveyard adjoining the church is James Harris Mellinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Mellinger, who were former residents of the village of Middleburg, and members of the church there. The son, though but little more than sixteen at the outbreak of the Civil War, entered the army and made an enviable record for the courage displayed at the battle of Antietam, in which engagement he was killed. He was buried on the field on which he fought, but some time afterward was exhumed and his remains brought to the village from which he had gone forth, strong and vigorous, and reinterred in the burying-ground near his parents' homes.

The congregation at Scotland and the one at Fayetteville, as well, are the outgrowths of what was called the "Shively Appointment," which was at the house of Jacob Shively, five miles east of Chambersburg. Mr. Shively was a native of Arle township, Lancaster county, but came to this county in the spring of 1805, taking possession of a tract of two hundred and fifty acres which he had purchased shortly before. He spent the remainder of his life on the farm referred to. As Bishop Newcomer had been a resident of Lancaster county, he may have known Mr. Shively while living in that part of the state. However that may be, Mr. Shively had not long been a resident of this county until the Bishop preached at his home and until the death of Mr. Shively it was continued as one of his regular preaching places. After his death his son John became the owner of the homestead and being a member of the church the pioneer ministers who travelled Chambersburg Circuit, preached there regularly, until some years later when the



services were held in the school house near the Shively farm. The present owner of the farm, John E. Shively, a great grandson of the first named is a resident of Fayetteville and a member of the church there. One of his sons, Rev. B. F. Shively, was sent out by the Foreign Board as a missionary to Japan, he and his wife, who was Miss Grace Bessle, being now located at Kyoto, in that far-away land.

At St. Thomas, Lemasters, Fort Loudon, Mercersburg, Mont Alto, Waynesboro and Quincy, congregations were organized many years ago, also the one near Caladonia, at each of which appointment churches were erected, all of them being creditable buildings and some of them of the most modern styyle of architecture, and sufficiently large to meet the demands of the congregations for years to come.

#### The Northwest Territory.

From what I glean from the diary of Bishop New-comer, he made but one tour into the territory northwest of what is now known as Crider's church, and that was to Upper Strasburg on the 28th of January, 1816. Of his visit there he wrote: "To-day I had an appointment at Upper Strasburg, a place where I had not been before; a numerous congregations assembled. I spoke from II Peter 1:19; the word appeared to make considerable impression. How soon after the Bishop's visit to the town, ministers of the United Brethren Church began holding regular services there I have not been able to learn, but an organization was effected there far back in the past century, and before the year 1850 the membership had so increased in numbers as to necessitate the building of a house of worship which is yet standing, but in an improved and enlarged form, repairs and alterations having been made at different times.

#### The Otterbein Church.

About the year 1814, John Mower removed, with his family from Cumberland county to a tract of land which he had purchased shortly before. He was a wagon maker by trade and soon after his removal to that county he erected a shop on the site of what is now Mowersville, in which he worked for many years. He was the father of a large fam-

ily, a man of sterling character, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a wide acquaintanceship.

One of John Mower's sons was Joseph Mower who learned the trade with his father and subsequently began business for himself in the shop in which he served his apprenticeship, and in connection with the wagon making business began the manufacture of buggies, continuing therewith for a period of forty-seven years. Mr. Mower identified himself with the United Brethren church when quite young, and held membership therewith for sixty-seven years, when his death occurred. For more than half a century he was Superintendent of the Otterbein Sunday School, near his home. He was faithful in his attendance upon all the services of the church, was wonderfully gifted in prayer, and made it the rule of his life to give one tenth of his income to the Lord. He was honest, humble, truly pious, and wielded an influence for good in the community in which he spent his entire life, being in his 87th year at the time of his death. His end was calm and peaceful, a fitting close to a long and useful life.

The home in which John Mower lived is yet in a good state of preservation. In it Joseph Mower was born, and in it he spent the whole of his life. It is situated in Mowersville, a village that was laid out by him, hence its name. In this building the ministers of the United Brethren Church often preached, and frequently enjoyed the hospitality of the home. The pious example of the parents and the impression made upon the minds of the children by the sermons delivered in the home, resulted in the conversion of all of their children, and as an outgrowth of the appointment at the Mower home, came the Otterbein Congregation, which later attained such proportions that the membership built what was formerly known as Mower's, but is now called Otterbein Church.

The Otterbein church was built in 1845. It occupies a beautiful site some distance from the village. It is a brick structure and having been enlarged and improved some fifteen years ago, will meet the requirements of the membership for years to come. It was in the original church at Mowersville that the Pennsylvania Conference

held its annual session in 1849. Bishop John Russell presiding. The Conference then had an enrollment of fifty ministers, only thirty of whom were present. It was at this conference that John Dickson, afterward Bishop Dickson, was voted ordination license with the privilege of naming the time for the ordination service, but as he was called away to preach the funeral sermon of one of his parishioners, he was not ordained until the year following, when the Conference was held in York.

In what year a congregation was organized at Orrstown, I do not know, but certainly well nigh three-fourths of a century ago. In 1852 a brick church was erected there during the pastorate of Rev. T. F. Hallowell, who was a prominent member of the church and of the Pennsylvania Conference.

As early as 1805, possibly at an earlier date, Bishop Newcomer preached at the home of John Crider, situated about five miles northwest of Chambersburg, and the appointment was continued there until the death of Mr. Crider, in 1842. Mr. Crider entered the ministry of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and labored with great success for many years. He was wonderfully gifted in song and was denominated the "sweet singer" of the Pennsylvania Conference, of which body he was a member during all the years that he was in the ministry. He was the father of the late Joseph S. Crider, of Chambersburg and the grand father of A. L. Crider, who holds membership with the First United Brethren Church, South Second street.

Near the home of the Rev. John Crider lived Christian Crider, who came to this county, from Dauphin County early in the past century. Being a member of the church, the services were sometimes held at his home, and in the barn on the farm, services were held on sacramental occasions. In this barn, which is yet standing, Bishop William Otterbein, it is said preached, near the close of his life. He was then living in Baltimore, and as railroads were not then in existence, he must have journeyed to the place of meeting in his own private conveyance. The membership at Crider's having increased in numbers, a church building

became a necessity, and in 1844, a house of worship was erected on a lot that had formed part of the farm of which the Rev. John Crider was the owner and on which he lived. The building was a brick structure and was dedicated in the fall of 1844, the dedicatory sermon having been preached by the Rev. George Miller, who was then pastor of the First United Brethren church in Chambersburg. The building stood until 1868 when it was removed and the one that is now in use erected on the site of the old one. It is also a brick structure, of larger size than its predecessor, and is known by the name "Criders' Church" as was also the original building, for the membership at first was composed largely of the Crider people.

Among others who held membership at Crider's Church were the parents of Judge W. Rush Gillan and John W. Gillan, of Chambersburg. At what time they united with the congregation, I do not know, but it was many years ago,—possibly soon after the erection of the first church, and the relationship was continued until their death. They were noble, active and influential people. They repose in the graveyard adjoining the church and near their resting place is the grave of the Rev. John Crider and wife to whom reference is made above, and many others with whom they often worshipped, repose in the same burial plot.

The territory embraced in Path and Horse Valleys was visited by members of the United Brethren faith far back in the past century, and in the latter are several congregations that own their own homes of worship as do those in Path Valley. Indeed there is scarcely a locality in the county in which the pioneer preachers or their successors did not preach the gospel of the Kingdom, bringing comfort to believers and arousing the impenitent and leading them into the way of life.

To give in detail an account of the other congregations in the northwestern part of the County would swell this article beyond proper limits, but the labors of those who preached the Word in that section were abundantly blessed, for from that locality have come Dr. W. H. Washington, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Conference,

Dr. Walter G. Clippinger, President of Otterbein University, Westernville, Ohio, Dr. S. D. Faust, Professor in Union Biblical Seminary, the Rev. Alexander Owen who served as President of Mt. Pleasant College, later as President of Otterbein University and Editor of the Unity Magazine, or Ladies' Home Companion publications issued from the United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Owen was recognized as one of the ablest men of the Pennsylvania Conference, with which he held membership. His brothers William and Wilson were also members of the Pennsylvania Conference, and another brother, the Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen, has been pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown for more than two score years.

Others who were reared in the northwestern part of the County and who became prominent ministers in the church were the late Rev. H. A. Schlichter, and eight of the sons of Simon Mowers, while one of his daughters is the wife of a Presbyterian minister. From the vicinity of Mongul came the three Weidler brothers, able ministers of the U. B. Church, each having served a number of the charges within the limits of the County. From the same locality came the Revs. J. O. Clippinger, now a resident of our town, and possibly others whose names I do not recall.

#### THE FORMATION OF CIRCUITS.

No effort seems to have been made to form charges of the appointments in this and other counties of this state, until the year 1802. At the session of the Annual Conference, held that year in Frederick County, Maryland, the following appears in the minutes: "Resolved, That Christian Newcomer visit Cumberland Circuit twice yearly." How many appointments composed the "Cumberland Circuit" cannot now be told, but certainly all the places in this valley at which the early ministers of the church preached, and possibly others in York, Dauphin, Lebanon and Adams Counties.

As the membership increased, new appointments were taken up and the name "Hagerstown Circuit" was given to those in the Cumberland Valley. At the session of the Pennsylvania Conference, held in 1828, the Hagerstown

Circuit was divided—one part retaining its former name, the other or new part was called Carlisle Circuit. In 1831, the Hagerstown Circuit was again divided—all of the appointments in Franklin County being detached and organized into a charge which was known as the "Chambersburg Circuit". This is the first time the name Chambersburg Circuit appears on the Conference minutes. Rev. F. Gilbert was pastor of the charge during the year 1831. What was then the Chambersburg Circuit included all of what is now the Rocky Spring Circuit, the Mt. Alto, Shippensburg, St. Thomas, Path Valley, Marion—all the appointments within the county, as previously stated.

Prior to 1845 the United Brethren had but few churches and the meetings were held in private dwellings or in school houses. As late as 1842 what is now the Marion appointment had no existence. The membership in that part of the county held services at the home of Jacob Schaff, situated half-mile north of Brown's Mills and two miles southeast of the village of Marion. The appointment was continued there from 1835 until the year 1842. During the summer of that year the society built a church near Marion, and since then services have been held there. The church was dedicated early in November. The building was of brick, probably forty by fifty feet in size and had a seating capacity of about 250. The mason work was done by the late J. B. Crowell, of Greencastle, the carpenter work by Jacob Newman, and the plastering by Jacob C. Smith and his brother, George. Jacob C. Smith, who assisted in the work of plastering, was just beginning his ministerial career, and afterwards became one of the prominent and influential members of the Pennsylvania Conference.

Another appointment on the Chambersburg Circuit was at Red School House, in Hamilton Township. The building was located about seven miles southwest of Chambersburg, and was probably erected as early as 1825. It was a frame weathered structure and was painted red, whence its name—a name by which it was known until it was torn down, though for years before its destruction scarcely a trace of the original color was visible. Regular

preaching services were then, as now, held there once every two weeks, at which the attendance was usually large. Protracted meetings were of annual occurrence at which times the capacity of the building was taxed to its utmost, frequently many being unable to gain admittance. It was at a protracted meeting held at the Red School House during the month of November, 1843, by Rev. J. C. Smith, who was then serving his first year in the ministry, that John Dickson, afterward Bishop Dickson, was converted and united with the church. During the same protracted effort, Jacob Eby experienced a change of heart and joined the church, holding membership with the class at Red School House until his removal to the west about the middle of the last century. He located in Indiana, but died four years after leaving the county, from an attack of typhoid fever. He was a brother of Ex-County Superintendent S. H. Eby of Greencastle and was a man of sterling worth.

Possibly as early as 1825, regular services were held about once a month, by the United Brethren, in what was known as Guitner's School house, and has been so called during all the intervening years between that time and the present. The building was named "Guitners" after Jacob Guitner, who donated the ground upon which it stood. It is located three miles south of Greencastle and occupies the site of its predecessors, the present structure being the fourth including the original building that was erected away back in the dim past. According to traditional accounts the school house in which Enoch Brown and his pupils were slaughtered by Indians, July 26, 1764, was abandoned for school purposes soon after that fateful day, the site at Guitners secured and a log structure built thereon by the citizens of the neighborhood. Its successor was also built of logs and in it the early ministers of the United Brethren preached as opportunities afforded. It was in the second building that Bishop Dickson began his pedagogical career and it was while teaching his first term there that he was converted, as stated elsewhere in this sketch. Among those who attended school there during Bishop Dickson's first term was Ex-County Superintendent Eby.

of Greencastle. One of the sons of Jacob Guitner who donated the school lot was Daniel Guitner, who, on attaining his majority, learned the drug business and afterward conducted a drug store in Greencastle, abandoning it later to engage in the dry goods business. He was a prominent member of the United Brethren Church in Greencastle, while a resident of the town, but soon after the founding of Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, he disposed of his store and real estate and removed to the college town referred to. His purpose in leaving his native state was to give his children the benefit of a college education. His plans were carried into effect with gratifying results, for five of his six children, two sons and three daughters, were graduated from the institution named. John A. Guitner, the oldest son was elected to a professorship in the University soon after graduating therefrom, first as professor of English Literature, later as professor of mathematics and subsequently as professor of Greek language. Such were his attainments that he was accepted as authority in the Greek language and was frequently quoted by some of the best linguists in the country. His death occurred in 1900. About the year 1827 the United Brethren erected a neat frame and weather boarded house of worship near the school building in which the congregation has worshipped ever since. Although the membership at Guitners was never large, the labors of the ministers who preached there were productive of much good.

Another appointment in the county that had its beginning three-quarters of a century ago was at "Union School House" that stood near the boundary line between Antrim and Quincy Townships, as a point about two miles east of Clay Hill. Because children of either district, residing in the vicinity of the school building could attend school there and also from the fact that the schools of each township had contributed funds for the erection of the building, it was named "Union School House."

Quite a number of persons who lived in the neighborhood of the school house were members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and soon after the completion of the building a society was organized and served by



the regular pastors of the Chambersburg Circuit, services being held in the school house once or twice a month. After having been in use several decades, the building, no longer fit for school purposes, was torn down and two new buildings erected—one by the directors of Quincy Township, east of the old site—the other by the directors of Antrim Township, near Clay Hill. The appointment was then transferred to the last named building and continued there for a number of years, when the growing needs of the congregation required the erection of a larger house in which to worship; so under the directing hand of Rev. J. T. Shafer, then pastor of the charge, a lot was purchased early in 1872 and the work of erecting a church thereon at once began and pushed to a rapid completion. The building was dedicated during the summer of that year, Bishop Jonathan Weaver having charge of the dedicatory services. The church is located on the road leading from Brown's Mill to Five Forks, and about half mile west of the Clay Hill School House. It is a weather boarded structure and has a seating capacity or between 300 and 400. It is kept in good repair and services are held there once every two weeks.

In the absence of the original records, which are lost or mislaid, it is impossible to give all the names of those who composed the class in its early history, but among the active members during the time the society worshipped in Union School House were Amos Miller, Isaac Burns, John Strine, D. H. Kohler, Jacob Wingerd, S. Pentz and P. G. Strine.

#### THE CHURCH IN CHAMBERSBURG.

Bishop Newcomer lived long enough to see some fruit of his labor, not only in Chambersburg and other parts of the county, but throughout the length and breadth of the valley as well, as in other territories over which he travelled. As early as 1822 a class was organized in Chambersburg, and small as was the number of those belonging thereto, they immediately purchased a lot on South Second street—the one on which the present imposing edifice is located—and the same year erected a stone edifice thereon. The building was not large but it answered the purpose of

the congregation of that day. The total cost of the church did not exceed \$700,000. Although Bishop Newcomer made mention of the other church, erected by the United Brethren, during his life time, he makes no mention of the one in Chambersburg, notwithstanding the fact that he presided over a session of the Pennsylvania Conference that was held in the church in 1825—five years before his death. During his frequent visits to the town, he preached in the building, but for reasons known to himself, does not make any reference to it. His silence is all the more strange when it is considered that the church in Chambersburg was the first one built by the denomination in this county. The late John Huber, of B., remembered well the morning his father came to town to haul stone for the church. He was then about thirteen years of age. The stone church was enlarged in 1842, an addition of ten feet having been built to the west end. It was in the original stone church that Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner—who afterward was elected to the office of Bishop, serving upwards of forty years in that position—ascended the pulpit for the first time, to hold forth the Word of Life. He had preached before but not from a pulpit.

In 1852 the stone church, having become unsafe, due to the weakened condition of the walls, was removed and during the pastorate of Rev. J. Dickson, a new and larger house of worship was erected. Its dimensions were 40 x 60 feet and when completed was regarded as the largest and most attractive church building owned by the denomination in the Conference. It was built while the cholera was raging in the town and a number of those who worked on the building were stricken with the disease—apparently in the best of health one day, and the next day lay a corpse.

In 1882 the second church was removed, and a two-story building, costing about \$12,000 was erected on the site of the old one. It had a seating capacity of between five hundred and six hundred, and when completed it was supposed to be large enough to meet the demands of the congregation for half a hundred years at least. But under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. W. H. Washinger, who was assigned to the charge in 1894, the congregation continued

to increase in size and the church was too small to accommodate all who came to the services. A new and larger temple in which to worship, was decided upon and in September, 1899, the cornerstone of the present building was laid and in the following year, the dedicatory services were held. The church, with furnishings, cost \$50,000, but with the present increase in the cost of material and labor, could not be duplicated for that sum. The wisdom of the resolve to build in 1899, has many times been made manifest. The lot adjoining the original church lot was purchased in order to make room for the present temple, which including the Sunday School room, has a seating capacity of at least 1600. The membership now numbers well nigh 1400 and the enrollment of pupils in the Sunday School exceeds that of any other in the valley. The present pastor, the Rev. L. Walter Lutz and family, occupy the handsome, large and conveniently arranged parsonage, built at a cost of probably \$9,000 during the pastorate of Dr. C. W. Brewbaker.

#### FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CAMP.

At the session of the Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, held in the spring of 1815, the subject of camp meetings came up, and after a pretty thorough discussion a resolution was adopted giving authority to hold such a meeting during the month of August of that year. The grove selected was located about four miles north of Chambersburg, near the Rocky Spring, on the farm now owned by Mr. Benjamin S. Funkhouser, father-in-law of Rev. W. H. Washinger, A. M., Presiding Elder of the Chambersburg District, and President of the Camp Meeting Association. The grove was pleasantly located, easy of access and only a short distance from Rocky Spring, from which spring, doubtless, the camp was supplied with water.

Rev. Christian Newcomer, who was subsequently elected a Bishop in the United Brethren Church, serving in that capacity for a number of terms, kept a record of his travels, and under date of August 1st, 1815, made the following entry in his journal: "Today I rode to a camp

ground at the Rocky Spring; found them busily engaged in clearing the ground." On the 17th of the same month he wrote: "This day the camp meeting commenced. This is the first camp held by the United Brethren. The meeting continued until the 21st." The camp was in session but four days—from Thursday until Monday, but the attendance was large, especially on Sunday, when there were probably three thousand persons on the ground.

Of the vast throng that attended the camp not one, probably, is living today. Mr. John Huber, of B., who died in Chambersburg a few years ago, in his ninety-third year, was six years of age when the camp was held. In speaking of the meeting, a few years before his death Mr. Huber said: "I remember some things in connection with that camp as well as if they had occurred but yesterday. Tents were covered with straw, or 'thatched'—many of the barns at that early day being so covered. The seats were slabs placed upon logs." Continuing Mr. Huber said: "What made the deepest impression on my mind was the arrangement of the lamps used to light the 'Preachers' Stand.' An arch was made on which lamps were suspended. These, when lighted at night, I thought a most beautiful sight." Mr. Huber's father was one of those who "tented" at the camp and was then the owner of the farm on which the meeting was held. The whole number of tents did not, probably, exceed 15 to 20. The public road, leading from Chambersburg to Rocky Spring, passed through the vast tract of timber in which the meeting was held, the camp being located to the right of the road to persons going from Chambersburg to the Rocky Spring. A portion of the timber to the left of the road is yet standing, but only a few scattered trees remain of the part in which the camp was held—one of those being one of the four to which the "Preachers' Stand" was attached. It is a gum tree, probably two or two and a half feet in diameter, but the marks made by the workmen who built the "Stand" are no longer visible, though they could be seen not very many years ago.

From that time on camp meetings were held at various places within the County, the grove of John Yaukey,

near the Fetterhoff Chapel having been one of the favorite places for such gatherings.

In 1870 a tract of about 30 perches of timber land was purchased and was used for a permanent camp ground for more than thirty years. The grove was located some eight miles northwest of Chambersburg. The first year the camp was held there the number of tents did not exceed thirty, but the year following cottages were erected, additions being made to the original number from year to year until there were eighty in all. The multiplying of churches in the County made the holding of camp meetings unnecessary, hence the grounds were sold and what was for nearly a third of a century known as the Mount Zion Camp Ground is now cleared and the land put under cultivation. Since then the United Brethren have held no camps within the limits of the County.

The foregoing are some of the results that have followed the labors of the pioneer ministers and laymen of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, but imperfect as is this sketch, its showing is such that adherents of that faith may well feel a virtuous pride in their spiritual ancestors. They were men of the times and for the times in which they lived. Wherever they travelled as well as in the localities in which they lived, heavenly benedictions have fallen upon the people. In every part of the county in which Newcomer and his co-workers held forth the Word of life in private dwellings, barns and in school houses, there are now attractive houses of worship, large and flourishing congregations. With the increase in membership there has also been a corresponding increase in all that goes to make up an adequate equipment, intellectual and material. Well may we ask and that with gratitude, "What hath God wrought?"

Regular Meeting December 30, 1913.

## THE DOCTORS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY R. W. RAMSEY, M. D.

The December meeting was held at the home of the Maclay brothers, West Lincoln Way. The spacious parlors were filled with members (28) and guests (30), who had the cordial greetings of the season from the host, Dr. J. P. Maclay. A brief business meeting was held at which Charles M. Deatrich, of St. Thomas, was elected a member of the society.

As Dr. Ramsey appeared in his rolling chair from his residence, which adjoins, he was given a rousing reception by the large assembly. In presenting him President Hoerner well said than Dr. Ramsey no one of the profession was better qualified for the subject in hand, whereat the good doctor was given another ovation as he was about to launch into his subject, responding with remark: "You needed a physician, I was called, and you will have to take your medicine." The Doctor's description of the old country doctor was in the inimitable vein for which he is so well known, and was given as a prelude to his intensely interesting production. The paper throughout was interwoven with pleasantries and little stories that kept the company going in laughter.

The decorations were chaste and appropriate to the holiday season; the good cheer abundant, and the refreshments superb. The social hour was one long to be remembered. Dr. Ramsey occupied the center of the stage, receiving the congratulations of members and guests, singly and in groups, until "good night" had to be said to historian and host, with the exchange of "Happy New Year" for one and all.

The host was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Mrs. R. W. Ramsey, Mrs. Arthur G. Houser, Mrs. Paul P. Allen, Misses Ramsey, Curriden, Platt and Clark.

Delegates chosen to the State Federation were T. J. Brereton and Hon. B. M. Nead.

Gentlemen of the Franklin County Medical Society you must understand these papers are for the dual purpose of attempting to enlighten both the Historical and Medical Societies, to be followed by the delivery of the whole profession. And you can take these excerpts as The Wild Pains of a most difficult labor, and we will have to bear the Post Partem twinges with patient fidelity.

At the November meeting of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, at the Hon. W. Rush Gillan's, I listened with profound reverence to every word of that carefully prepared paper by its very competent writer, Prof. I. James Schaff, on the Good Old Time Religion. This production may seem somewhat antithetical in style and diction, but as

honest and true, and I will be satisfied—yes I will be gratified if I can but emit some scintillating sparks of a practical “Any old time religion.” I make no apology for this paper. You needed a physician, I was called and you will have to take your medicine. If you make a wry face or object, you will be told where to get off at, just as the old family doctor would have done under similar circumstances, (because) ever since the organization of the Franklin County Historical Society there has been a growing feeling that the Medical profession should have some recognition in its annals.

But the absence of data, and the most exasperating indifference of the doctors themselves, make it a very difficult task to get a satisfactory report; not that there is no material of interest, but the difficulty is to get the proper trituration potency of the drug. From primitive ages there has always been a medical man to minister to the ills of mankind. The Mayflower had a doctor-preacher, Dr. Fuller by name, and Franklin County is no exception to the rule. In fact the early records show that the southern border had three or four physicians whose reputations were greater, both national and international, than any who have practiced medicine here since. Many of you who can remember the old family doctor, and this county had prototypes who were equal to Dr. Maclure (so graphically, so pathetically described) in *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*, by John Watson. Our old country doctor with his high silk hat, his standing collar and big cravat, broad cloth suit and high-top boot, earlier with knee breeches, later with leggings or corduroy overalls, and a beaver cap and buffalo moccasins or shoes for horse bac kriding in winter. Saddle bags with the whole apothecary shop. Need I say it contained no sugar coated pills or palatable alixirs? Dare I risk my reputation or the criticism of the modern doctor, by suggesting that that initial dose of ten or twenty grains of calomel, with an equal amount of jalap or rhubarb, well mixed in a tablespoon with applebutter or molasses, to be followed by one or two tablespoonsful of castor oil or epsom salts, would so rid the alimentary canal of infectious germs, as to prevent what we are now pleased today to

diagnose "intestinal indigestion", or "auto-intoxication", or possibly the more popular malady appendicitis, which was then termed typhlitis.

It is well to remember this dose was always accompanied with a sublime faith in its efficiency. Alexander Martin, whom many of you knew, told me that he had a dose of that kind, he had gotten from an old doctor. He knew from previous experience what to expect, and, by placing it in the clock and dreaming he had taken it, it had the same effect. I believe him because Dr. Tuke's work on "the influence of the mind on the body in health and disease" has many similar cases. One is reported of a doctor feeling he required a dose, and disliking his own medicine, finally decided epsom salts would do, but mixed it and placed it beside his bed, to take in the morning; he dreamed he had taken it with its expected efficiency, and ever afterward the dose mixed and placed at the head of the bed was all that was necessary. The old doctor had a certain dignity of demeanor and assurance of importance and confidence in his remedies not possessed by the profession today.

This description of the external appearance of the country doctor may seem somewhat picturesque, but it is literally true, and as equally true, that within there was a great big heart, a supreme love of mankind, and an orthodox faith in a higher power, that constituted a religion that entitled him to a passport (without a Biederwolf endorsement) to enter the effulgent white way to his eternal home with the Great Physician beyond. As there were few lawyers and fewer educated ministers, the country doctor was easily the best informed man in the community; with few material wants and fewer collections he was a welcome visitor at all times. Of course there was a certain mysticism and supernatural belief in the knowledge and skill of the doctors then, which gave him a pre-eminence, not held now, when there is a more general knowledge of diseases and their remedies, and the average man thinks he knows more about the case than the doctor. The fact is the doctor of a century ago and before was a graduate of an academy, or college, and had a better knowledge of the



classics than is required today to enter the high grade medical schools. The theses were written in latin. I know these facts from personal knowledge and reading and twelve years' experience as a medical examiner of modern graduates.

The custom, the almost unwritten law was for a student of medicine to read from two to seven years in a doctor's office. To sit as it were at the feet of a Gamaliel, and fortunate was he who found a master. There was something in that training in professional etiquette; a noblesse oblige, if you will, and a practical information, gotten in that association that no books, no college, no hospital can give; just as the lawyer gains in the law office and court procedures.

I lived several years under the same roof—a double house—with Dr. James Montgomery Gelwix, a born gentleman, a good physician and, a man well versed in literature outside as well as in his professions. Dickens, Scott and other writers were his favorites. And the nine years I was associated with Dr. J. M. VanTries gave me the practical training that no school could give. He was the most indefatigable, most devoted reader I ever knew, of every kind of literature. The bible, biography, history, general information and, especially politics, which he knew well. His positive character, ability to retain and impart his extensive knowledge were an inspiration to me to read, read. Dr. Fothergill says: "The days are past when medical men were regarded as being all the better professional men for a profound ignorance on other subjects." But it is of the utmost importance that they be well informed in matters not purely professional, and it is not necessary to devote all time to the study of one subject. But general information enhances the competency, and ability in professional knowledge.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is a most conspicuous example of the importance of this fact. He studied law, afterwards medicine, graduated at Harvard, taught anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth and Harvard, and was a very excellent practitioner of medicine. But he was best known to the laity as a poet, a wit, and man of letters. Dr. S. Weir

Mitchell was not only one of the best practical physicians of this country, but also author of many medical and literary works,—a most brilliant writer. A. Conan Doyle, a physician of England, is also a most versatile and happy author.

The poet-laureate of England, Dr. Robert Bridges, by profession a surgeon, practiced many years in some of the leading hospitals. Dr. Schiller, author of *Wallenstein*, *William Tell*, &c., was a skilled medical officer to a grenadier regiment in Stuttgart. Dr. John Brown, author of "Our Dogs, Rab and his Friends," Dr., now Sir Charles Tupper, of Nova Scotia, Ex-Premier of Canada, was a general practitioner for years. Dr. Kane, the arctic explorer; Dr. Robert J. Gatling, inventor of the gatling gun; Dr. Leonard Wood, practiced medicine in New Hampshire, was a surgeon in the ranks of the U. S. Army, now the efficient official head of our army; Dr. David Ramsey the historian and statesman. And come back to our town. Many of you know that Dr. Samuel G. Lane and his brother Dr. William C. Lane were among our best and most ready writers; and Dr. Boyle and Dr. Jacob Suesserott as well.

A century or two ago and the doctor's influence exceeded that held now.

The eminent Dr. Boerhaave, of the 17th century, is said to have required Peter the Great, the Czar of Russia, to take his turn and wait all night among his patients, for a consultation. I knew a country doctor who took hold of a bed, turned bed and patient out on the floor, to prove she was bed ridden from hysteria, and the fact that she jumped to her feet and attacked the doctor with a broom proved his correct diagnosis, and the family approved the heroic treatment. The empirical knowledge of the drugs of the earlier days gave doctors practically the same results gotten now, by the proven scientific experiments with the same medicines, and the efficient drugs are the same today. The unlimited faith in the old family physician gave him very similar results as that of the Emmanuel treatment in Boston by Rev. Elwood Wooster D.D., Ph.D., that astonished the world by the wonderful cures that seemed miraculus. Dr. Wooster required every applicant for treatment to have a

certificate from a doctor showing the ailment is "functional", that there is no organic disease, and thus protects himself in a way that the doctor can not be. The following is quoted from the American Medical Journal: Mental capital or positive suggestion is that renewed courage and hope which the old time family doctor gave to his patients and which so endeared him to them. His patients said that they "actually felt better the minute he entered the room," and they undoubtedly did.

The wife of a prominent official in a New England city was affected with Carcinoma of the cervix uteri and, after some persuasion submitted to operation. For about one year she remained well, but was then afflicted with metastatic growths in the pelvis and soon became hopelessly cachetic, exhausted and bedridden. Her husband felt that his wife was very near her end and that he wanted every thing tried, no matter how heroic; but above all he wanted her demise as painless and comfortable as possible, if no real help could be given her. The physicians used the ferments, injections of ascitic fluid from other cancer cases, the X-ray and even strepto-coccus erysipelates, all to no avail. It was then that the idea of positive suggestion occurred to him. He went to her and told her that the whole previous treatment had been erroneous, and the diagnosis of cancer was a mistake, and now since her trouble was known she would be treated properly and would immediately recover. These ideas were strongly impressed on her mind by this physician in which she had every confidence. The result while it lasted, was simply marvelous. She began to eat and take an interest in her surroundings and in two days was riding out in the open air with a nurse. This condition of affairs continued for three weeks, at the end of which time she collapsed and died suddenly. She had been under the influence of analgesic drugs during this time. Now to what was the three weeks' respite due and was this method of giving mental capital justified? Each man must answer this for himself and he who neglects to mollify the sting of death must answer to his own conscience if indeed he has one.

It has been my privilege in more than forty years of

the study of medicine to have intimate knowledge of the greatest evolution in the theory and practice of it, known in the history of the world,—from the days of Lister, Koch, Pasteur and others, until the present time—to have seen the days of old surgery and the brilliant operative period of today. I heard Prof. Samuel D. Gross, the most illustrious surgeon of his day in 1873 ridicule Lister (one of the founders of antiseptic surgery) and his work as an English fal, but he lived until 1884 to change his belief. And his son Prof. Samuel W. Gross was one of the most enthusiastic believers and teachers of antiseptic surgery. And not to try to disturb or enter a sound of discord, or try to belittle one iota this wonderful surgery, I believe we are only on the threshold of greater and more phenomenal exhibitions of the art, and another generation will witness skill and achievements that will put the present to discomfiture and show it but crude and incomplete.

The old family physician was a lovable and grand character unless he got into too deep a rut, and became a hopeless routinist. Then he might become a menace to a community on account of the ignorant devotion of a deluded clientele.

A doctor who never reads new books, journals, or attends medical society meetings, and refuses to have consultations with live doctors, is a dangerous man; I am sorry we have a few of the genus left in the profession. I believe every physician should be compelled if he does not recognize the necessity himself, to take a post graduate course in medicine every five to ten years to keep abreast of the times.

And the modern doctor should associate with a preceptor at least one year before college, and several years after graduation. The Pennsylvania Medical Board requires that the last year of college life shall be spent in a hospital, before granting a license; this is a step in the right direction. I have heard that Dr. John B. Deaver was asked by a student to take him to learn surgery. He replied not unless you agree to stay with me ten years. You can not do it in less time. Prof. John C. Clark told me he assisted Prof. Howard Kelly nine years before he was ap-

pointed gynecologist in the University of Pennsylvania. John McCrea was ten years with Dr. William Osler before he was selected Professor of The Practice of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College.

Dr., now Sir William Osler, the man who since he has passed the age limit himself, denies he said we lose our constructive efficiency after we are sixty years old, and should be chloroformed, was a professor in Montreal, Canada, then in the University of Pennsylvania, afterwards at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, and now a teacher at Oxford. Since he is there he spent three months burnishing at Paris schools and hospitals. Dr. Osler is one of the most eminent men the profession has ever had. If he feels the advantage of study and more training, where is the ordinary fellow at without it?

"May the good Lord have mercy on the doctor who has conceit enough, to argue that he does not require any more knowledge himself! and especially may the guardian angels protect and care for the physical welfare of his patients." Prof. John Adami of McGill University, Montreal, said to Rush College Medical Students, "Heaven preserve the patients of the man who passes straight from graduation into private practice; great as is the '*vis medicatrix natura*' that imposes all too heavy a strain on it. And further," he says. "I still doubt whether today the student on graduation is as capable of launching out into the world, is as serviceable to his patients, as was the product of the days of apprenticeship forty years ago."

The practice of medicine develops the highest and best type of humanity. If the sufferings, sorrows, distress and death in his devoted families do not influence the doctor to his best efforts, even to calling in efficient associates when necessary, he has missed his calling and should go elsewhere for a livelihood.

In my attempt to do justice and eulogize the good old doctor I am not insensible to the advantages of modern education and training in hospitals and laboratories, but feel it will but emphasize the great work of the science. We have just as noble, big-hearted, unselfish men, in the profession today as the old family doctor of the last cen-

ture. But the expensive education and necessary "up keep" compel him to look after his financial interests, and he is sometimes considered more mercenary. He is unable to encompass the whole field of modern knowledge of medicine, and when the crisis arises, the critical period, in the disease of a loved one, and the old time faith is wanting, doctor and family turn to the specialist. If a brilliant successful operation results the doctor adds his paens of praise with the family to the skill of the great surgeon, or if it unfortunately (though rarely) ends in failure, the doctor, loyal to his profession as well as to his patient explains the uttered impossibility of success and lets the good Lord take the blame.

But unfortunately the great specialist is sometimes thought to be wholly commercial in his charges. You forget the expense, and years of hard work necessary to make a skilled operator. And you do not know how often the anxiety and worry he has in his most difficult cases, causes him almost to sweat blood, to gain your filthy lucre.

Prof. Samuel D. Gross in his auto-biography boasts "a steady hand, an unflinching eye, perfect self control." He says, "I do not believe that I ever trembled three times in my life when I had a knife in my hand."

And yet further says: "I do not think that it is possible for a criminal to feel much worse the night before his execution than a surgeon when he knows that upon his skill, and attention, must depend the fate of a valuable citizen, husband, father, mother or child." He also says: "I have always maintained that it is impossible for any man to be a great surgeon if he is destitute, even in a considerable degree of the finer feeling of our nature, (this does not apply to those who like 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread')." and further he says after the operation he goes to bed but not to sleep. He hears every foot step on the pasement under his window, and is in momentarily expectation—a call to see a post operation hemorrhage, or some other mishap, and it is surprising that any surgeon with a large practice should ever obtain respectable old age. I grant this was under old surgical difficulties. But I know that the accomplished Dr. J. B. Deavor even with

modern facilities and appliances, has been called miles to the country, to suppress a hemorrhage after one of his finished button hole operations for appendicitis. This great worry and responsibility can not be repaid with dollars. If the love and appreciation of grateful patients, and the applause of a discriminating public do not satisfy the surgeon, he is at least a hopeless mental bankrupt.

And we have here in America noble experts, and just as great sacrifices have been made in this county by great city surgeons, as that imaginary one so vividly described by Ian Maclarens of the famous London surgeon (Sir George) to save the life of poor Anna Mitchel, which made the case immortal. And the modern general practitioner devotes more time and hard work to the benefit of humanity, gratis, than any other avocation does. The wonderful knowledge of prophylaxis or preventive medicine, has astounded the world. And the doctor aids more than all others in preventing diseases, and thereby removes his only source of revenue. Has there ever been chronicled such great altruistic work in the history of the world. And how many noble lives have been sacrificed to prove the causes of the most deadly diseases, such as yellow and jungle fever. Drs. Carroll and Lazear were two of the martyrs. Sad indeed would be the day if the good old family doctor should become an extinct identity. Rather do we believe as time rolls on that there will be an educated, up-to-date family physician who can be trusted and consulted always, and who knows his own limitations, and when he feels his knowledge of general diseases, is not sufficient for any emergency demanding a specialist; he above all others, will be preeminently fitted and can be loyally trusted, to suggest the best; instead of depending on newspaper advertising, or the knowing self constituted or officious layman, who though honest enough is ignorant of the necessities of the case. And an intelligent public is more and more beginning to recognize the importance of this fact.

We know the old fashioned faith in the doctors mystical lore. Yet the modern practitioner will as conscientiously and more intelligently and scientifically direct the

best interests of his patients. The family physicians know-  
 ledge of the family history, individual peculiarities and  
 eccentricities supply information that no specialist no mat-  
 ter how expert, can have. He may have a knowledge of  
 technicalities but the old doctor has the generalities galore.  
 'Till old experience doth attain, to something of prophetic  
 strain."

President Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, said  
 to the American Medical Association: "You will agree  
 with me that one of the things to be regretted in our mod-  
 ern time is that we have been obliged to specialize our pro-  
 fessions to so great a degree, because in proportion as the  
 medical profession is specialized, for example, the old fam-  
 ily physician disappears. I remember calling in thirteen  
 specialists in one year to treat my children; that where I  
 had summoned thirteen specialists my father would have  
 summoned one family physician. He would not have got  
 as good advice as I got, and yet I lived through it. But  
 every time he sent for his doctor he was sending for a per-  
 sonal friend. He was sending for a man who had his con-  
 fidence in a peculiar degree, who walked the path of life  
 with him as a comrade and confident. There was some-  
 thing very vital, very useful in that relationship." "In  
 aiding poor humanity the physician's work approaches the  
 divine." It is at least suggestive that as Dr. James Duglas  
 has pointed out, of the twenty or twenty-two miracles re-  
 corded as being performed by the Founder of the Christian  
 religion, no less than seventeen are acts of healing, of the  
 raising of the sick, of restoring sight to the blind, of curing  
 the palsied, of so called casting out devils, or restoring  
 those apparently dead to life. Honor the physician with  
 the honor due him. Employ him for the uses ye may have  
 for him for the Lord has created him.

This may seem to some of you a prolonged prelude  
 of puerile platitudes on doctors, but I had as is said these  
 days to get it out of my system. There is no question in  
 my mind that is the ministry has said a true and conscien-  
 tious physician follows the noblest calling of life. But  
 from the sublime to the ridiculous I believe also with the  
 novelist that "old doctors like old dogs are equally useless,



but what they could tell if they would only talk." And I will now begin the individual description of the men, only attempting a few of the first and most prominent in the southern part of the county, with the undersanding that all who have lived here will be given due consideration later. Dr. Hugh Mercer is the only doctor that has received any recognition by this society by Dr. John Montgomery in a carefully prepared paper, but I would class Mercer with Washington and Lincoln, of whom the last word will never be said, and, I hope to add some more information to what you already have.

That he was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, and descended from a long line of Presbyterian ministers is not denied. His mother was a Monro of equal distinction as a Presbyterian and fighting family.

You have been told he was born in 1721. His father Rev. Wm. Mercer was in charge of Pattsligo Manse, Aberdeenshire from 1720 to 1748. The records of this church show Hugh Mercer was baptised on January 1726, it is therefore thought now, that mere accurate history should place his birth in the year 1725. He graduated from the School of Medicine of Marshall College, Scotland, in 1744. He had hardly commenced the practice of medicine when he joined Prince Charles Edward in his "dash for the throne," as Assistant Surgeon. He is found April 16th, 1746, at the defeat at Culloden, after which The Pretender as well as his followers was "like a hare hunted by hounds."

Dr. Mercer having eluded the vigilance of the minions of the "Bloody Butcher" in the fall of 1746 embarked at Leith for America, landed a few weeks later at Philadelphia, and soon after came to Franklin County, then the frontier of civilization in Pennsylvania. Dr. Mercer's youth in the army has a similar case here in Dr. Johnston McLanahan, who according to the Franklin County history was born Sept. 21st, 1844, graduated at Jefferson Medical College 1863 (18½) less than nineteen, was immediately made acting assistant surgeon in U. S. Army and remained until the close of the Civil War.

Here Dr. Mercer fulfilled to the great satisfaction the duties of a country doctor to the sparsely settled commu...

ity, and what few records we have prove he was deservedly popular. As has been said of him "whose daily rounds of sympathetic toil is brightened by the approval of his conscience, and the benediction of suffering humanity. His lasting monument lives in the hearts that loved and revered him." But his professional work did not engage all his time and he naturally divided it with his country men in fighting the Indians that were always endangering the lives of the inhabitants of those early days. And he soon became a terror to the savages by his reckless bravery in defence of the whites.

As you have been told, Dr. Mercer was ta Braddock's defeat July 9th, 1755. Here Dr. Mercer met and fought against the French, with some men who were with the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden on the English side; even General Braddock and Dr. James Craik were among them. Dr. Mercer was severely wounded and left to find his way alone to his command at Fort Cumberland. He was made Captain March 1756, and placed in charge of a large territory with headquarters at Fort McDowel, now Marks.

He was with Col. Armstrong at the capture of the Indian settlement at Kittaning. You have heard of his severe wound with broken shoulder. His hiding in a hollow log. And the Indians discussing the kind of hair cut they would give him when they got him. Of his escape to Fort Littleton, living two weeks on roots, dried berries for vegetables and two dry clams and a rattle snake for proteids. Afterwards promoted to Major in command of a garrison at Shippensburg in the summer of 1757 and 1758 he was in command of part of the expedition under General Forbes against Fort Duquesne. After the fall of the fort and the building of Fort Pitt, Mercer was in charge of it. Whether Hugh Mercer met George Washington at Braddock's defeat, or at the headquarters of the Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne, there seems to be some conflict of opinion and statements among his biographers. This is not important, but they did meet and an attachment formed that lasted until Mercer's death.

After the French and Indian wars, through the influ-

ence of Genl. Washington Dr. Mercer moved to Fredericksburg, Va., where he practiced medicine and became very eminent. There he met John Paul, who lived with his brother William. He was another Scotchman, changed his name to John Paul Jones, and was the great naval hero of the Lakes in the war of 1812.

He also became acquainted with James Monroe, one of the Generals in the Jersey campaign, and afterwards fifth president of the United States, and John Marshall afterward Chief Justice. He and Washington were members of Lodge No. 4 F. & A. M. It is said the Lodge room is the same in appearance today that it was when General Washington was master.

Dr. Mercer married Isabella Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, and resided in what was known as "The Sentry Box." The Rising Sun tavern was kept by George Weedon, who married Miss Gordon, a sister of Dr. Mercer's wife, and afterwards became a Brigadier General in the Continental Army. Madam Washington, the mother of the general, lived near the "Rising Sun," and Dr. Mercer was a frequent visitor at her home. The "Rising Sun" seems to have been the convivial club room of this coterie of distinguished gentlemen.

At the first sound of the revolutionary war Mercer offered his services saying:—"I have but one object in view, and that is, the success of the cause; and God can witness how cheerfully I would lay down by life to secure it." On a vote for the command of the first troop, first ballot, Hugh Mercer received 41, Patrick Henry 40, Thomas Nelson 8, and William Woodford 1. On second ballot between the two highest, Patrick Henry won, proving the tongue mightier than the sword. But Mercer was made Colonel of the third regiment January 10th, 1776, and soon afterwards Brigadier General through the influence of General Washington.

You historians all know General Mercer crossed the Delaware on that memorable night of Dec. 26th, 1776, and was with General Washington through the Jersey Campaign, in his conferences as well as battles, and that that success was the crisis, the turning point, in favor of the

colonists, the high water mark as they say now, of Gettysburg in the civil war. Dr. Mercer was in the battle of Trenton and wounded. At Princeton, after being unhorsed, he fought recklessly with his sword, and refused to surrender, was surrounded by British soldiers, beaten down with the butts of their muskets. In this battle General Mercer, "who seemed to have excited the brutality of the British by the gallantry of his resistance," was stabbed by their bayonets in seven different parts of his body, only ceasing their butchery when they believed him dead. Soon after the battle he was found alive and removed to Mr. Clark's house. Mrs. Clark and daughter and Major Lewis, nephew of General Washington, sat by him, tenderly nursed him, and Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, the most famous physician of his day, and Dr. Archibald Alexander, surgeon of the Virginia troops, were with him until his death, January 12th, 1777, nine days after he was wounded. The success of this campaign excited the hopes of the Americans, and the brutal death of Dr. Mercer stimulated to madness the whole country.

His body was removed to Philadelphia on Wednesday, 15th, and on the 16th buried on the south side of Christ Church. Philadelphia paid a great tribute by giving him a public funeral, which it is said thirty thousand people attended. The St. Andrews society afterwards removed his remains to the Laurel Hill Cemetery and erected a monument to his memory, which was dedicated Nov. 26th, 1840. October 1st, 1897, a large tablet was unveiled in Princeton. A marker shows the place he fell.

Congress on motion of Thomas Jefferson in 1784 made an appropriation for the education of Gen. Mercer's youngest son, Hugh, who died at his residence "The Sentry Box," December 2nd, 1853. April 8th, 1877 Congress resolved that a monument be erected to General Mercer at Fredericksburg, Va. This was not carried out until June 28th, 1902, when on resolution of Congress the monument was erected. A portrait of General Mercer was unveiled at Mercersburg Academy, November 1899.

Thus at Philadelphia, Princeton and Fredericksburg, monuments are seen to the memory of this illustrious

character that we are proud to claim even for a short time as a resident of our county.

It has been said Dr. Hugh Mercer lived near Fort Davis, which was on a slight knoll overlooking a spring on the McPherren farm, now owned by Jacob Royer, where Dr. B. F. Royer, of the State Health Department was born,—two miles southwest of Welsh Run. Miss Rupley and Mrs. Fendricks say that, so far as they were able to learn, Dr. Hugh Mercer lived some where between Church Hill and Upton, that must have been in the vicinity of the place Dr. Agnew lived; as Dr. Montgomery claimed. This information I have from Prof. John Finafrock. I feel it would be safer to say that Dr. Mercer's home was in the saddle.

In the genealogy of the Mercer family from 1850 to 1904, I find that Edward Clifford Anderson Mercer was born Nov. 13th, 1873, (son of George Anderson Mercer). He married Josephine Freeland of Charlestown, S. S.

Hugh Weedon Mercer, born Nov. 27, 1808; died June 9th, 1877. He was a Major General in the Confederate Army, and died at Baden-Baden, Germany. John Cyrus Mercer, born at Fredwicksburg, May 12th, 1810; died March 26th, 1884; was first a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, but resigned and was appointed surgeon in the Confederate States Navy with the Marine Hospital at Norfolk.

As a remarkable coincidence, while looking up the Mercer family, I found in the North American of November 23rd, 1913, an account of E. C. Mercer, who under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. has visited 90 per cent of the Colleges to warn the students against dissipation, "saving the boys who have not yet gone wrong." He kind of specializes as a Billy Sunday College Student Evangelist, and tells his own experience.

He says: "I was born at Savannah in 1873. My family was descended upon both sides from old revolutionary stock. General Mercer who fell at the battle of Princeton, and Commodore Herndon to whose memory a monument stands in Annapolis, were my great grandfathers. He then tells of his experience at the University of Virginia. His getting into bad habits of every kind, of his reforma-

tion and now doing a wonderful work to show other boys it is not necessary to make this dissipation a part of their education. Proving that the spirit that fought savages so desperately is now fighting the devil as valiantly.

The first family to settle near Greencastle was Johnstons (1734 or 35). Four sons held honorable positions in the Revolutionary Army. One of them, Doctor Robert Johnston, was born about 1749 or 1750; died in 1808. He was tutored by Frances Allison, D.D., afterwards vice provost of U. P., who came from Ireland probably with the Johnstons. Dr. Johnston finished his medical education in England. He practised medicine near Greencastle until the beginning of the war, and was in the army from the start, and was with it at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. At the close of the war, his imigratory tastes continued, and he went on a voyage to China, taking with him a cargo of ginceng, at that time worth its weight in gold in the Chinese market. From this voyage he realized a large fortune, and gained vast stores of general information. He brought back with him many curios; the greatest curiosity was a Chinese servant.

The McLanahans, Prathers and McFarlands have some of these relics in their families yet. But no one claims to have any part of the Chinaman or his progeny. After Dr. Johnston's return he married a Miss Pawling weighing 450 pounds, bought 446 acres of land two miles south of Greencastle, built a fine house, a mill and one or two distilleries. The place was owned by another Robert Johnston later, no kin, who made famous a brand of elixir that it is said even temperance people would partake of for medicinal purposes. Dr. Robt. Johnston was, it is said, on General Washington's Staff. And John Pawling of Martinsburg has one of the lancets that Dr. Johnston is supposed to have used to bleed the Father of his Country. And John G. Orr says in his account of Washington in Franklin County on his way to the whiskey insurrection in 1794, that Washington spent the night in Greencastle, October , and the next day was entertained with a royal banquet by his friend Dr. Johnston. The house is still sanding very much the same and some of the silver spoons are in Greencastle that were

used on that important occasion. Dr. Johnston had no children of his own but he adopted the youngest son of his only sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Boggs, and gave him a classical as well as medical education. And he was very successful. Dr. John Boggs, born August 18th, 1787; died July 12th, 1847. President Jefferson, with whom Dr. Johnston was very familiar, appointed him U. S. revenue collector for Western Pennsylvania. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott was also in his youthful days a visitor at Johnstons.

Mrs. Johnston on account of her size was not an equestrienne, owned the first carriage in the vicinity, and was conveyed to her final resting place in a wagon with standards.

Dr. Robert Johnston was without doubt the most hospitable entertainer of distinguished public men of any one in the profession in the county. One of these, an old friend and fellow surgeon, the father of Horace Binney, died at Dr. Johnston's house while visiting him. The doctor probably using knowledge acquired in the East embalmed the body of his friend and sent it home to his family. This was no doubt the first case of embalming in the county.

Dr. David Hays Agnew, born 1818, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania April 6, 1838; died March 22, 1892; married Margaret Creighton Irwin, November 2, 1841, three days before he was 23. He located with Thomas McCausland on the farm now owned by the John Mosser heirs, half mile north of the turnpike, not far west of Upton, in 1839. He was near Upton for a short time and afterwards went to Lancaster County and Philadelphia and became one of the most famous surgeons of America.

The Agnew family has been one of the most distinguished that ever settled in Pennsylvania. They came originally from Agneux, France. Like many more so-called Scotch-Irish, they were driven out with the Huguenots when Heri III. reigned. They were very numerous from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries. They afterwards lived in Ponnie Scotland and held some of the most important offices for several centuries more. James Agnew the ancestor of our subject came by the way of North Ireland

as a Scotch-Irishman in 1717, and lived in Lancaster county as a blacksmith.

Dr. D. Hays Agnew belonged to National fame, and all who care to know him as a great public character can easily find his full life, but we can get some local interest in him. One of his ancestors, Colonel James Agnew, married a sister of Col. James Ramsey, who built Ramsey's, now Heister's mill. Whether this lady Mary Ramsey was one of the fortunate children from dislike of school played truant and thus escaped the scalping bee at Enoch Brown's massacre in 1764, or not, may be questionable, but she lived to be one of the ancestors of many Agnews. Rev. Dr. John Agnew, of Greencastle, who has a daughter living there, was a cousin of Dr. D. Hays Agnew. Dr. Samuel Agnew, born near Fairfield, August 10, 1777; died November 23, 1849, son of James and Mary Ramsey Agnew, practised medicine a short time there, and afterwards was the most prominent and successful of Harrisburg's physicians. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He was the father of Rev. J. R. Agnew. He read medicine with Dr. John McClellan of Greencastle and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807. The Agnews of Mercersburg are of the same family, coming from James Agnew, of McConnellsburg. Dr. C. R. Agnew of New York the distinguished oculist was also a cousin.

Dr. D. Hays Agnew's father, Dr. Robert Agnew, born in Adams County in 1785, died at Blenheim, Maryland, October 10, 1858. He practiced medicine 25 years at Nobleville, Lancaster county, and as many more at Blenheim, Baltimore County, Maryland. He was six feet two inches tall and the shortest of seven sons; the tallest was six feet seven. Large families and great height were characteristics of the Agnews. Dr. Adams was married to a niece of Dr. D. Hays Agnew, in a biography of 364 pages, does not mention Dr. Agnew's life in Franklin County. But we have written testimony and living witnesses to prove that Dr. Agnew did not forget it himself.

Jannett Agnew, sister of (Col. Jas.) married in 1754 Hugh Scott, born August 13, 1735; died October 9, 1814; a left handed blacksmith, near Fairfield, Adams



County, born in 1726; died October 11, 1819. Col. James Agnew married second time in 1737 Rebecca Scott born December 17, 1707; died December 22, 1789, daughter of Abraham Scott, of Donegal. Col. Agnew and Rebecca Scott had issue Samuel, James and David.

David who lived in Antrim township, married Mary Erwin and had twelve children. Dr. Robert, one of them, was the father of Dr. D. Hays Agnew.

Samuel Agnew born November 18, 1814 in McConellsburg, youngest and eighth child of Col. Jas. Agnew, lived in Philadelphia; married December 10, 1840, second daughter of Robert and Susan Cox Erwin; left one child, Dr. Erwin Agnew, born Feb. 22, 1842; died March 6, 1880; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, 1864.

Dr. Adams speaks of Dr. Agnew, after leaving Upton, having practiced two or three years with his father at Nobleville, Lancaster County. He then went into the iron business in 1843 with his brothers-in-law, with three furnaces, and of his great failure; like Sir Walter Scott he paid all the debts of the firm afterwards from his professional earnings,—a most creditable and rare procedure.

After Dr. Agnew's failure in business he again began the practice of medicine. He located in Cochranville, Chester County, remained seven months, and was reassured of success. He then had an amusing and unexpected experience which changed his plans for life. To complete his study of anatomy for the surgical work he decided to do, he received bodies from Philadelphia and after dissecting the soft parts gave the bones to a farmer who threw them in a pond on his farm, which was well stocked with eels. The eels completed the cleaning of the bones better than a professional prosecutor in an anatomical room.

A fisherman who supplied the whole country with fish, his eels especially, were famed for their size and fatness. There was a flavor and a snap about the eels which this fisherman supplied that put despair into the heart of every other fisherman in the country. In consequence the fisherman's reputation grew—his eels were in greater demand—until, finally he was hardly able to supply his many customers with the toothsome viand. The farmer who assisted

Dr. Agnew in his anatomical pursuits was among the customers of this prosperous fisherman. Working in his field one day, while the fisherman was passing, the farmer became curious to know where such magnificent eels could be found. "Well," replied the fisherman, "if you promise me to keep it a secret where I get my eels, I will tell you. I get them from a pond down here on your own farm." "What," cried the farmer, "you don't mean to tell me that you get them from my pond?"

It proved too true for the farmer, before whose unhappy vision floated the memory of many a hearty meal on these eels. When this story became known it did not increase the popularity of the young anatomist to any great extent. The neighbors began to investigate this mysterious pond, and, among other relics fished up a skull with what they supposed was a bullet hole through it. Some of the country people—possibly some of those who had partaken too bountifully of the eels,—suggested that it was some one who had been shot by his too enterprising scientist. Fortunately for all concerned, Dr. Agnew was able to demonstrate to the community that this mysterious hole was made by a trephine, and was done for practice, and not a bullet hole at all.

This occurrence seriously injured his business, people ignored him on the highways. In the spring of 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, and there began and ended one of the greatest reputations in surgical work known to either hemisphere. He was a short time in Soudersburg, Lancaster, in the summer of 1848. He since said, I located in Soudersburg when a young man; I stayed there long enough to know all the roads in that district, but, I found that the people around there wanted a better doctor than I was likely to prove, so I moved. To prove my contention at the beginning of this article that we have here in America surgeons in the flesh, just as magnanimous, just as true as the mythical London surgeon depicted in the Bonnie Brier Bush, I give the following true account of a case of more than local interest.

When Jennie Kinter, a sister of Dr. John Kinter, now of St. Thomas, was five years old, at her home in Millers-

burg, Dauphin County, she fell and received a severe injury of the knee which developed a painful growth. Through the advice of a cousin from Philadelphia, visiting in the family, she was placed under the care of her physician, Dr. Agnew. This was in 1882, and for years afterwards he cared for her. During her school life and later while a stenographer in Boston, she suffered so much that she came back to Dr. Agnew. He became very much interested in the case, called her his little girl, entertained her at his house, where Mrs. Agnew showed her the greatest consideration and many kindnesses. But finally with the hope of saving her leg he placed her in the hospital and attempted to remove the offending mass. It proved more formidable than he anticipated and he desisted but did not tell her because he wanted to improve her general health as much as possible. One day after examining the leg in the presence of the young physicians and nurses in the room, he covered his face with his hands, and exhibited the most profound evidence of his emotions,—cried like a child as Miss Kinter expressed it, she said,—“Why Dr. Agnew must my leg come off?” He said “Yes.” She replied, “Don’t worry about that; other people get through the world with one leg and I can too.” He in speaking of the occurrence afterwards said, “Her’s were the only dry eyes in the room.” After the amputation and during the months in the hospital he was kindness personified. He procured her an artificial leg, and after she came home here to her family, he answered regularly her letters, expressing her gratitude to him, with missives of equal affection, and this he continued to do as long as he could write. A box of his letters were destroyed by the mother in obedience to her request after her death, because she said no one else would be interested in them. Only two are saved, Miss Kinter loved and adored the good man.

Gentlemen think of a busy surgeon like him taking his precious time to make happy a patient one hundred and fifty miles away, and this was only one case. The mythical Sir George has nothing on Dr. Agnew in altruistic work.

One day Dr. Agnew said to the young doctors in Miss Kinter’s presence: “Whatever degree of success I have

attained in life I owe to the fact that the Upton people turned me down professionally at my start there."

Now here is another case of local interest. Daniel Hege, whose wife with second child six months old, lived west of Upton on the Gsell farm overlooking the Mosser farm where Dr. Agnew lived while he practiced in this county, took her to Philadelphia to consult a doctor about a pain in the neck and between the shoulders.

A very eminent surgeon and his assistant whom many of us knew, advised her to go to the hospital for five or six weeks, and he would give her five or six treatments with the Moxa—singing the back with a hot iron. And that he would charge 250 a treatment. Mr. Hege was a prosperous stock dealer but this shocked him very much and in his distress re told his friend Dash the Berks county dutch landlord of the Penn Hotel. The landlord said, "Och' take your wife to my family physician, Dr. Agnew; he is a good doctor and will not charge you so much." This he did, and after Dr. Agnew heard this story, he said to put your wife in a hospital would make ner real sick. I will give you a prescription, which he did for a tonic, and gave her a small rubber ball on a rattan stick to beat the muscles along the back, which was then used in place of the massage of today. He only charged her ten dollars. Mrs. Hege fully recovered, to have five more children, two farmers, one a teacher at home, one a graduate of C. V. Normal School, and one studying for the ministry at Gettysburg Seminary.

When Mr. Hege showed Dr. Agnew a letter he had, with Upton as a heading, he smiled, gave Mr. Hege his hand, and said that was my old home. I practiced medicine there 40 years ago. After he was through with Mrs. Hege he inquired very earnestly of the old citizens; mentioning among others McClellands, McDowells, Brownsons, Agnews, McCunnes, Alexanders, Hamlitons, &c. "He most certainly enjoyed to hear from them," said Hege.

Dr. Agnew said I lived on the farm where the big spring was located, a McClelland farm. Hege told Dr. Agnew that Mrs. Hege was born in the old house he had lived in. Mr. Hege said to me in a recent letter, I love him

to this day, though his body is mouldering in the earth, for what he did for my wife. As I was Mrs. Hege's physician at the time, I recall it all vividly and in his letter have had it confirmed.

In taking a retrospective view of Dr. Agnew's life, we may suggest as a reason for his locating where he did that it was in a locality where many of his relatives lived. It is also a remarkable coincidence that three Agnews married Irwins, (or Erwins) and a niece of Col. Agnew married an Irwin. Mary Ramsey the niece married Archibald Irwin. Her two daughters while visiting their aunt Nancy Ramsey Sutherland at South Bend, Ohio, met the Harrison family, neighbors. William Henry Harrison, Jr., came to Irwinton (near where Dr. Agnew afterwards lived) in 1824, married Jane Irwin. She was the mistress (then a widow) of the White House for the one month that her father-in-law was president. And a historian says she was one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most gracious women who had presided over the white house. In 1831 her sister Elizabeth Irwin married John Scott Harrison in Ohio and became the mother of Benj. Harrison, born 1833, afterward was the (1889) twenty-third president of the United States. The old mansion built of limestone is still standing, where the president's mother was born. We must not forget Dr. Agnew as surgeon to Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, at the Gettysburg battlefield, where the General was severely wounded in the leg, and that afterwards he was called as the great surgical specialist in consultation to see his political opponent, General Garfield in his last illness.

All medical men know much has been made of the fact of Dr. D. Hays Agnew being an Ambidexter. His biographer, Dr. Adams, explains that in his early youth he had injured his right hand, which rendered it practically useless, and he had to depend on his left. Before the restoration of his right hand to its proper condition its dexterity came back, coupled with the equally free use of his left hand.

This is the probable explanation. But I found Colonel James Agnew his ancestor married for his second

wife, Rebecca Scott. A Jannet Agnew married Hugh Scott, a left handed blacksmith, of Fairfield, Adams County. I believe these Scotts were closely related. And it suggests at least the possibility of being a case of the great law of heredity. This is far fetched and I give it for what it is worth. The fact is he was a most dexterous and skillful operator. Dr. John Kinter is an ambidexter, same as his father and his maternal grandfather was (full fledged) left handed man or ambisinitrous. These few payments of gratitude show what the physician must depend on, and it can not be understood by any except the recipients. These diamonds of reward from appreciative patients are only made more brilliant and sparkling when an occasional nugget of mud is thrown at them by some brutal ingrate, and to show that no mark is too high to escape the Attempt to hit by some reckless fiendish marksman this letter will show.

Dr. Agnew after a year of waiting and dividing a bill of \$180. by 10 sent one for \$18.00 and received this letter in reply:

"Dr. Agnew, Dear Sir:—I enclose your bill with check therfor. Kindly receipt it and return to me. I will say that I never paid a bill under greater protest. You promised to cure my wife and failed to do it. I feel that you are an inefficient physician, and incapable of giving proper medical attention to your patients." "Yours", etc.

Dr. Agnew receipted the bill, folded up the check put them both in an envelope with this note.

"Dear Sir:—I enclose you the receipted bill, also the check which you sent. Permit me to say: I never promised to cure your wife. That is a power which belongs only to God, and if He does not bless our efforts our medicines are of no avail. I will only ask one favor of you. It is that you will never darken my office door again.

"Yours sincerely,

"D. HAYS AGNEW."

Such a discourtesy was most unusual in Dr. Agnew's experience; the following was common.

"Dr. Agnew: Twenty-three years ago today you operated on me and saved my leg," &c.

"And can I forget your friendship with all the kindness I have received from you? Never. Years may bring many changes, but the heart that is true remains the same.

"Affectionately yours"

The number of presents which Dr. Agnew received was simply tremendous. They consisted of everything imaginable: handsome carriages, thorough-bred horses, registered cattle, watches, canes, barrels of oysters, terrapin,—in fact every thing fancy could suggest. He smoked the very best brand of cigars and cigarettes, which were always kept in stock by his admirers. Even his ice house was kept filled by a friend with particularly pure ice.

Dr. Agnew died March 22, 1892. Funeral, March 25, 1892. Probably never has there been a more impressive procession on Walnut Street than this one. "Not since the burial of Lincoln has there been in this city such a demonstration of distinguished homage as was manifest at the funeral of Dr. David Hays Agnew.

I want to acknowledge the help received in the preparation of this paper: George Seilhamer, Esq., gave me over 200 pages type written matter on Johnstons, Agnew and Irwins; Dr. J. P. Maclay and brother Crawford for the use of books on Dr. Hugh Mercer's life; Dr. J. Howe Adams biographers of Dr. D. Hays Agnew and history of University of Pennsylvania. Dr. John C. Gilland account of Drs. Johnstons and McClellans; Prof. John Finefrock on Dr. Mercer; Mr. King Alexander for life of Dr. Agnew, loaned by Miss Christine King, which she received as a complimentary copy from the writer. The Kings are related to Dr. Agnew through the Scotts.

Dr. John McClellan, a native of Antrim township, of one of the old families, Born August 12, 1762; died June 11, 1846. He had an academical education and graduated at University of Pennsylvania in 1788. He spent three years as a student in the offices of Dr. Benj. Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was one of the greatest men of American history.

Dr. Rush studied six years with Dr. John Redman, and

afterwards completed his medical education in European Colleges. He gave Dr. McClellan a most flattering testimonial of character and ability to start with, and kept up a most paternal correspondence until a short time before Dr. Rush died in 1813. He encouraged Dr. McClellan and commended him for the remarkable success he attained, and frequently advised him in the treatment of patients. Dr. McClellan practiced from 1788 to 1846, fifty-eight years, dying age 84. When you know he died at the very time the profession began the use of Anaesthetics, Chloroform and Ether, you can understand what he had to contend with before. It required courage to boldness, great dexterity and rapidity to be a surgeon those days. Dr. Crawford Long was the first man to use ether as an agent to relieve pain in surgical operations. March 30, 1842 he gave ether and operated on James M. Venables, two miles from Jefferson, Jackson, County, Ga., removing a tumor from his neck: and a month or two later he operated on another on the same patient under the influence of ether. October 16, 1846, William T. G. Morton administered ether to Dr. J. C. Warrens case at the Massachusetts General Hospital, (who removed a birth tumor from the neck,) and the success of the anaesthetic gave it the world wide endorsement and Dr. Morton claimed priority. This was the year Dr. McClellan died. The following list of some of his operations given by himself, shows a remarkable experience:

One day while Dr. McClellan's son was hastening back from the farm to see a Militia parade, he was thrown from his horse and found unconscious. His father operated on him, it is supposed, trephined for a depressed skull, and saved his life. As was his wont all the time he was operating with a suppressed whistle. General James Potter a revolutionary hero and a compatriot of Gen. Washington, after the war removed from Brown's Mills to Potter's Mills, Centr County, where he had large possessions. At the erection of a barn he had his thigh fractured. He compelled his people to bring him over one hundred miles in a Dearborn wagon without springs to Browns Mills to be treated by his friend and surgeon Dr.



John McClellan, but he died soon after 1789, aged 89.

Dr. McClellan's ancestors are buried at the same old graveyard as the Potters, Prathers and Pawlings, at Browns Mills.

Dr. McClellan's book shows that he was not mercenary, but very methodical in his dealings. Accounts with domestics at 50 and 62½ cents a week, and a farm hand a \$4.00 per month, always ended with full payment of his indebtedness.

William McClellan, Esq., of this city, and father of Mrs. A. Nevin Pomeroy and Mrs. Thackary of Philadelphia, was a son. Another son Robert was a legislator, member of Congress, twice elected Governor of Michigan, and a member of President Franklin Pierce's Cabinet, in 1853. Strange coincidence that the year that Robert McClellan was elected governor of Michigan, 1851, two other Pennsylvanians, William Bigler and John his brother were elected governors of Pennsylvania and California, respectively.

His daughter Sydney was the mother of our distinguished townsman Dr. Johnston McLanahan, and Mrs. Nill, of Greencastle, and their sister, Grace McLanahan. (If the doctor were not present) I would venture to suggest what I believe that Dr. McLanahan has inherited some of his grandfather's genius and ability for surgery, and if he had remained where he started in the atmosphere and environments of city hospitals he could have been one of the great surgeons of this period of giants in the art. Brevet Lieut. Col. John McClellan, a graduate of West Point, was in the Mexican war, Died Sept. 1st, 1854, aged 49, was another son of Dr. McClellan, Jack McClellan is a grandson of Dr. McClellan, recently retired.

But the most important operation of Dr. McClellan was the removal of the Parotid gland. To you layman I will explain, it is the salivary gland that lies immediately in front of the ear one on either side. And it was the swollen and painful condition of these glands that made you so unhappy when you had the old fashioned mumps (now parotitis) in Parotiditis, and the ducts of steno which convey the saliva from these glands and open over the molar

teeth under the upper lips.. And the squirts of saliva from these when you behold some very tempting morsel of food, is what is meant when you say "it makes my teeth water." To you surgical men I need not suggest the formidable character of the operation at that time.

He says in his book, kindly loaned to me by Dr. McLanahan, that the extirpation of the gland was the first in America, and I have not seen it successfully disputed. 1805, May 14, Elizabeth McKee, aged 50 years, a cancerous growth size of a hen's egg. He was assisted by Drs. Boggs and Netherington. He says he cut the Maxillary and temporal arteries. He immediately placed his finger on the mouth of the temporal and caught and held it with the tenaculum until Dr. Hetherington tied it. It was as large as a goose quill and bled profusely. But his case recovered with paralysis of the face from severing the facial nerve. This was to be expected. The operation has been performed more than two hundred times since with 12 per cent. mortality. Now instead of the old fashioned tenaculum, surgeons use the Haemostatic catch forceps, which catch and hold the vessels firmly, or better still the surgeons throw a ligature around the external carotid artery which feeds all vessels, supplying this gland, and controls all bleeding. While the patient is profoundly unconscious with an anaesthetic. I saw the most dexterous surgeon of his day, Prof. Joseph Pancoast, do this operation forty years ago (1872 or 3), and it was a very bloody and serious looking operation even then, under an anaesthetic. The operation for supposed cancer of Col. James Agnew's tongue was unique to say the least. "That it might be done most effectually and with least danger, he kneeled beside a table and protruded his tongue. It was then fastened thereto with an awl, the end opened and a portion cut off.

The doctor in old age pronounced his own act to have been rash, as an artery was severed and the profuse bleeding arrested with difficulty. After the Colonel's wound was partially healed he was out on his farm one day, when the artery burst and a spurt of blood gushed from it as when first cut. He pressed the tongue firmly

against the roof of the mouth and rushed home, seized a pan, requested a piece of sheet lead from the store, compressed the artery and staunched the blood. He lived where McConnellsburg now is, 20 miles from his doctor.

I feel I speak advisedly and fairly when I say that Dr. John McClellan was nearer what is meant by a born surgeon than any other one within my personal knowledge.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting, February 26, 1914.

### AN UNSUNG BENEFACTOR.

BY C. W. CREMER, ESQ. OF WAYNESBORO

The meeting on this occasion was held at the charming, elegantly appointed new home of T. M. Wood, Treasurer of the Society, Philadelphia Avenue, where each guest was made happy in keen anticipation of the good things to follow. As Mr. Cremer unfolded in a delightful way the talents and industry of "An Unsung Benefactor"—Peter Geiser—the memory of a like genius and stability of character must have revived in the minds of many persons present, the honored father of the genial host of the evening.

The Historian was happily presented by President Hoerner by referring to his previous scholarly productions for the archives of the society, whereat Mr. Cremer was given quite an ovation. As an introduction to his paper he extemporaneously recalled the list of Franklin County's Roll of Honor, as made some years ago by the late John M. Cooper, to which the speaker added as an amendment a number of names. Thus he caught the undivided attention of his audience and held it from start to finish. Mr. Cremer was given a hearty vote of thanks for his excellent sketch of one of the original "Captains of Industry" of Franklin County.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. W. GILLAN, Esq., President  
 A. J. W. HUTTON, Esq., 1st. Vice-President.  
 Dr. W. F. SKINNER, 2nd. Vice-President.  
 M. A. FOLTZ, Secretary.  
 LINN HARBAUGH, Esq., Ass't. Secretary.

**Executive Committee:**—Hon. CHARLES WALTER, Dr. WILLIAM M. IRVINE, GEO. A. WOOD, MORRIS LLOYD, Rev. I. W. HENDRICKS.

WALTER F. HOLLAR was elected a member of the Society

Linn Harbaugh, Esq., the Hon. A. Nevin Pomeroy, George A. Wood, committee on resolutions, reported as follows on the death of the lamented J. S. Melvaine, an esteemed member of this Society:

"In grateful remembrance of the active as well as sympathetic services rendered the Kittochtinny Historical Society by the late John S. Melvaine, it is eminently befitting that we make a record of our sincere appreciation of him in this behalf. He was one of the original members of the Society. He performed splendid work for several years as a member of the executive committee. He was the tenth president of the organization, serving from February 1910 to February, 1911, a year of substantial progress in the development of local history.

"Whether as an officer or a member of the Society, Mr. Melvaine manifested a lively interest in all its proceedings. In the discussions of historical subjects he was always clear and interesting in his statements and recollection. He was apt in quotation. He was possessed of a delicate and stimulating power of appreciating the work of others. In this he was a source of encouragement to younger members who were unduly sensitive as to their limitations in historical research.

"Mindful of the good lessons of this honorable and well rounded life, we mourn his departure; and in extending our sympathy to his bereaved household, we may appropriately adopt his own is a priceless heritage, more precious than silver and gold, or any words used in speaking of another: "The memory of such a father thing that this earth can yield, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!'"

Be it resolved that the foregoing be embodied in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of our departed brother."

Thirty members were in attendance, and guests to the number of 40. The following ladies were in the receiving line and assisted the hostess: Mrs. W. Rush Gillan, Mrs. W. S. Hoerner, Mrs. Tabor Hamilton, Mrs. Geo. A. Wood, Mrs. Irvin W. Hendricks, Mrs. J. Alexander Smith, Mrs. C. O. Wood, Mrs. W. F. Skinner, Miss Grace Curriden, Miss Helen Wood.

The social hour was greatly enjoyed. Delectable refreshments were served.

From a very few miles below the Mason and Dixon line there came to this county a man with a great big idea which he had nourished from his earliest youth, fostered as best he could under not altogether advantageous circumstances, and then finally brought to the quiet, little town of Waynesboro his invention, his energy and his confidence in himself and his work, which gave, eventually, to that place one of its greatest industrial establishments.

The man was Peter Geiser, the inventor of the Geiser separator which, completed by him in the Waynesboro shops, has had a career of uninterrupted success of half a century without departing basically from the first machine that expressed the culmination of his inventive genius.

It would be a very interesting study to trace the growth of the Geiser Waynesboro shops, which started with a capital of practically nothing and were sold recently for \$4,000,000. It would be just as interesting to depict the development of Waynesburg from a quiet village, unconcerned very much about the outside world or greater than customary endeavor within its own limits, to the busy, enterprising, ambitious community that now is called Waynesboro. But that would be somewhat prosaic to many people and would deal too much with facts and figures that oftentimes grow very tiresome except to the man who has a personal interest in them.

Much more entertaining and, in a way, much more useful will it be to follow the development of Peter Geiser's idea of a threshing machine and the struggles of the man who gave such a boon to the people of this country.

Peter Geiser was a farmer's boy and in his very early years looked ahead to nothing but the routine life of the broad acres of a Maryland manor. He was born March

26, 1826, a half mile west of Smithsburg, the son of John Geiser. He was the seventh child of a family of seven boys and five girls. A number of years before his death, Peter Geiser indulged in the pleasant pastime of writing an autobiography. It is very lengthy and records the most important epochs of his life with much faithfulness. He tells, for instance, that when a mere youngster he was overjoyed upon the receipt of a pocket knife and gives a list of the many things his childish hand carved with this appreciated blade. He relates also that when fifteen years old he was compelled to give up the pursuits in which his fancy led him and take hold of a plow handle which he was compelled to guide for many days in each year. However, there were bright spots even in this period of service to his father, and these bright spots were, singularly enough, the rainy days. On such days the youthful Peter Geiser could not push the plow and he found his way to his work shop which, he uniquely said, "occupied the second floor of the rookery, the first floor of which was used for the generation of pork meat." Mr. Geiser remarks further that his work shop was completely ventilated on all sides and that, "barring the aroma inseparable from the character of the first floor tenants, there was more pure air going in the Geiser shop of that day than in the later, more pretentious ones mentioned in the tax duplicates of 1890. The original Geiser shop was possessed of a hand-grindstone that was easy enough to hold an ax on but eternally hard to turn, and a shaving horse that had lost its front teeth and couldn't hold on to the stick you put in its mouth."

Mr. Geiser tells that he made several grain cradles and other farm implements, but that his ambition was not nearly satisfied with such work. The primitive methods used in that day in threshing grain appealed to him as being entirely too laborious and too barren of results commensurate with the efforts expended upon them. In addition, he naively confessed that he was not the most eager youngster to respond to the call of work, and this and the long and tiresome process of tramping the grain from the wheat furnished an appeal to his mechanical

imagination, which put to work his faculties in an attempt to construct such a machine as would lessen the heaviness of the labor and get much better results from the harvesting.

There were some crude machines to aid in threshing in these early days, but none of them appealed to him as even approaching efficiency. About 1835 the first grain threshing machine appeared on the market. This was of great size, cumbersome and hard to move about, and then did little else than hammer out the wheat grains without separating them from the straw, necessitating all the subsequent process of shaking and winnowing incident to tramping.

Mr. Geiser began to picture in his mind a machine that would do all this work within itself and prove more expeditious and more saving. Several years he spent in this endeavor and he says that his efforts were retarded very much by poor help, lack of facilities and lack of means for pushing ahead his experiments.

There may have been some incentive to him in the fact that his mother was a Singer, member of a family living in Washington county, Maryland, whose relationship included the inventor of the Singer sewing machine. At any rate, the youth kept making mental plans for his threshing machine, but it was some time before he was to realize his ambition. His father put him to work as an apprentice with Jacob Gantz, a boss carpenter of Smithsburg. There he worked six months and then took a bench in John Middlekauf's shop in Hagerstown. He must have proved an adept workman, for his employer soon afterward sent him to Williamsport to do some work on canal boats. While in Williamsport Mr. Geiser contracted malaria and was compelled to go to his home for recovery.

In his autobiography he here tells something that is of more than ordinary interest. He says:

"In this case, as with the dyspepsia matter before treated of, I had recourse to my standby, the water treatment, consisting of 'sitz' baths with internal applications. In due course of time I emerged from the disability, thoroughly cured, and as sound physically as a genuine dollar.

The happy results of hydropathy, for that is what it really was, in this case amply confirmed my faith in its merits, notwithstanding that this, as with my other original methods of striking out from old, beaten paths, subjected me to untold criticism and animadversion at the hands of unprogressive elements with which I was surrounded."

In 1848, when Mr. Geiser was 22 years old, his father purchased a farm upon which he placed him and his brother Daniel, as joint owners. Peter's work on this farm was making repairs, fashioning farm implements and erecting buildings. He there constructed a bar share, sidehill plow with a double mould board and reversing beams, so arranged that in turning back in the same furrow the beams and handles only would turn on the centre. Then he improved his reaper and contemplated a combined reaper and binder but abandoned this latter as there was always before him the idea of the separator. Soon after taking the farm he erected a large barn and fitted up one of the horse stables for his work shop. There, in 1850, he made his first experiment on the Geiser separator. His first effort was directed to the knotty problem of separating the wheat from the straw and chaff and conveying the straw from the machine or thresher part of it. He hit on the idea of a crank, or rather the movement of reciprocating rakes combined on one shaft. The movement of the crank arm of a steam engine furnished the suggestion for this. Along this line he worked for a good while, because, in the first place, it was altogether a new idea which had to be converted into a concrete reality, and because, in the second place, he had very few tools. But he persevered and soon began to get satisfactory proof of the feasibility of his idea. The pattern of the machine which he constructed was necessarily of wood and altogether inadequate for the hard work that would be exacted from a thresher, so he went to an old, practical blacksmith at Smithsburg and the two together succeeded in making a set of crank shafts out of wrought iron. These were crude but they answered the purpose quite well. The cost was something big for those days and for the young inventor, amounting to fifteen dollars.



With these and other mechanical accessories Mr. Geiser solved the problem of separating the grain from the straw and of moving the straw along a conveyor and by means of an alternating movement was able to balance the group of rakes, thereby begetting evenness and smoothness of action. But this was only a little part of the work he intended his thresher should do. It was necessary that the chaff be blown away and that the grain should be carried to some place where it could be deposited, away from the straw. The old time horse power and the irregularity of speed, unavoidable from balky horses and spurts of speed occasioned by the long lash of the driver, made it impossible to maintain a steady blast. If the speed was high, half of the wheat would go out on the straw stack; if it was low, the machine would clog. Threshing damp or wet grain was another task to which the apparatus was unequal. It will be seen that the construction of a separator that would be of some consequence did not confine itself to the invention of one or two parts of the machine, but included many ramifications which must necessarily have caused Mr. Geiser very much thought, very many experiments, plenty of disappointment and a supreme trial of his patience and ambition. Therefore, it can be understood that he was put to a severe test of his inventive ability to devise something that would winnow his straw and grain properly. As a matter of fact, he spent three years on this portion of his invention and then was taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever. In his autobiography Mr. Geiser says concerning this:

"I had a hard struggle with the fiery demon and it came painfully near happening that to another than myself should have to be committed the task of developing the separator idea. I took refuge in water treatment, my old standby. I ran counter to the old method then in vogue and instead of cremating the fever germs by the application of heat-producing remedies, I froze them to death, by means of sheet baths, etc. This broke the fever and brought me around allright by the following spring, when my health was fully re-established and has ever since been preserved."

The following spring he did little on his separator, but erected a new house and took care that a portion of the old house was reserved for a shop for him. Here, in 1854, he went to the bottom of the winnower perplexity and solved in the domain of pure originality the problem of separating, cleaning and bagging wheat, which has stood the test for years and which, in principle and construction, remains practically unchanged in the Geiser separator of today. It would be useless to endeavor to enter into a technical description of this separator as completed by Mr. Geiser. The fact remains that he did complete his separator, that it was put on the market and at once began to do its work well. The first machine which was completed and sold was purchased by Hezekiah Easton, of Beaver Creek, Maryland. It is worth narrating here that for many years, up to the very near present, this machine was kept in operation and was not surpassed in perfection of work by the better built and more pretentious separators of the later Geiser shops.

The Geiser machine obtained its pre-eminent reputation for cleaning grain more thoroughly and with less waste than any other machine on the market by the blast regulating and winnowing appliance which was Mr. Geiser's original invention. So confident was he of the ability of his machine to do all that he represented it would that he inspired a like faith in the owners and operators of it and they frequently offered one dollar for every grain of wheat that could be found in the chaff. Still another evidence of the character of Mr. Geiser's invention was the fact that millers offered from two to five cents more per bushel for wheat cleaned through these machines than for that cleaned by others.

Mr. Geiser at once applied for patents upon his improvements and readily secure them because of the originality of his invention. We must believe that it was a proud moment for Mr. Geiser, still under thirty years old, when he received his patents, and that his confidence in the value of them must have been markedly increased. But all this exultation was not unmixed with a depressing feature. The hopeful inventor was now \$5,000 in debt, of

which, however, only \$2,000 should be charged to the separator. The rest was due to farm expenditures, such as building, improving the farm and stocking the same. Personally his expenses were very meager.

Before the year 1854 was ended he had built and sold three more machines. One of these he took to the Hagerstown fair and was unanimously awarded the first premium by the judges. The Geiser thresher was there put into a contest with a New York separator known as the Smith machine. The decision of the judges, as told above, fixed the greatly superior character of the invention of the young country boy from near the Mason and Dixon line.

Mr. Geiser now began to interest himself in the manufacture of his machines on a larger scale in order to furnish them to persons who might be induced to buy them. There was a good bit of trouble in introducing the machine because it was absolutely new and many people were afraid of it, while others could not understand its principle of operation and did not believe it could do the work claimed for it. On one occasion a farmer, eight miles from Mr. Geiser's home, had purchased a machine and put a number of slaves to the work of operating it. In a short time the machine stopped and one of the darkeys rode horse-back, at break-neck speed, to Mr. Geiser to inform him that the machine was conjured and that he wanted the doctor for it right away. Mr. Geiser mounted his horse, raced back to the farm and found out that all that was wrong was a loose belt. This was quickly adjusted and the machine was started off and continued the remainder of that harvest, doing its work efficiently.

Realizing that he must enlarge his workshop, he added a blacksmith department to his plant, employed two men, and by the end of the winter of 1854 had made three separators, two of them requiring six months to complete. In the spring of 1855 eight orders were received, Mr. Geiser borrowed \$200 more, added four more men and then married a wife, after a two months' courtship, he admits, and after a brief wedding trip returned to his shop to resume the construction of separators on a larger scale than before.

In the summer of 1855 he started to advertise his

separator throughout the country. He rigged up a complete machine with all the paraphernalia, except horse power, and began a tour through Ohio and Indiana. He shipped a complete machine to Columbus, Ohio, but the fair was ended when it reached there. There was a tremendous disappointment in this but the indomitable young man did not lose heart under it. He put more money into his project and bought several horses. Then he started for the Indiana capital. It was virgin prairie ground, much of it, over which he traveled but he kept on the march and finally he and his tired horses reached Indianapolis. He had only his machine, the jaded steeds and an abundance of hope, and this latter despite the fact that he had no horsepower.

Let Mr. Geiser tell of his experience there in his own way:

"I arrived at the Hoosier city in time to catch the closing hours of the fair. I wheeled into line alongside of the Pitts patent, bedecked in gaudiest color and whacking away at a lively rate. Compared with my modest and weather-beaten rig, these hand-box competitors were as peacocks to a guineapig. My discomfiture was further enhanced by having no horse-power. I had a younger brother along on the junket but he declined furnishing motive power, either with or without my assistance. It was late in the fall and sharp winds were whisking over the prairie, rendering the spectacle of man, standing around with his hands in his pockets and nothing to do, sadly picturesque. Finally, after the premiums had all been awarded and my name was Dennis, so far as any trophies of that kind to encumber my return home was concerned, the Pitts people kindly loaned me a horse-power and the fair managers furnished me with a shock or two of wheat. I rigged up, motioned to the driver and dashed frantically into action. I was cold. The odds and ends of people still lingering around the grounds were brought to the scene of this new break, and when I had finished, the verdict was that the Geiser had done the best work of all, had carried off the day, albeit the other fellows had the medals in their pockets. As a practical proof of my success, Mus-

selman & Victor, manufacturing the Pitts machine in Indianapolis, and who drew first premium, at once negotiated with me for manufacturing my machine on royalty fees. I entered into a contract with them and received \$200 cash to clinch the bargain. On the following year's operations I received \$500 additional royalty money which covered my great western exploit and left me a net balance of \$100, the first clear money I had actually earned in a long while. But the Indianapolis party failed the next year, and fortune no longer smiled from that direction."

It seems the old, old tale of the inventor along original lines that Mr. Geiser recites in the foregoing.

Then he entered upon what he called the migratory period in the factory life of the Geiser separator. He went out, here and there, to find a home for his plant that would be congenial and the better fitted for reaching the big outer world. In 1855, in the spring time, he went to Hagerstown and entered into an agreement with Jones & Miller to manufacture the separator. At the same time he established a factory in Smithsburg, gave it into charge of two of his faithful employes, William Frankenbaugh and Leonard Vogel, and put them under contract to manufacture half a dozen machines yearly. Mr. Geiser himself went to Hagerstown. The two factories that year turned out 18 machines and all of these were sold but at very little, if any, profit.

The next spring he sold to Samuel Fitz, a large operator at Hanover who had a branch shop at Martinsburg, W. Va., the shop right to build the separator at these two points for the sum of \$5,000.

In the fall of that year Mr. Geiser took two machines to a fair at Richmond, Virginia, where the great plantation owners and wheat growers assembled annually. The operation of his machine there was astonishing to the southern people and he sold one machine and a half interest in the other. From these sales and from the toll money he had saved, he had the sum of \$600 as a profit. It is of interest probably to know that Mr. Geiser stopped at convenient farms along the route of his travel to fairs and there threshed out as much grain as he could induce the

farmers to trust to his machine, and in this way generally was able to pay part of the expense of the trip. Like an old-time army, he lived on the country he campaigned over.

However, the Richmond trip, with the expenses of himself and employes, (it cost him \$10 a day there he says in lamenting words) the transportation of luggage and his entire outfit, cost \$1000 for the journey to the southern city alone, so that he was in reality \$400 out of pocket by this trip that was intended to educate the public mind. His brother Daniel, meanwhile, had become impressed with the possibilities of the separator field and took out a complete rig with two horses and two assistants to exhibit the separator in the valley of Virginia. He showed his machine in various towns, threshing at farms along the way, and finally sold it, horses and all, in Salem, Virginia, for \$400. The purchaser gave his note and when he wouldn't pay it, it was necessary to sue him. Before, however, the money was obtained the main failed. The cost of the outfit, with labor, traveling expenses, etc., was \$700 against which \$150 was realized from threshing, leaving the expedition in arrears to the amount of \$550. These could not have been very happy days for the enthusiastic young inventor.

The next expedition of Geiser's machinery was to Ohio. This time it was conducted by two agents. The books of the concern showed that \$500 was lost in this effort to find a market. But all was not lost in 1857. There had been 27 sales at Hagerstown and 30 at Martinsburg.

In 1858 his brother Daniel arranged with George Frick, who had been operating a small foundry and machine shop on his father's farm near the Geiser home place, to build separators at Ringgold, Maryland. At the same time he sold a shop right for several counties in Virginia for a term of years for \$300, and spent considerable money in giving them sample machines, patterns, etc. 70 machines were sold in 1858. Mr. Geiser took an account of stock at the end of this year and found that the debt of \$5,000 of a few years before had grown now to \$12,000, but even with this he was not long discouraged: he was the ideal inventor and treader in new paths. The next year he went to Rich-

mond, Virginia, where he had aroused much interest some years before, to establish another branch of the Geiser works and also set up a shop at Mount Jackson. As a result of the work in these different branch shops there were built, in 1859, 111 machines. Mr. Geiser said that they had made more noise in the world than ever but did not hold their own in a financial way.

About this time money matters took on a very serious aspect for Peter Geiser. One of the men who pressed him hardest was Samuel Fitz, one of his earliest associates. In order to satisfy him, he made him a present of the state of Virginia for the amount of his indebtedness to him, \$5000. This was the high water mark of his financial trouble. After this things went the other way, but very slowly. In 1860 Mr. Geiser started a branch shop at Mount Joy, another at York, with A. B. Farquhar, who has since become one of the leading manufacturers of Pennsylvania, and another at Middletown, Delaware.

But best happening of all this year was the entry of the Geiser separator into Waynesboro. George Frick, who had invented a steam engine of much more than ordinary efficiency, erected a shop on the corner of Broad and Second streets, Waynesboro, in 1859, and in 1860 moved there and began operating his factory. Along with his steam engine he manufactured the Geiser thresher. In 1860, Mr. Geiser himself moved to Waynesboro.

In the spring of 1861, having intrusted to his brother Daniel the supervision of his eastern business, as well as all his rights in the patent upon the plan of mutual and equal interests, their joint liabilities being about \$25,000, he went West for the purpose of opening up a field. He met with discouragements there, and the breaking out of the war further added to the gloomy business outlook. He endeavored to interest several large western manufacturers in some of his patents, but none of these efforts proved of any consequence to him. Mr. Geiser could not find enough to do in the separator line, so he took to canvassing for exemption subscriptions to make up the quota of money for certain counties, in connection with the raising of armies and funds for the war.

Four years were passed with the manufacture and sale of only two machines and they would have been bleak years for him but for his good luck in disposing of the rights of some of the far western states. J. I. Case, of Racine, Wisconsin, whose great plant and its successor have, for a number of years, been probably the greatest competitor the Geiser Company and its successor, the Emerson-Brantingham Company, have had, bought a block of territory for \$1100. This was a windfall to the almost destitute inventor.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Geiser entered into an agreement with D. L. Wilson, a manufacturer at Harrisburg, to build separators, and himself came hither from the West to assume the management of the branch. The total sales that year amounted to 300 machines, on which fair profits were realized. Mr. Geiser very magnanimously accords much of the financial success at this time to his brother Daniel.

In the spring of 1866, at the suggestion of his brother Daniel, he moved to Greencastle and made arrangements with Crowell & Davison to build separators. 35 machines were turned out here the first year. The Frick shops at Waynesboro sold 80 machines. Greencastle was astir with manufacturing enthusiasm, foresaw a great future for the Geiser separator and put on foot a movement to raise \$100,000 capital to concentrate the manufacture of the separator at that point. Public meetings were held and there was much interest. One of the leading figures in the movement was Colonel D. Watson Rowe, afterwards the very able judge of Franklin county courts and a valued member of this society. He addressed public meetings, wrote communications for the papers and assisted Mr. Geiser very materially. The Greencastle people succeeded in raising \$40,000 and the prospects were good for the balance.

Waynesboro people, however, organized an effort, in 1866, to permanently locate the factory in their town, the firm of Geiser, Price & Jacob F. Oller was formed, it purchased the Frick works on the west side of Broad street for the building of the Geiser machine and in 1867



got fairly under way. The Greencastle project was abandoned and the manufacture of the separator was practically concentrated in Waynesboro. At the request of the new firm, Mr. Geiser moved from Greencastle to Waynesboro and assumed management and supervision of the manufacturing department. At the same time he conveyed all his right of title and interest in the patents to the firm. His migrations and his financial troubles were then ended for then began the wonderful growth of the plant which afterwards became The Geiser Manufacturing Company and is now a branch of the \$50,000,000 Emerson-Brantingham Company.

I have told the story of Peter Geiser, tonight, to bring to you the work of a man who accomplished something really beneficial to mankind, to spread out before you the trials and disappointments, the success and the joys of a man highly endowed mechanically, who, though not a Franklin countian by birth, was born only a few miles south of the line and who reached the culmination of all his efforts in this county.

It was a long road he traveled and it had many turns, with many rough places and many ugly hills, but he never faltered nor even thought of quitting and the end justified all the labor, all the anxiety, all the nervous energy, all the intelligence expended.

A boy of weak constitution and limited resources, with no model to guide his inventive inclinations, he grew to mature years to see his separator sold in every civilized country.

But there were many months full of hardship. He began his work in a little shop above a pig sty, he continued it in a horse stable. Up and down the country he pulled his separator with two horses. When a barn of untramped or unflailed wheat was seen he offered to thresh the grain and from the earnings of the machine was partly able to pay his current expenses.

For a number of years he was essentially a wanderer with a jewel of rare value that people would not believe was genuine. He didn't have even a fixed home for the manufacture of his invention but had it built here and

there where men were willing to undertake its construction.

He regularly lost money in the exploitation of his machine and he occasionally sustained losses through misplaced confidence. It was a struggle that would have conquered many men but that whetted the indomitable spirit of Peter Geiser and led him through many vicissitudes to the pinnacle on which he can properly be placed as a benefactor of mankind.

Regular Meeting, March 26, 1914.

SONS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY PROMINENT ELSEWHERE.

BY JOHN M. RUNK

The Society was entertained at the lovely home of J. W. Sharpe, Esq., Philadelphia Avenue. Mr. Runk is perhaps one of the best known publishers of County Histories in the State, his work including, besides counties in Pennsylvania, several of the Western States, and Maryland and Virginia. His knowledge of the subject treated therefore peculiarly fits him to tell of some of the "Sons of Franklin County, Prominent Elsewhere." In this respect the number and character of many of the biographies handled by the speaker were a revelation to all present, and elicited quite an animated discussion when he concluded.

At the business meeting a most cordial invitation was read from Dr. Irvine to attend the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. J. W. Nevin in Mercersburg Academy on the evening of May 8, 1914. The invitation which included wives, daughters, and sons, was unanimously accepted.

T. J. Brereton, on motion of Dr. F. N. Emmert, was made chairman of a committee. Other members to be selected by himself, to co-operate with the general big time committee, to secure historical exhibits for display in the old C. V. Station, for the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration and Old Home Week from July 27 to August 1.

T. M. Wood moved that the Society take action to secure a bronze memorial tablet such as the U. S. Government is making from the metal taken from the Battleship Maine, which was blown up in the harbor of Havana, to be erected in Chambersburg, in memory of Walter Sellers, one of those who lost his life on the Maine.

After the social hour, refreshments were served in exquisite form.

The following opinion from Daniel Webster has long inspired me in my love for Biographical and Geneological history:

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are negligent and regardless of their ancestors, and of their posterity, who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, in the transmission of life from their ancestors to their posterity, do not perform their duty to the world. To be faithful to ourselves we must keep both our ancestors and their posterity within reach and grasp of our thoughts and affections, living in memory and retrospect of the past, and hoping with affection and care for those who are to come after us. We are true to ourselves only when we act with becoming pride for the blood we inherit and which we are to transmit to those who shall fill our places."

My paper deals mostly with men who were born in Franklin county, about whom I do not think anything has been published in the several books on the county, or mentioned in any of the excellent papers read before this Society. The men I shall mention all made good in the different walks of life, as the young man who goes out into the wild and almost unsettled world with only a willing heart and a strong arm, usually comes under the wire, a winner in the race of life, while the young man born with a "silver spoon" in his mouth seldom makes much progress. But before reading to you about these native sons, I will delve a little in retrospect and pedigree and argue the value, importance and sacredness of biographical history.

Franklin county was named for Benjamin Franklin whose statue adorns the Cupola of our Court of Justice. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn in 1682. Philadelphia was founded in 1683 by Penn. The counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, were founded in 1682. Lancaster county was founded in 1729, York county in 1749, and "Old Mother Cumberland" was founded as the sixth county in 1750. Franklin county was created by an act of Assembly, September 9, 1784, and was taken from Cumberland county which at first embraced an area of two thirds of the State.

Benjamin and Joseph Chambers settled in what is now Chambersburg in 1730. The town was laid out in 1764, when the name of Chambersburg was given to it. Benjamin Chambers died four years after Franklin county was founded. There are twenty-three counties in the United States which are named Franklin. They will be found in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. In the several states there are thirty-three towns named Franklin, making a total of fifty-five namesakes for our beloved Benjamin Franklin.

There are seven towns in the United States called Chambersburg. They are to be found in Franklin county,

Pa., Orange county, Indiana; Clark county, Missouri; Montgomery county, Ohio; Gallia county, Ohio; and Pike county, Illinois; and one a suburb of Trenton, New Jersey. Chambersburg in Franklin county, Pa., is the oldest, and I believe that Franklin county, Pa., is older than any of the other twenty-one Franklin counties.

We take little risk when we direct a letter to Chambersburg, as the other six towns called Chambersburg are small, aggregating a population of about six hundred people.

But if we direct a letter to the town of Franklin, it might go to any of thirty states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

There is no other Franklin county inhabited by civilized men,

That is the equal of Franklin county in the state of Wm. Penn.

Nor another Chambersburg in all the world's wide space,

So pretty, so charming as our dear Old Chamber's place.

If there were yet living in Franklin county or in Chambersburg, some of those who sat in the earliest gatherings of this now beautiful valley, then a dense wilderness, inhabited by wild animals and Indians, it would be easy enough to sit down by their firesides and listen to the stories of the fathers, of their trials, their log cabins, log meeting houses, log school houses, with slab seats, slab writing desks, greased paper window lights, of their triumphs, their failures, their ways of thought and general action. But they are all gone a century ago, and the places that knew them so well, will know them no more forever. Now it is the Chronicler, who puts in permanent form all these supposedly trifling details, has performed an invaluable

able, if not imperishable service. The tooth of time eats away the living evidences of what happened a hundred years ago with unerring swiftness.

I am quite certain if some of those level headed old pioneers who were first to administer medicine to the sick, who sat in the Justice chambers to settle disputes, who booked the County's records, who lead in the prayer meetings, who taught the young to read, in fact those who took the lead in all movements in the then sparsley settled county and town, were to be transplanted here now in our time of wonderful surgery and observe the cure of the knife, watch the swiftness of justice in our Courts, look into the great vaults which hold the County's records, listen to a Biederwolf sermon, and watch our children learning to read, write and spell, they would simply be lost in amazement. I do not believe they could make good in our time. They saw then only a wilderness with few if any roads. They would see now a magnificent Valley of farm lands, cut with many roads in all directions, steam and electric cars, horses instead of their oxen, buggies, automobiles, telegraph and telephone service, flying machines, indeed a transformation beyond any imagination they could possibly have had.

But after all the life of a nation or a city, compared to time, is but a breath, although it may survive generations and centuries, and how inconceivably brief, then, is the longest span of a single human life. **Man's nature is such that he is deeply concerned in the movements of those who have gone before him.** Whether his fore-fathers were wise or foolish, he wants to learn all he can about them, to study their customs, habits and general movements.

History, some time in the future, will consist of the biographies of good men, the true soldiers in the cause of civilization and morality, whose lives have tended to advance mankind and beat back ignorance, promote the happiness of their fellow-man, and ameliorate the pains and penalties of ignorance and vice. In other words, it will come to be known some time that the best history consists of the biographies of the best men and that here the generations

may find those lessons that cultivate the highest and best type of knowledge.

The world's history cannot now be written because the biographies of the true men, who have humbly toiled, and thought, and worked, and died, some times of want in a garret, and then again of fire and fagot at the stake, have not been preserved, and it is only a modern conception that begins to place the writers of true biographies among the ablest and best of all interpreters of philosophy.

The proper study of mankind is man. The study of the human mind is the best source of the best education, and the study of the best minds the world has produced is the fountain of the highest wisdom that is given to man to have. All else called history is generally mere chronology, a skeleton of dates and important events that have been most temporary in their effect, and that bear no lesson in their story from which can come the ripened fruit of civilization.

In local histories then, such as this Society is making data for, will the young find the blessings of a good government and a ripened and just public sentiment. But indeed there is a moral sublimity in what we have been able to glean of the lives of the pioneers of Franklin county and Chambersburg, and of her sons, who have gone into far and unsettled lands and there made good in the busy walks of life. Is it too much or is it fanciful to conclude that those who are to come after us in a hundred years to be, will take the same interest and pride in what we are doing today as we take in those who have long since passed into eternity? Really I believe our acts and deeds ought to be to them then, what the acts and deeds of our first settlers are to us now.

It is impossible therefore to estimate in money value the worth of the men and women who endured so many hardships and made so many sacrifices to make this valley bloom and blossom as the rose, and there is only one way that a people, who reap the benefits of their lives and works can manifest their appreciation of them, and that is by gratefully cherishing their memories and passing them to posterity as a legacy to be guarded, loved and admired and

placed before their children as models for their guidance and control.

At the February meeting held at the home of T. M. Wood every one present seemed to be deeply interested in the biographical sketch of an "Unsung Benefactor" as written and read by C. W. Creamer, and observing the apparent thirst for that kind of history, I decided to write this paper, giving part of the life work of several sons of good old Franklin county and Chambersburg, and which I will now begin to read to you with no little degree of trepidation. I feel however, that at this time when we are about to Commemorate and Celebrate our County and town's history, these sketches, even though they fall below the standard of the "men of mark in the honor roll" as called by Mr. Creamer, they must be eminently fitting for you to have. I have taken the data from local histories with the preparation of which I was employed or was the publisher, and many of the subjects I met at their homes and know that they cherished their native county and all wished some time to visit the scenes of their childhood.

It is my hope that these biographies will add to the annals of Franklin county.

Judge Joseph Cox, was born August 4, 1822, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, the son of Dr. Hiram and Margaret (Edwards) Cox. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Both of his grand-fathers participated in the Revolutionary war, and were sturdy pioneers in the then outskirts of civilization. Dr. Hiram Cox was a finely educated man and was able to pursue his studies in various languages. A graduate of the Ohio Medical College, he was for many years a leading physician in Cincinnati and vicinity, often advocating positions pertaining to his profession that were far in advance of the opinions of his contemporaries, but which have since been universally recognized.

Joseph Cox when quite a young man, was placed under the care of Rev. L. G. Gaines, a very eminent tutor of Clermont county, Ohio, where he was thoroughly drilled in the Common branches of learning and in Greek and Latin, and afterwards pursued a classical course in Miami Univer-



sity, Oxford, Ohio, which institution in later years conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

After leaving Miami University, he studied medicine for a time with his father, but preferring the legal profession he became a student in the law office of Hon. Thomas J. Strait, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati. At the age of twenty one he was admitted to the bar and began practicing law, occupying his leisure hours in literary labors of various kinds, contributing frequently to the journals of the day, and preparing works descriptive of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Joseph Cox was associated in practice for a while with Henry Snow, and afterwards with his brother, Captain Myron S. Cox. In 1855 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, and served in this position with marked ability. His term was an extraordinarily active one. Of the thirty murder trials which he conducted, the most noted in the Western country at that time, was that of Arrison, for the murder of Allison and wife, by means of an "infernal machine," exploded in the Medical College on Central avenue, in Cincinnati, in which Cox gained high encomiums.

By active prosecution he broke up the "Bing Sandy Gang" of counterfeiters, and sent ten of its members to the penitentiary. He pushed the investigations against corrupt officials and contractors, and, by having their contracts of the Court House and Lunatic Asylum annulled he saved thousands of dollars to Hamilton county.

Joseph Cox refused a re-nomination for Prosecuting attorney, and resuming private practice, was actively and remuneratively employed until his election to the Judgeship of the Common Pleas Court in 1866. In this position he served the public faithfully for fifteen years, being re-elected in 1871 and 1876. As a judge his ability and integrity as a lawyer were unquestioned, and was especially recognized by the bar when, in 1877, there being a vacancy caused by the death of judge H. H. Leavitt, the entire bar united in recommending his appointment to the position of United States District Judge.

The election in 1876, which was a Presidential year,

was very close, and in order to establish his election, Judge Cox was compelled to lay bare the frauds perpetrated at the polls in a very celebrated case before the Senate of Ohio, where he succeeded in maintaining his position. The judgement of the Senate was afterward confirmed, on the case being referred to the Supreme Court of the State.

Retiring from the bench in 1882, judge Cox engaged in the practice with his two sons, Benjamin H. and Joseph Jr., until the formation of the Circuit Court, when he was again called to judicial honors, and became the first Presiding Judge of the Court of the first Judicial Circuit of Ohio. His large experience, deep learning and marked executive ability were recognized by his unanimous re-nomination and election by an overwhelming majority in 1886, and at the time this sketch was written (1894) he was still serving in that capacity with eminent satisfaction to the public and the bar.

Before entering his judicial life Judge Cox was noted as a brilliant speaker on the political and social questions of the day. He was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery. On the dissolution of the Whig Party he was among the organizers of the Republican party, became one of its active campaign orators, and served faithfully in the promotion of its principles as a citizen on the stump, and as delegate to state and National conventions.

During the War of the Rebellion Judge Cox labored unceasingly for the Union, devoting liberally of his means and giving the greater part of his time in efforts to raise recruits, build hospitals and provide for the care of the wounded and the comfort of the soldiers in the field. During this time he was obliged to travel extensively, and was entrusted with many important confidential duties. During the Kirby Smith and Morgan raids he served as Captain of Cavalry in the Union Army. Since the close of the war he has been an earnest advocate, whenever the occasion presented, of the just claims of duty and gratitude which the Government owes to its defenders.

Judge Cox is not alone noted in his profession, but he is frequently called upon to give the public the benefit of his scientific and historical learning. As a lecturer he never

fails to attract large audiences, and by his instructive and entertaining discourses to please and educate the people. He is well versed in literature, and his style of delivery is always entertaining. His addresses and papers which have been widely published and circulated, include among others: "Archeology of the Mississippi valley," "Life of General Harrison", "Battle of Gettysburg", "Centennial Address at Marietta, Ohio", "Address at the dedication of Eden Park in Cincinnati, July 4, 1870", "Sketches of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States", "Address to General Grant, Garibaldi, Garfield, Schenck and others", and "eloquent discourses at Decoration Services at Springfield, Ohio, and at Spring Grove in the Centennial year".

Judge Cox is a frequent contributor at the meeting of the distinguished Society of Cincinnati. He is an honorary member of many literary societies in this country and in European countries, and is one of the professors in the Law Department of the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. In his private life Judge Cox is known as an excellent citizen, kindly and charitable in all his relations with his fellows, and a delightful social companion as the writer well remembers of visits at his home.

Judge Cox was married in New Orleans, May 9, 1848, to Mary A. Curtis, daughter of Benjamin R. Curtis, formerly of Richmond, Virginia. Of their children four sons and two daughters survive. The sons are engaged in active business or professional life, and are prominent and respected citizens. Judge Cox has his mansion home in Hinsdale, a suburb of Cincinnati.

(Since the foregoing biography was prepared by me for a History of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, Ohio, of which I was one of the publishers, Judge Cox has died, and his loss was mourned by the entire State where he was known.)

James C. Marshall, retired attorney of Erie, Pa., was born July 27, 1799 in Franklin county, Pa. In 1805 his parents removed to a farm in Weatherfield Township, Trumbull county, Ohio. James attended a country school until March, 1813, and then went to a select school taught by Elias Grover, until May, 1816.

Mr. Grover and Mr. Marshall went to Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, and there jointly engaged in teaching a select school for one year. Mr. Grover desiring to return to Massachusetts, his native state, Mr. Marshall took the school alone and continued with much success until 1820, when he returned to Trumble county, soon after entering an Academy in Warren, that county, remaining there four years, completing his higher education.

In April, 1824, Mr. Marshall entered the office of Hon. Thomas D. Webb, and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Trumble county, June 15, 1826. He very soon entered into partnership with Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, late one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio. At that time there were four counties in the Circuit—Trumble, Portage, Geauga, Ashtabula, and Mr. Marshall was a regular attendant on all of them.

One winter he met Don Carlos Barrett at Court in Ashtabula county, who proposed to him to go to Erie, Pa., and form a partnership with him. Mr. Barrett was a gentleman of fine address, and a fluent speaker, so Mr. Marshall concluded to try it for a year. Consequently on the first of May, 1828, he planted himself in the Borough of Erie, entered into co-partnership with Don Carlos Barrett for the term of one year. When the year expired Mr. Marshall declined to renew the partnership, and he opened an office on his own hook.

In November, 1829, Mr. Marshall was married to Eliza Weatherbee, a niece of Judge Freeman, of Warren, Ohio, and at once brought his young wife to Erie. In the winter of 1830 Mr. Marshall, Jonathan Weatherbee, and Alexander Wilson bought out a mercantile establishment, together with the lease of a flouring mill and distillery. Mr. Marshall then moved to Girard, Erie county, to take charge of the milling business and distillery, Mr. Weatherbee and Mr. Wilson, being experienced merchants, remaining in charge of the store. In the winter of 1832, Mr. Marshall sustained a severe compound fracture of a leg, and Mr. Weatherbee died. Mr. Marshall then sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wilson and resumed the practice of law.

About January 1, 1839, Mr. Marshall was appointed

Prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Erie county by Governor Porter, but owing to certain disputes as to the validity of David R. Porter's election for Governor, Mr. Marshall did not obtain the keys of office until May first of that year. He was appointed postmaster at Girard under President Van Buren's administration, an office he held until the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency. In 1884, he formed a partnership in the practice of law with the late Chief Justice, James Thompson. A year later when Mr. Thompson was elected to Congress the partnership was mutually dissolved.

Mr. Marshall was appointed Revenue Commissioner in the spring of 1848, to represent Erie, Crawford and Warren counties, serving the term then required by law. A partnership was then formed for a period of five years with Hon. John P. Vincent, who was later President Judge of Erie county, and who was a cousin of Major Strong Vincent, the "hero of Little Round Top." At the close of the five year's partnership with Mr. Vincent, Mr. Marshall formed a partnership with his son, Francis M. Marshall, a graduate of Erie Academy and Yale College, admitted to the bar in 1856, and served as United States Commissioner under President Lincoln's first administration. This partnership of James C. Marshall and son, formed January 1, 1861, continued until 1881, when James C. Marshall retired at the age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Marshall was appointed President of the Erie county Mutual Insurance Company in 1859 and was holding that office in 1884, when this sketch was written, he then being eighty-five years old. He was elected President of the Marine National Bank of Erie on January 19, 1867, and was re-elected ever since up to 1884, and doubtless so long as he lived. He was one of the trustees of the Erie Academy from 1847 to 1856. Mr. Marshall's father and grand-father (James Marshall) died in Trumble county, Ohio, each in his eighty-fifth year, and his mother died at the age of eighty-seven years.

James C. Marshall was the father of two sons and two daughters: James became a fruit grower in California.

Mary is the widow of James W. Shirk, U. S. Navy. Francis H. Atty.

This sketch was written in 1884, and I have no doubt that Mr. Marshall died many years ago.

David Noggle was born in Franklin county, Pa., October 9, 1809, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Duncan) Noggle, natives of the same county. The father belonged to that class known as Pennsylvania Dutch, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent.

When David was sixteen years old his parents removed to Greenfield, Ohio. Here he experienced as a farmer boy, the hardships and privations of frontier life. His educational advantages had been limited to a few weeks of each winter spent at the district schools of his native state, before the age of sixteen, where, however, he developed a taste for literary pursuits and a controlling desire to become a lawyer, but owing to the limited means of his parents, he was some what discouraged in his ambitious desires. At the age of nineteen, he left home in quest of more remunerative employment, and was for four years, employed in a manufacturing establishment at Madison, New York. In 1834, he returned to Ohio. With a younger brother, he assumed the liabilities of his father, who had become embarrassed in financial matters, and the brothers improved a water-power by the building of a saw mill and that proved a success, furnishing, the means for more extended operations.

On October 15, 1834, David Noggle was married to Miss Anna M. Lewis, of Milan, Ohio, and two years later, he removed with his wife to Winnebago county, Illinois, making the journey with an ox team. Here they made a home in the wilderness, and made the preparation for the profession he so ardently desired to pursue as a life's calling. In 1838, after a rigid examination by the Supreme Court of Illinois, he was admitted to the bar of that state, without having spent an hour in a law office or having re-

ceived direction in his studies from any member of the profession.

In 1839, Mr. Noggle sold his farm in Illinois and removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he opened a law office, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and enjoyed from the outset the patronage of a large clientage in the counties of Winnebago and Boone in Illinois, and in Rock, Green, Walworth and Iowa counties in Wisconsin.

In 1840 he was appointed postmaster at Beloit, a position he held for five years. In 1845, he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, and in 1846 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and was recognized as among the leaders of that body. He stood with the Progressive element of the Convention in favor of homestead exemption, an elective Judiciary, and the rights of married women. In 1854, he was elected to the State Legislature from the Janesville District, and at once took a leading position in that body. He was again elected in 1856, and was emphatically the leader of the House during the session of 1857.

In 1858, he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, and held the office for eight years discharging its duties with acceptability and establishing for himself an enviable reputation as a sound jurist and an impartial administrator of the law. He retired from the bench in 1886 and for a time resided in Iowa, where he was engaged as an attorney for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He afterward returned to Beloit, where he purchased an elegant home and built up a lucrative practice.

In 1869, he was appointed by President Grant to the office of Chief Justice of the Territory of Idaho, a position he retained until 1874, when failing health obliged him to resign. For a time, in search of health, Judge Noggle resided in San Francisco, and returned to Wisconsin in the

Autumn of 1875, to his old home in Janesville, where he resided until his death which took place on the 18th of July, 1878, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

In politics, Judge Noggle was identified with the Democratic party, until the organization of the Republican party. In 1844, he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated President Polk, and, in 1852 to the Convention which Nominated President Pierce. He was likewise a delegate to the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and was ever after an uncompromising Republican.

It will thus be seen that the name of Judge Noggle is indissolubly connected with the history of Wisconsin as well as with its progress. He was a gentleman of fine presence and commanding appearance, earnest and impressive as a public speaker, possessing great natural force and mental power. His life illustrates what can be done by well-directed purpose, by a determined will, even though one be thrown upon the world in early manhood without influence, friends or pecuniary resources.

Rev. Moses Kieffer, D.D., a retired minister in Gettysburg in 1886, who has since died, was born in Franklin county, Pa., May 5, 1814, the seventh son of Christian and Mary (Poorman) Kieffer, also natives of Franklin county. The ancestors of Rev. Dr. Kieffer, on both sides, were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania and the male members were mostly tillers of the soil.

Moses Kieffer grew to manhood in his native county and in 1838 he was graduated from what is now Franklin and Marshall College, receiving the highest honors of his class. On completing his college education he entered the Theological Department of that Institution where he remained two years, and at the same time was employed as a tutor, teaching one hour per day.

His first pastoral charge was at the Water Street Church in Huntingdon, Pa., accepting the call in 1840, and remaining four years. He then accepted a call at Hagers-



town, Maryland, where he was active for seven years, going thence to Reading, Pa., where he served a large congregation for five years.

In 1855, he was elected President of Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, being the second President of that institution. Here he remained for nearly thirteen years, and being anxious to make a great success of this young college, he overtaxed his strength which compelled him to resign. Following this he was supply minister as Sandusky, Ohio for a year and a half, going thence to Greencastle, Pa., where he remained in charge of a congregation until 1874, when he went to Gettysburg and was there in charge of a large congregation for ten years, retiring then. Dr. Kieffer was for many years the head of the publication house of the Reformed Church in Chambersburg and the firm name of it, Kieffer & Co., his associates being the Rev. Dr. B. E. Schmack and the Rev. Dr. S. R. Fisher.

Stephen Bennett Kieffer A. M. M. D., a practicing physician at Carlisle in 1886, was born in Franklin county, Pa. He comes from a line of ancestors, dating back through five generations, descending from Abraham Kieffer, a French Huguenot, from Strasburg. He entered Marshall College as a student in 1844, and was graduated with honors in 1848. He subsequently read medicine in Mercersburg, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, after which he immediately began his practice in Carlisle, and from the beginning made a great success. He combined medicine and surgery, and as a surgeon performed some of the most difficult operations in Central Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kieffer belonged to many medical associations, and was proud of having materially assisted Dr. R. L. Sibbett to inaugurate the movement which resulted in the establishment of the American Academy of Medicine, perhaps the grandest Medical Association at that time in America. Dr. Kieffer contributed frequently to the leading medical journals, both in interest of medicine and surgery. He fre-

quently delivered orations before various medical societies and associations, and was once chosen by his Alma Mater to deliver the address before the alumni of Franklin and Marshall College, where, taking as his subject "The relations of Science and Faith," he made a masterly address. He was large hearted, sympathetic with suffering, social in instinct, popular as a citizen, and undoubtedly one of the leaders of his profession in the Cumberland Valley. He was a cousin of Rev. Dr. Kieffer.

I had prepared twenty-three more sketches of native sons, but after reading my paper to the close of Dr. Kieffer's biography, I found that I had consumed the most of the forty-five minutes which I thought to occupy, in fact all the time any speaker could hope to command the attention of a hungry gathering like this, awaiting the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, consequently I can give little about them except names and location.

Matthias Brindle was born in Franklin county. The time of birth I am unable to give but he was one of the taxables in Greene township in 1786. He was married before 1800 to a young woman whose given name was Elizabeth, and in 1801 they drove a team of horses to what is now Springfield township, Erie county, Pa., where they settled in the wilderness and lived the rest of their lives. Mr. Brindle was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in East Springfield, and also the cemetery at that place where he and wife were buried. Mrs. Brindle, in later years, so anxious to visit her old home, rode on horseback from Erie county to Franklin county, a distance of 300 miles, carrying in her arms a young baby, one of her thirteen children born to her union with Matthias Brindle. She was accompanied on this dangerous and perilous journey by Samuel Holliday, a native of Franklin county, who had preceded the Brindles to Erie county.

Samuel Holiday was born in Franklin county and became the first white settler in what is now Springfield town-

ship, Erie county Pa., whither he went in 1796 and purchased 700 acres of land, bordering on lake Erie. He soon returned to Franklin county, and in the fall of 1796, he was married to Jennette Campbell, a native of Franklin county. In the spring of 1797, Mr. Holliday and his bride went to his large tract of land in Erie county, and there built the first cabin in that part of the wilderness. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom were dead but Samuel, living on the homestead in 1884. Mr. Holliday built the first saw mill in Springfield township and operated it for 25 years. He served in the war of 1812. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in East Springfield, also the cemetery at that place. He died at the age of sixty years, his widow surviving him five years.

Robert Brotherton was born in Franklin county, December 25, 1760, likely on the ancestral estate at Hollywell paper mill. He may have been a brother of James Brotherton, a bachelor attorney, who practiced law in Chambersburg and died here in 1806. Robert Brotherton married a young woman whose given name was Dorathy, and they removed to Erie county in 1797, settling in what is now Waterford township, where he built the famous Brotherton Grist mills to which people flocked many miles, carrying sacks of corn and wheat on horseback to be ground into meal and flour and then carried back home in the same way. He became one of the prominent men of Pittsburg before his death in 1844. His son, Samuel G. Brotherton, a prosperous banker in Waterford, was the only child living in 1884.

Thomas Paxton was born in Franklin county in 1792, and when young went with his father, also named Thomas Paxton, to Mercer county, Pa., where he married Mary A. Kerr, daughter of Judge Kerr of that county. They reared several children. The family belonged to the Springfield United Presbyterian church. One son, William Paxton, was living on the homestead in 1888.

Thomas R. and Margaret Miller removed from Franklin, their native county, to Erie county, Pa., in 1820, doubtless having been induced to go thither by the Hollidays and Brindles. Mr. Miller served in the war of 1812, held many township offices, was Director of the Poor, County Commissioner, and served in the House of Representatives from Erie county in 1836-37. He died in 1866, was a consistant member of the United Presbyterian church. His wife died in 1835. Their son, I. Newton Miller, was living on the homestead in 1884. He served as a Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and in 1870, was a member of the Legislature.

Eli Rahauser was born in Franklin county, September 1, 1806, son of Daniel Rahauser, also a native of Franklin county, and with whom he went to Mercer county, Pa., in 1830. Daniel Rahauser was a minister of the German Reformed church for over forty years, and married a couple the day before he died. He was twice married, first to Susannah Hum, resulting in seven children, and after her death in 1815, he married a Mrs. Dittman, having by her six children. Eli Rahauser followed farming and co-opering the most of his active life, reaping from the manufacture of barrels and kegs during the civil war, a large income. He married Anna M. Sager and had nine children.

Charles Stevenson was born in Franklin county in 1790, son of Richard Stevenson, who emigrated from Ireland to Franklin county in 1788. In 1800 the family removed to Mercer county, Pa. Charles Stevenson saw service in the war of 1812. He died in 1851. His widow whose maiden name was Ann Miller, died some time later. One son, George W. Stevenson married Maggie Mechlin, and was living on the homestead in 1887. The family were Presbyterians.

Henry L. Moreland was born in Franklin county August 8, 1824, son of David and Isabella (Lang) Moreland, natives of Franklin county. He learned the trade of

cooper, followed that occupation in connection with farming the greater portion of his active life. He was educated in his native county, went west in 1847, and finally settled in Howard County, Indiana, where he subsequently served as County Commissioner and County Auditor, the latter position being similar to Prothonotary in Pennsylvania. He became the father of several children and died in Kokomo a few years ago.

Col. William A. Kreps was born in Franklin county March 27, 1846, son of Jacob F. and Eliza (Turney) Kreps, natives of Greencastle and Westmoreland county, respectively. Eliza Kreps was a daughter of Adam and Hannah (Weber) Turney. The father of Hannah Weber was the founder of the Reformed church in Westmoreland county when that county embraced the most of the western part of Pennsylvania. Among the many churches which he assisted to found is a prominent one in Smithfield street, Pittsburg. Jacob F. Kreps was a merchant the most of his life, was engaged in the business for many years in Greencastle, and served as postmaster of that town. He was once a member of the state Legislature. Col. Kreps enlisted in his eighteenth year in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. In 1869 he located in Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., where he joined his brother in the lumber business. He married Lucetta Taylor. In 1887, he was elected sheriff of Mercer county. In 1875, he organized Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Penn. National Guards, was elected first Captain, then major and later Colonel.

Thomas J. Porter was born in Franklin county, December 29, 1800, son of Washington Porter, born in Shipensburg, July 13, 1778, a son of David R. Porter. Washington Porter married December 17, 1799, Rachel Shannon, born in Chambersburg, April 25, 1778. The family removed to Butler county, Pa., in 1802, and to Mercer county in 1804. The Porter family has an interesting history. Thomas J. Porter was living in Mercer in 1888,

one of the few living links connecting the historic past with the ever eventful and changing present.

David T. Porter, a brother of Thomas J. Porter, was born in Chambersburg, May 26, 1802, and married Nancy, daughter of William and Polly (Rambo) Findley, of Mercer county. He was a merchant and died in Sharon, Pa., in 1845. He served several terms as County treasurer, was associate judge of Mercer county, and also filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Sharon.

J. C. McFarland was born in Franklin county, September 27, 1823. In 1844 he went west, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Washington county, Pa., and in Heyworth, Illinois. He served in the Union army from Illinois, was Captain and Major. He was elected Circuit Clerk of McLean county, Illinois in 1878. He married Rebecca M. Logan of Fulton county, Pa.

R. R. Campbell was born October 7, 1826 in Franklin county. He married Miss E. C. Harvey in 1849, farmed for one year in Clinton county, Indiana, going thence to McLean county, Illinois where he purchased 240 acres of land, now one of the most arable farms in that prairie country. He served as Supervisor of McLean county, a position similar to the duties of County Commissioner in Pennsylvania.

D. J. Campbell was born in Franklin county, August 26, 1846, son of Mark W. Campbell, a native of Franklin county and who removed to Clinton county, Indiana, dying there in 1849. His widow went later with her son to McLean county, Illinois, where she married Absolem Stubblefield. D. J. Campbell followed carpentering and farming, married Maria Gibble, a native of Franklin county in 1870, and was one of the prosperous farmers in McLean county in 1879 when I met him at his home.

Peter Whitmer was born February 22, 1828 in Chambersburg, and learned the trade of saddler and harness maker. In 1853 he went to Bloomington, Illinois, followed his trade, became a grocer, a lumber dealer, and President

of the Peoples Bank of Bloomington, grew rich and was a personal friend of Judge David Davis, the man who did more to nominate Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860 than any other person.

Ezekiel Chambers and his wife whose maiden name was Rebecca Stewart, were natives of Franklin county, born in Chambersburg. Mr. Chambers being related to the founder of the town. In 1805, they went to Erie county, Pa., where Ezekiel and a brother secured from the Pennsylvania Population Company, 400 acres of land. James Chambers, the youngest child of Ezekiel and Rebecca Chambers, was living in Erie county in 1884, had served as a Justice of the peace for over forty years, held many of the county offices, was married and the father of five children.

Richard Stevenson was born in Chambersburg, December 28, 1828, learned the trade of carriage-maker, married Mary E. Buchanan of Virginia, removed to Lexington, McLean county, Illinois in 1857, where he followed his trade and served as postmaster and in other offices.

David Zuck was born in Franklin county, November 8, 1830, and in 1844, went with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, where David lived until 1869, when he removed to McLean county and there became the owner of one of the finest farms in that county. He was married to Catharine Fink a native of Frederick county, Maryland, who had removed with her parents to McLean county when young.

John Kline was born in Franklin county, February 27, 1827, and learned the trade of blacksmith, went to California in 1850, was shipwrecked on the voyage upon a reef of the Caucus Islands, successfully mined in California, and in 1854, purchased a fine farm in McLean county, Illinois. He married Ella, daughter of Peter Buck of Indiana, and an early settler in McLean county.

William Wallace, not a native of Franklin county, but was a grand-son of Hon. William Maclay of Franklin county, his mother being a daughter of that honorable citi-

zen, and a grand-daughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. William Wallace went to Erie, Pa., in 1795, as attorney for the Pennsylvania Population Company, from which many Franklin county people bought land in Erie county. His son, Irvin M. Wallace became one of the leading attorneys of Erie county.

J. M. Harvey was born in Franklin county February 6, 1837, went with his father's family to McLean county, Illinois in 1855. In 1862, Mr. Harvey returned to his native county and married Miss M. J. Witherow also a native of this county, went back to McLean county and became owner of a fine farm where they were living in 1879 when I met them at their home.

Vespersian Goyer was born in Franklin county Nov. 5, 1820, son of John and Margaret (Spangler) Goyer, natives of Maryland and Franklin county, respectively. The family removed to Muskingdom county, Ohio when Vespersian was young. In 1847, he went to Howard county, Indiana, where he became the owner of 240 acres of land within the gas belt and which became very valuable.

John F. Davis was born in Chambersburg, April 21, 1840, son of John and Rachel (Stratton) Davis, natives of Franklin county and New Jersey respectively. John Davis was a brick maker and contractor in Chambersburg for many years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and died in Williamsport, Pa., in 1878. John F. Davis was the only son, was educated in the Chambersburg Academy, and Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg, was Superintendent of Schools of Fulton county, taught in the Commercial Department of Dickinson Seminary in Williamsport, Pa., and in 1865, founded the Williamsport Commercial College, was at its head fourteen years, established a similar college in Altoona, conducted it for four years, then became connected with the Union Central Life Insurance Company. He served as Superintendent of the City Schools of Williamsport, was a candidate



twice of the Greenback Party for Congress, receiving a very heavy vote. He married a Fulton county girl and reared three children.

While I was not born in Franklin county, I can claim a kind of kinship, because my grand-parents on my father's side were born, reared and married in Hanover, York county, Pa., lived for a time in Southampton township, Franklin county, removing thence to Berkeley county, West Virginia, settling near Hedgesville, where my father was born in 1816. The family removed by wagon in 1835 to Ohio, settling near Cincinnati. After marriage my father went to Indiana, becoming the second settler in Honey Creek township, Howard county, and where he died at the age of ninety-one years. On that farm I was born and reared. It is the only farm in Howard county which has not changed family possession since its purchase from the government at \$1.25 cents per acre, now worth \$150.00 per acre. The only home I have ever owned is in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., the best town and county in the United States, and I am just as proud of my adopted home as any of those who were born here.

## Taking Place of April Meeting.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT OF JOHN WILLIAMSON NEVIN,  
D.D., LL.D.

Members of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, together with friends and ladies, over forty in number, boarded a special for Mercersburg, Friday evening, May 8, 1914, to be present, in Keil Hall, at the above notable event, as guests of Dr. Irvine, Head Master of Mercersburg Academy. The almost incessant rain fall of the day subsided towards evening, but it deterred a much larger number from accompanying the Chambersburg contingent, many of whom personally knew Dr. Nevin and desired to share in the honors of the occasion. Dr. Nevin was for a number of years closely identified with the **Mercersburg Institutions**, and later became distinguished throughout America and in Germany as a scholar and theologian.

Assembled in Keil Hall a large audience was soon seated and promptly at 8 o'clock the exercises began. They were opened by the Academy students singing the Latin hymn "Veni, Creator Spiritus," after which the favorite Spiritual selection of Dr. Nevin, St. John 1, 1, was read by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Krebs.

In accordance with the request of Miss Blanche Nevin, the smallest boy of the Academy, George Bachelor, unveiled the portrait, and as he did so the audience gave evidence of its delight.

The memorial address by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Bowman, of the Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., followed. Dr. Irvine accepted the portrait for the undergraduates, personally thanking the daughters of Dr. Nevin who had made the presentation possible, and the Rev. Dr. I. N. Peightel, of Greencastle, accepted it on behalf of the Board of Regents.

The singing of the Academy hymn was an impressive feature of the evening, it being the well known hymn of Dr. Harbaugh, "Jesus, I live to Thee."

At the request of Dr. Irvine the student body, with its accustomed vim, and to the delight of the audience, gave the Academy yell for the donors of the portrait. The Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Bald.

Following the ceremonies a reception was held at Dr. Irvine's North Cottage. In the receiving line were the President of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, Arthur W. Gillan, Esq.; Mrs. Sayre, Miss Alice Nevin, Mrs. Irvine, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bowman.

Refreshments were served, and the delightful evening was brought to a close shortly after 10 o'clock, by the departure of the special train for Chambersburg.

The Chambersburg folks were particularly interested in meeting Mrs. Sayre, who is the mother of Francis Bower Sayre, who was married to Miss Jessie Wilson in the White House less than six months ago. Mrs. Sayre is a daughter of Dr. Nevin.

The portrait of Dr. Nevin is the gift of his daughter Blanche, of Lancaster, Pa. The artist who painted the portrait is Miss Helen Thurlow, of Philadelphia. The inscription on the name plate is as follows:

John Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D.  
February, 1823—June 6, 1886.  
Scholar—Theologian—Seer.  
Blanche Filia Posnit.

## ADDRESS BY DR. J. C. BOWMAN

ON

REV. JOHN WILLIAMSON NEVIN, D. D., L. L. D.

MAIN EVENTS IN LIFE

John Williamson Nevin was born on the twentieth of February, 1803, near Shippensburg, the oldest of a family

of six sons and three daughters. A few years after his birth his parents, John and Martha (McCracken) Nevin, settled on a farm near the village of Upper Strasburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

He was prepared for college under the instruction of his father, a graduate of Dickinson College, and at the age of fourteen was admitted to the Freshman Class of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He was graduated with honor in the year 1821.

After two years spent on his father's farm, in the quest of physical health, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary. Immediately upon graduation, at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Professor *ad interim* of the Hebrew Language and Literature, in place of Dr. Charles Hodge, during his two years in Europe. During this period he wrote his *Biblical Antiquities*, which for many years was the chief text book on Sacred Archaeology in American colleges and seminaries.

His high reputation as a scholar and teacher led to his appointment as Professor of Biblical Literature in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, which position he filled from 1830 to 1840.

On January 1, 1835, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Jenkins, Churchtown, Lancaster County Pennsylvania. Eight children constituted the Nevin family, five sons and three daughters, the three daughters still surviving.

In the Spring of 1840 Dr. Nevin (The title D. D. was conferred by Washington and Jefferson College, that of LL. D. by his Alma Mater, Union College) began his work at Mercersburg as Professor in the Theological Seminary.

In 1841 he was appointed successor to Dr. Rauch as President of Marshall College. For a period of twelve years he served in the double position of President of the College and Professor in the Seminary.

In 1844 Dr. Schaff was called from the University of Berlin to serve as the colleague of Dr. Nevin, as Professor

of Church History and New Testament Exegesis. The period of thirteen years spent at Mercersburg (1840-1853) was the most fruitful period of Dr. Nevin's life.

Upon the removal of the College from Mercersburg to Lancaster in 1853, Dr. Nevin retired from public and official life, and for a period of eight years, most of which time was spent at his own home, Caernarvon Place, near Lancaster City, he devoted himself to the study of many of the leading issues of the day, making his influence widely felt by his profound contributions to religious journalism.

In 1861 he resumed connection with Franklin and Marshall College as lecturer in the department of History, more particularly that of the Philosophy or Science of History.

From 1866 to 1876 he again served as President of the College, during which time he elaborated more fully his system of Aesthetics and Philosophical Ethics.

The last ten years of his life, from 1876 to 1886, were spent in retirement at his home, close to the College, preparing his final messages on the great spiritual themes, in the discussion of which he exhibited the full strength of his intellectual, intuitional, and mystical powers.

He departed this life Sunday, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1886, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

#### SCHOLAR-THEOLOGIAN-SEER

This is an high day in the history of the Hall of Fame at Mercersburg Academy. Well might any school in our own or any other land feel honored in being made the recipient of a portrait of one so eminent and influential in the intellectual and moral world. And I know of no gallery of portraits in our own land or other lands, whose lustre would not be increased by the possession of the portrait which at this hour has been here unveiled. Nor does it detract from the honor or fame of the noble line of distinguished men

and leaders of men, whose names have been wrought into the history of the school at Mercersburg, to assign to Dr. Nevin the place of pre-eminence in the Ruhmes-Halle on the Acropolis of Franklin County.

I must confess that it is no light task of love and esteem to attempt to make any new contribution, in the way of tribute, to the great man, the history of whose life and labors has been so ably recorded by men notably qualified to render the services of both historian and eulogist. And yet it is fitting that on this occasion some words be spoken which may tend to revive and deepen the appreciation of the scholar, the theologian, and the seer, whose name will ever be cherished as one of the founders and promoters of a school, which, from the beginning of its history to the present time, has ever stood for liberal culture and Christian education in the broadest and deepest sense.

On the Name Plate, attached to the portrait, are inscribed the three words: Scholar-Theologian-Seer. These words have been chosen as those best suited to define the character of the man, indicating the depth and breadth of his intellectual and spiritual culture, and the value of his contributions to the thought of his age and of the ages to come. And, may I add that the one to whom we are indebted for the brief and comprehensive three-word characterization, is above all others of our day best qualified to define the character and interpret the spirit of her father.

But these three words, so carefully chosen, do not fully describe, nor were they intended to fully describe the *man*. They are but properties of the man, indicates to, but not the measure of the man. Towering above the scholar, the theologian, and the seer was the *man*, comprehending in his great moral personality all the properties of his mind, heart, and soul; and only in the light of that majestic personality can his words, spoken or written, be rightly understood and properly appreciated. And today, as in the days when Dr. Nevin, here on these hallowed grounds, lived and spoke and wrought, our appreciation of the scholar, the theologian, and the seer is justified by our

respect, our reverence, our homage for the *man*, the fullness of whose powers was consecrated to the glory of God and the well-being of mankind.

In thus exalting the man, as one whose greatness cannot be estimated by the sum of these qualities, or by the record of his achievements, I do not undervalue the suitability and the significance of the three words inscribed on the name plate. I trust I may not be regarded as unduly bold in saying that I rightly interpret them, and the spirit of the one who chose them.

Keeping in mind this thought of the supremacy of the man above his qualities, I shall briefly consider the well-grounded warrant for the designation of Dr. Nevin as Scholar, Theologian, and Seer. While I shall endeavor to give due prominence to the ideas involved in these three words, I shall not attempt, for the sake of literary precision, to pursue three distinct and separate lines of thought. Naturally and necessarily in a type of character, like that of Dr. Nevin, these lines would be kept in constant contact, while converging to the one common goal, the larger apprehension of truth, spiritual and divine.

Throughout his career as preacher, teacher and writer, Dr. Nevin was both the theological scholar and the scholarly theologian. And not infrequently, and more particularly during the latter period of his life, the scholar and theologian in his quest and presentation of truth, thought and spoke with the inspiration of the seer.

The properties of the scholar and theologian are made very apparent by the biographical sketch which serves as a preface to the present paper. From it we obtain a fairly adequate conception of the vastness of the scope of his scholarly attainments and of the profound depths of his theological knowledge.

While the range of Dr. Nevin's study and research seemed to be far removed from the specific departments of Mathematics, yet, when occasion required it, he could comfortably occupy the chair of higher mathematics. Al-

though not professedly a student of languages, so thorough was his knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin and German, that in the free use of these languages he rarely depended on the usual grammatical and lexical helps. Of History he was a diligent student, not as one seeking the mere knowledge of recorded events, but as a revealer and interpreter of the spiritual forces, divine and human, which give significance to the passing events as they are chronicled on the written page. Likewise, he pursued the study of Philosophy, ancient, mediæval and modern, with a discernment rarely exhibited by those accredited with philosophical learning. To his mind the History of Philosophy was without meaning or value apart from the Philosophy of History. The phrase: "God in history" was frequently on Dr. Nevin's lips. The unfoldings of history, formulated in systems of philosophy, so far as they may be regarded as the revelation of truth, he traced to their original, divine source, and viewed them in their continuous and ultimate relation to God.

Dr. Nevin was pre-eminently a theologian. Very significantly does this title hold a central place in his characterization, as Scholar, Theologian, Seer. Of the superior rank and widely extended powerful influence of Dr. Nevin as a theologian so much has been written, and so high have been the tributes accorded him by distinguished representatives of our own land and the intellectual centers of Europe, that little remains to be added at the present hour. And what I may have to say will be in fact the reproduction, in modified form, of the tribute of appreciation of the great theologian given on a former occasion.

It was here at Mercersburg, aided in large measure by Dr. Schaff, that Dr. Nevin became a leading contributor, if not the foremost contributor to the theological thought of his age, making a marked impress upon, if not an epoch in the history of American Christianity. The distinctive school of thought, known as "Mercersburg theology,"

awakened deep interest among theological circles both in America and Europe.

The leading idea of the Mercersburg system was that of the centrality of the person of Christ in the whole realm of religious doctrine and life, together with the idea of Historical Development. Dr. Nevin's first notable publication, "The Anxious Bench," proved to be, according to its title: "A Tract For the Times." by fulfilling its purpose of safeguarding American Christianity against the fanatical extravagances of unrestrained emotionalism which threatened to sweep away its sacramental and churchly foundations. The contributions which followed on "Catholic Unity" and the "Mysterical Presence" extended the fame and widened the influence of the Mercersburg theologian.

Wide publication was given to his theological views through the Mercersburg Review of which he was the founder and to which he was the chief contributor for many years. The one hundred articles or more which were the product of his pen, dealing with the various problems of the age, indicated the fast resourcefulness, the immense productiveness, and the amazing energy of his mind. My recent study of the articles contributed by Dr. Nevin to the Mercersburg Review during the brief period of five years (1849 to 1853), in which he discusses no less than fifty themes, covering more than fifteen hundred pages, has impressed me more than ever with the marvelous strength of the intellectual and spiritual powers. What gave special value to the themes discussed was the fact that, without exception, they bore directly upon the thought-and-life-movements of his day, and that they were treated with a comprehensiveness and clearness of vision of one far in advance of his time.

More than once have I heard it asked: "What effect would it have had upon the mind of Dr. Nevin had he lived to witness the changes wrought by the scientific spirit of our day?" Would he have been an antagonist or a defender of the critico-historical method of thought and re-



search? Such questions, to say the least betray a lack of acquaintance with the mind and the products of the mind of the distinguished scholar, theologian, and seer.

Well do I remember hearing Dr. Schaff say in the last conversation I had with him: "When scientists arraign the theologians for being unscientific, they forget that theology led the way in introducing the scientific method. Dr. Nevin and I at Mercersburg repeatedly taught the truth of the theory of evolution." This claim is thoroughly justified by the records. The principles of historical development, so frequently emphasized at Mercersburg, was applied by Dr. Nevin, not only to the study of Christianity, the Church, and Sacred history, but to the study of nature, man, and history in its general scope. In substance I reproduce from the teaching of the scientific theologian. What is historical development? Not fact added to fact, or thought to thought, wholly new and different. But growth evolution from within, organic expansion. We gladly embrace, for our part, the idea of organic development, by which, through all changes, life moves forward through progressive stages to its ultimate completion. Man is linked to nature by his organic constitution. All the lower forms of animal life, the fish, the reptile, the bird, the beast, are repeated in him. The distinctive separation from the life of the world in its lower view. The true argument for the superiority of human nature is the fact that it strikes the roots of this superiority everywhere far down into the universal order, of which it is the glorious afflorescence and crown. Reason has in it an inward affinity with instinct and unconscious plastic power. The ethical and historical are bound to the physical by innumerable analogies that meet us on all sides; and what we call the ethical or moral world, as it comes into view through human intelligence and will, is but the sublimation of matter itself into this higher order of existence.

The conjunction of the natural order and the human world, as apprehended by Dr. Nevin, appears in the fact

that the whole process of the natural order below man finds its ultimate significance in mind; while, on the other hand, the self-actualizing movement of mind is conditioned in its whole course by nature. But man, as a moral and spiritual person, not as a thing or a brute of earth, to whatever extent he may be affected by the conditions of natural growth is, "far more than a mere evolution of slumbering natural powers." He transcends all the powers of nature. He is a product of a divine principle, a spirit breathed into him by the inspiration of the Almighty. Not only does he bear in his hand the sceptre of dominion and wear on his brow the crown of glory, but he is the key to the interpretation of all the material forces in the universe. For these can be rightly understood and rightly used only as they are made to serve as the sacrament of the spiritual and the divine. Thus do they come to be irradiated with a portion of the same glory that belongs to man himself, formed in the image of God.

In thus tracing the vital connection between the human and the natural world, between the physical and spiritual, Dr. Nevin anticipated the scientific method applied to the study of nature and its phenomena by the evolutionary scientists, Darwin and Spencer. And what I briefly reproduced from the teaching of Dr. Nevin and his colleagues, was proclaimed years before Darwin's "Origin of Species" and Spencer's "First Principles" were published to the world.

While the scientists and the theologian seem to pursue similar lines in the study of the development of nature's forces and phenomena, yet are they widely separated by their respective view-points as the origin and goal of the material universe, whether studied in their lowest or highest forms of development. Mr. Spencer in his "First Principles" says: "Amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious, the more they are thought about, remains the one absolute certainty that we are ever in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy of an All-wise God, trans-

cent above, yet immanent in his world as held by Dr. Nevin in his view of historical development as applied both to the evolution of the human race, and the history of divine revelation.

The naturalistic scientists define the universe exclusively in terms of matter and force. Dr. Nevin, in his study of the universe, saw clearly on its entire face the handwriting of God. He interpreted the meaning of the natural by discerning the spiritual substance, of which the natural is but the visible and ever changing form. He applied the Christological principle to the study of nature as well as to the more spiritual revelations of truth in the Kingdom of God. The "Riddle of the Universe" (Schopenhauer) is solved in the person of the God-Man. All nature, therefore, all science, all art, all history, all philosophy, all religion find their true meaning in Him, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." "He is the life center of the whole revelation of God, in whose light every part of it is to be construed, who binds every portion of it into one organic whole of truth."

In the study of Sacred Scripture, Dr. Nevin made room for the historico-critical method which characterizes, in so large measure, the earnest and devout labors of Biblical scholars of our own day. Divine revelation must involve the conjunction of the natural and the spiritual everywhere and always. The heavenly things, let down into the plane of man's natural life, where seen at all, are seen through their earthly vesture. So that the content of revelation becomes accessible, not by a dualistic separation of the natural and spiritual, but by their proper correlation in a strict living unity.

While reason must ever be subordinate to faith in the quest of spiritual truth, yet reason in its higher form, Dr. Nevin declared to be "indeed a true and faithful witness to divine revelation, lending evidence to its deepest mysteries." But however valuable may be the service rendered by grammatical, logical, historical and critical helps in the

study of Scripture, these are of no avail save as they are held in secondary and subservient relation to the spirit of the Lord as apprehended by the spirit of a loving and obedient disciple. Dr. Nevin continually insisted that there can be no apprehension of truth except in so far as the spirit of truth, the spirit of Jehovah, becomes enshrined in the minds and hearts of men, ever manifesting its power in personal experience, and in the practical fulfilment of the divine will by a life of obedience and love.

The primary need of discerning the interior, spiritual sense of the Word of God, and of exalting the ethical value of the teaching of Jesus, was the constant burden of Dr. Nevin's thought in the latter years of his life.

The richest products of his great mind appear in the final messages to his age, as comprehended in his discussion of the profound spiritual themes: "The Spirit World," "The Internal Sense of Holy Scripture," "The Testimony of Jesus—The Spirit of Prophecy." As a prophet of the Lord, Dr. Nevin foresaw the spiritual turmoil and conflicts of the future, and with all the earnestness of his soul he plead for the larger apprehension of the truth and saving power of religion as the only safeguard against the hosts of untruth and unrighteousness.

This leads me to consider more specifically the characterization of Dr. Nevin as Seer, although the properties of the Seer have been impliedly assumed in all that I have said in defining the Scholar and the Theologian. As the terms prophet and seer involve essentially the same ideas, I may feel free to use them interchangeably. It is not needful to my present purpose that I discuss the history of prophecy as a religious and national institution, or that I attempt to describe the supernatural qualities, real or imagined, which were accredited to the prophets of the olden time; especially such qualities as may be comprehended under the terms clairvoyance, soothsaying, and divination. This vast field of investigation may well be left to the historical and critical scholars, so eminently qualified for the task.

While prophecy as an institution has passed away, and along with it many of the conceptions of the nature of prophecy, yet it may be assumed that these qualities and functions of the prophet which are of permanent value to the well being of mankind, have been perpetuated through great religious teachers of later times; men dominated by the conviction that they were called of God to be the proclaimers of a divine message required by the necessities of their age.

To an eminent degree the Seer is a "home religious." Above all else is he characterized by moral elevation of character and personal devotion to the interests of truth and righteousness. In the New Testament, as in the Old, the prominent idea is that of delivering inspired messages of warning, and instruction; convincing, judging and making manifest the secrets of the heart. (1st Cor. XIV-3-24,25).

The seer is trained for his sacred mission by intimate communion with God, and by profound and continuous study of the ways of God in his dealings with men and nations. Thus does he stand in the council of God. What he hears, he proclaims. This He does, not in the sense of a mere passive instrument, mechanically constrained to voice forth the will of God, under God's direct command, but as one who, with full intellectual and spiritual freedom, has searched out the will of God; so that the divine revelation becomes his own in a most real and vital sense. The eternal principles of truth and righteousness are so wrought into his mental and spiritual constitution that they become his standard of life, of thought, and of judgment.

While the seer ever places his dependence upon God as the source of infinite and unerring knowledge, he moreover constantly and eagerly watches the play of forces by which the present and the future are being shaped; so that he himself may be fully qualified as a public counselor and reprover. He becomes an interpreter of the signs of the times by tracing the nexus between the present and the past, thereby realizing the significance of the forces operative in

the present, and he foresees and foretells with prophetic authority their fruitage in the future. In other words, the seer sees and interprets historically. Past, present, and future are correlated in a living organic unity. The happenings of today are the events of yesterday, while at the same time they are the birth-potencies of tomorrow.

The Seer is always a man of his own time, and his messages are directly addressed to the people of his own time. Whether he speaks of the present or of the future, his purpose primarily is to safeguard and guide the people of his own generation. Having received his message from the Lord, he declares it as the veritable word of the Lord. It is the Testimonium Spiritus Sancti in his own soul, and this testimony he delivers unto men for their guidance in belief and duty, so that God's will may become effective in its bearing on human life.

In thus defining the seer as a man of God, striving through prayerful communion with God to know His will as revealed in and through Jesus Christ, charged with the solemn responsibility of proclaiming his inspired messages unto men for their spiritual enlightenment and salvation, I ask, am I not warranted in confirming the tribute to Dr. Nevin as one whose distinguished, scholarly and theological attainments culminated in the spiritual character and exalted mission of the Seer?

Mr. Head Master: It is a privilege which I highly appreciate that I am permitted in behalf of Miss Blanche Nevin to present through you to Mercersburg Academy this portrait of her father. In doing so, I express the hope that these principles of liberal Christian culture, for which he ever stood and which he wrought into the foundations of Marshall College, may be perpetuated in the School over which you have the honor to preside. And I express the further hope that as this portrait of Dr. Nevin shall be retained in the possession of Mercersburg Academy, so may his spirit ever abide in your midst, inciting all who here teach and here are taught, to strive continually to obtain

in ever large measure, the knowledge of the truth as revealed in Him who is the fountain of all true wisdom and knowledge, and whom to know aright is life eternal.

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“ACCEPTANCE FOR UNDERGRADUATES” BY  
DR. W. M. IRVINE.

It is natural to believe in good men; for, as Emerson says, “Earth is upheld by the veracity of good men, they make the earth wholesome.” We are met tonight to gather inspiration from and to glorify the memory of a good and great man—a man of distinguished ancestry and superb personality.

A great Educator of high scholarship, broad culture, idolized by every student who sat at his feet: who, like Demosthenes, taught his boys that “Virtue secures its own success.”

A great Author of power, bringing new light to old themes, compelling the warm approval of friends and the bitter opposition of critics, these are marks of real power.

A great Thinker ahead of his time, so brilliant that he reached many of the foundations of truth. Every age needs great thinkers; they may not be popular, but like the prophets of old, they are the bulwark of the nation.

A great Preacher who stirred the minds and hearts of men; who preached that while plough-man and plough and furrow may be all of one stuff, yet each material thing has a celestial side.

A great Philosopher who read the meaning of life, who taught that philosophy needs religion to help interpret the soul, else all would end, like the morals of the Greeks, in disappointment.

A great Theologian known throughout the world of thinkers conscious of personal fellowship with Jesus Christ asserting that not the will of God nor the decrees of Heaven

but the person of the Savior is the rightful center of all religious belief.

When we look at this many talented giant we understand the saying of the Chinese Menius: "A sage is an instructor of a hundred years."

The old Romans erected memorials of their great men to inspire their youth. In placing this portrait on our walls we are following a noble and beautiful precedent. Boys of the academic age may not fully understand the lofty themes of philosophy or art, but to us who are the teachers of these boys the influence of Dr. Nevin's life work is an inspiration that is constant, creative and wonderful.

In behalf of the boys of the Mercersburg Academy I wish to thank Miss Blanche Nevin for presenting this portrait to our school. I also thank you, her sisters, Miss Nevin and Mrs. Sayre, for your presence at the unveiling ceremony. One of our own poets called Goethe "The soul of his century." Your father was the soul of the early educational work in this place. His influence abides here in ways which you may not know. On a certain day in the long age he appointed the first Arbor Day in Mercersburg. Old Students have told me how on that day they went out to the mountain, or along the country roads, and toward evening returned, carrying on their shoulders the trees which they had digged. They planted those trees on our front campus. Today they are the majestic elms and maples which delight our hearts. Every generation of Mercersburg boys has been a debtor to the wisdom and graciousness of your father. This portrait, hanging on our walls, will carry an influence that will be never-ending. To thousands of Mercersburg boys it will tell the story of a great mind, of a strong personality dedicated to the highest service of the Church and the nation.



## THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY YEAR, 1914.

## FOREWARD.

The great anniversary year of 1914 was a busy one for the Kittochtinny Historical Society. In addition to the regular meetings, its activities have appeared in the work of various committees and in the prominent parts taken by individual members.

At the opening of Old Home Week, addresses were made by the Hon. W. Rush Gillan and the Hon. John W. Hoke. The exhibition of relics was held during that week under the direction of a committee of the society, presided over by T. J. Brereton, and under the immediate directorship of John G. Orr. It is estimated that more than twenty thousand persons viewed the relics at the old Cumberland Valley station, Third and King streets.

Among the many contributions on historical subjects to the local press was a series of articles on the Sesqui-Centennial and Burning of Chambersburg from the pen of the secretary of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, M. A. Foltz, which were widely read. Later in the year at the 150th anniversary of the Enoch Brown massacre, addresses were made by Dr. Wm. Mann Irvine and Judge Gillan. Still later at the unveiling of the monument at Fort McCord, T. J. Brereton, Chas. M. Deatrich and Judge Gillan made addresses. Individual members of the society made liberal contributions to the expense of erecting the Fort McCord monument.

This brief statement should include mention of the valuable historical papers prepared and read during the year, and all this shows the society at work; the membership realizes that it has had an exceptionally good year.

Wednesday evening, August 5, witnessed the close of the Loan Exhibition, which had been open daily in the old Cumberland Valley station since the beginning of the event, of Old Home Week, July 27.

Under the supervision of the committee, careful assistants separated and gathered the precious relics for return to those who by their generosity made possible one of the most extensive exhibits of antiquities ever before collected in Chambersburg or Franklin County. The regret was universal that the museum could not be made permanent.

The committee of the historical society made every effort to get a complete list of the relics exhibited, and wherever it was possible, brief historical sketches were secured. The result of this part of the undertaking will be found in the pages immediately following.

LINN HARBAUGH.

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## RELICS AND ANTIQUITIES.

JOHN G. ORR, Director.

Facing the entrance to the Museum, on the old tracks, underneath the shed of the former station of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, stood the historic old locomotive and combined car of the Company, in charge of Captain J. N. Fosnot and assistants. Of the thousands who visited the museum during Old Home Week, not one missed an inspection of these highly prized relics of the past. In front stood one of the largest modern locomotives of the road, in contrast. The following, furnished by request, explains itself:

Chambersburg, Penna.,  
Mr. John G. Orr,

Dear Sir:—I give you below a little description of our locomotive, the "Pioneer," and the old Combined Car, lettered "B:"

The Pioneer locomotive was built for the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, in 1851, by Seth Wilmarth, Boston, Mass.

Cylinders, 8 1-2 x 14 inches.  
 Diameter of drivers, 54 inches.  
 Weight, 25,000 lbs.  
 Capacity of tank, 600 gals.  
 Cost in gold, \$6,200.00  
 Fuel, Wood.

It was in regular passenger service until 1880, and in construction work until 1890. The mileage from 1851 to 1890 was 255,673. It was damaged in 1863 when the Company's Shops at Chambersburg were destroyed by Confederate Cavalry. The last run under its own steam was made from Chambersburg to Carlisle, Penna., a distance of 31 miles, to the Sesqui-Centennial at that point, in 1890. It was exhibited at the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904, the Wheeling, W. Va. Exposition in 1913, the Charlestown, W. Va. Exposition in 1913, and at local Celebrations through the Cumberland Valley.

The Combined Car, lettered "B" was built at Chambersburg Shops in 1855 and was in regular passenger service until 1888. In 1888 it was converted into a Maintenance of Way car and was in that service until August 1909, at which time it was changed back to its original design. It has been exhibited at the Wheeling, W. Va. and Charlestown, W. Va. Expositions, and at local Celebrations through the Cumberland Valley.

Yours truly,

TABOR HAMILTON,  
 Master Mechanic.

Where the name of the place is not given, Chambersburg is to be understood.

D. A. Andrews. Bound volume of Valley Spirit, 1860; candle mould.

W. V. Archibald, St. Thomas, English Bible printed in 1789, almanac, box of old papers, receipts of old dates.

Daniel Bear, Fort Loudon. Spoon and picture of old Scott Hotel.

Capt. R. J. Boyd, Upton. Turkey platter made in London, 1805; silhouette of William H. Mayer, 1840.

John B. Bickley, Repository and Whig, May 3, 1849; shell from Gettysburg.

Col. W. C. Bambrick, Scotland. Roster of the Washington Greys, organized in Chambersburg, July 4, 1825. Presented to the Kittochtinny Historical Society.

D. O. Bowers. Tomahawk; melted ore rails and brass; double umbrella; bellows; steer's horn.

The Misses Bard. Two charred books from the burning of Chambersburg.

George Bitner. Small fire engine.

Horace Clevenger, Fayetteville. Indian arrow heads; old cannon ball.

J. G. Brechbill, Marion, Pa. 1, German Bible printed by Christopher Saur, Germantown 1763, with register of births and marriages. 2, Wedding slippers and silk stockings of Mr. Leshner, Mrs. Foreman's great-grandfather. They are 144 years old; now owned by Mrs. Mattie Foreman, Clay Hill. 3, Gampier and linen towel made by Fannie Leshner Brechbill in 1795, now owned by Miss Fannie Brechbill, Marion.

Miss Sue Clark, book thrown into lot back of dwelling of the late Lyman S. Clarke when the rebels burned Chambersburg; soup ladle found in ruins of old cellar when workmen dug foundation for house now standing.

Dr. J. J. Coffman, Scotland. Two sickles, the most ancient of harvesting machinery, and were in general use as late as 1839. These sickles were made by John Burns at his factory on the Antietam near Waynesboro, about 1780. 2 "Important Points on Christian Faith," by Jonathan Dickinson, A. M., formerly minister of the gospel at Elizabethtown, N. J. Printed by Robert and Geo. K.

Harper, Chambersburg, 1800. Also 6 books printed before 1800.

W. A. Crawford. Coverlet 1839; stove made at Caledonia furnace.

A. L. Croft, ancient vest.

C. W. Campbell, shell.

Mrs. Frank Clutz. Old fashioned mirror, formerly belonging to Miss Sallie Wilson, the founder of Wilson College.

Jacob Coble, St. Thomas township. Atlas of Franklin county, published in 1868; giving roads, names of farmers and residents, also photos of the towns of the county.

J. Frank Croft. Double barreled pistol.

Mrs. Nancy Detrich. Melted glass from window of burned Court House found in ruins after fire.

G. A. Dornberger, a home made apple peeler, in use a century ago.

The Rev. W. A. Dickson, laces in vault of J. Hoke & Co., 1864, seven pieces; ancient saddle bags of the Rev. John Dickson, 1855.

Mrs. May Dougherty, old German Bible. Printed 1729.

Amos Eby, cavalry belt found after the burning of Chambersburg.

C. E. Etchberger, The Rag; campaign paper, 1864.

Mrs. Susan H. Ruby. Silhouette of Casper and Mary Ruby, father and mother of Judge Henry Ruby who came as a boy to Chambersburg in 1814, learned the printing trade and for many years was a news paper publisher; almanacs 1737-1808-1809-1843, formerly the property of Dr. Abram Senseny.

C. A. Foreman. Natural wood from a poplar tree, grain resembles dog's head.

Scott Flack old lock and spoon.

Mrs. Geo. A. Flack, 428 E. King street. Shell fired and picked up in Chambersburg. 2. Plate of early date found among ruins after fire.

Craig Fleming. Pair of children's shoes, 60 years old.

M. A. Foltz. Map of Chambersburg, 1868; plan of Chambersburg, 1850; frame business card, 1866; German paper and translation, 1714; photograph of Zion Reformed Church by Mrs. Mary Mengel Lane; bound files Chambersburg Times, Frey & Foltz, 1859; The Country Merchant 1866; Public Opinion 1869.

John Howard, Scotland. Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Miss., printed on wall paper; nine Confederate notes; cavalry equipment of John A. Howard, Company G, 21st Penna. Cav.; candle moulds; twisting wheel; hand cuffs.

Mrs. John Horst. Wedding dress 96 years old; birth certificates 1797, 1801; tea kettle made in Chambersburg 1825 by William Heyser; fat lamp and ink well; snuffers; flax hackles, an old bonnett; marriage certificate; spelling book 1815, book printed in 1812; book of sermons 1830, spectacles 100 years old; hobbles for horses.

Thomas Horn. Shinplasters issued by Franklin railroad for shoeing horses which drew cars on the railroad.

David Haulter, knife and spoon and cartridge box used by Frank Cramer, ex-County Commissioner, in Civil War.

Miss Kate Hayman. Bound files of Weekly Messenger 1835-1854.

The Rev. B. G. Huber. Equipments carried by Mr. Huber during his service in the civil war. The picture of Mr. H. was taken at Newborn, N. C. 1865.

D. A. Heckman, Scotland, ancient meat chopper in use one hundred years ago.

Margaret Heyser, boot jack.

Mrs. Wm. S. Hoerner. Telegrapher's instruments carried by W. Blair Gilmore, concealed in his boot when reporting rebel movements to the Government. 2, Hand illustrated song book from Monastery at Ephrata, Pa., date 1843.

Augustus Klenzing, Chief of Police, case of burglar tools used by Rollins can be seen at police headquarters.

Linn Harbaugh, Esq., old receipts, etc.

Miss Sallie Howe. Fabrics brought from Baltimore in 1850 by the Rev. Wesley Howe, Methodist, who formerly preached at Greenvillage, Roxbury, Orrstown, etc.; also a member of Orrstown Lodge No. 262, A. Y. M. No 2, Dress was the property of Mary Francis Eyster, youngest daughter of Hon. Jacob Eyster. It was concealed in the cistern with the household linen, the house burning with the rest of the property. The goods were purchased at the store of Judge Black, S. Main St. 3, Quilt pieced in 1820 by Mrs. Charlotte Wolff Slagle, of Baltimore, and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Slagle Eyster, wife of Hon. Jacob Eyster. The pattern was designed by Bernard Wolff, nephew of Mrs. Slagle. The muslin used in the lining was a novelty then taking the place of home made linen in common use.

Mrs. Charles Hall. Painting of the five children of Samuel Budd, New Jersey, Mary; Samuel, one of the founders of Mercersburg College; Thomas, father of Mrs. Charles Hall; William; Annie. Artist, Mr. Huit, painted 1819.

A. C. Hugg. Russian sword with coat of arms; over 100 years old. 2, Story of the Bible, printed in 1826. 3, Irish Almanac printed in Dublin 1765. 4, Sickles used 100 years ago, made in Hallstate, Germany. 5, Ancient screw plate to cut threads on bolts; very old. 6, Two silver buckles, 1785; platter; Bible, 1776. Voda Mce. 1697.

Exhibits by Mrs. John Horst. Book on Heaven and Hell. The observations of one in a trance who claims to have visited both places, and therefore speaks with authority and from personal experience. Printed in German in 1812 by John Hershberger, father of the late Major Hershberger.

Six books of "The True Christianity," illustrated with quaint wood cuts, John Arnst, the author was born in 1585. The book is a reprint of 1830.

"New Guide to the English Tongue," A school text

book used ninety or more years ago. The imprint of the publisher has been destroyed, The thumb marks at the lower margin show its long use.

Taufshine. Certificate of birth and baptism of Miss Elizabeth Reiff, who was born in 1801 a resident of Hamilton township. This "Taufshine" was made by pen. Also certificate of Jacob Grove, born April 23, 1767. The work was done by a quill pen.

Wedding dress ninety-six years old of Elizabeth Reiff, and her certificate of marriage. Marriage performed by the Rev. Frederick Rahauer, of the German Reformed church, in 1830.

An iron ring to place around the fetlock of a horse, secured by lock and key. The purpose was prevention from theft and identification if stolen. The grandfather of the late Wm. A. Cox, an Englishman, one of the early settlers, who resided in the house of the Rev. Carlisle, North Railroad street, known as a "White smith," was a manufacturer of these locks.

Horst exhibit concluded: Two flax hackles; fat lamp, old snuffers, ink well, bonnet 70 years old; spectacles, very old; tea kettle made in Chambersburg by William Heyser, 1825.

Mrs. Ella B. Jacoby, coverlet woven for Susannah Try, 1846.

Andrew Klee. Pictures of old Reformed (German) and Lutheran Church, East Market street.

F. W. Kuss. Property of Michael Kuss, deceased, who prior to 1864 was a watchmaker on S. Main St. Mr. K. brought this trunk with him from Germany. When the Confederate Cavalry fired the town, he filled it with valuables from his store and buried it in his garden. Some of the troopers saw the newly turned earth, dug it up, took the valuables and left the trunk at the old market house. It contained all that was left of his watchmakers shop. 2, Rocking chair in use 100 years.

S. C. Knell, old canteen.



Lemuel King. Bread basket made of rye straw embraced with hickory sprouts; used for raising bread for baking in oven fifty or more years ago.

Mrs. John A. Kell. Snuff box and ring made in Libby prison.

Mrs. C. E. Kieffer, photo of Michael M. Cromer.

Geo. S. Kyle. Fossilized foot of some pre-historic animal found embedded in the rocks of the old Borough quarry at W. Washington street. Secured and preserved by Mr. Kyle.

The Misses Leslie. Dress coat and vest of Surgeon Stewart Kennedy, brother of the late Dr. James F. Kennedy and Mrs. M. K. Leslie, decd. He was with Admiral Farragut at the taking of New Orleans, and was made full surgeon at the age of 30. Picture of Abraham Lincoln; picture of coffee pot.

C. H. Lippy. Watchman's rattle used by David Lippy while on duty as an officer in Chambersburg 75 years ago. In addition to duties as watchman, he called out the hours of night.

R. E. McCoy, nails melted together found in ruins of hardware store.

Dr. John R. Minchart, a native of Lurgan township, now a resident of Philadelphia. French sword, capes and head gears; French naval battle ax; curious grotesque face; flint lock pistol; wooden canteen, spear head, Indian cartridge case; Turkish dagger; Japanese dagger; sword; Arabian sword; saber, four war clubs, sword.

Mrs. J. D. Ludwig. Pewter dish made in England 200 years ago; blue cup and saucer, on which is represented "The Rocket," first locomotive run in England by Stephenson; cup and saucer of similar make with a country scene.

Frank Mehaffey. Portrait of Captain Benjamin Chambers. Born 1755; died 1813. As a youth of twenty, he enlisted in the Company of his brother, Captain James Chambers, and with it marched to Boston. He was later commissioned Captain and was in command of his Com-

pany at Long Island, Brandywine and Germantown with credit. He served with such distinction during the retreat at the battle of Long Island that he attracted the attention of General Washington, who presented him with a pair of pistols. After the war of 1812 with England, he engaged in the manufacture of iron and had a furnace and rolling mill in the neighborhood of Fort Loudon.

Pictures of Falling Spring Church as it appeared in 1803. The first log church was erected in 1739; the second log church in 1767; and the present church in 1803. In 1857 the building was enlarged and altered, and in 1868 it was again changed to its present style of architecture.

Acorn in the stone church of Middle Springfield in 1781, and out of use about 1847, was a pulpit reached by a stairway of ten steps. Over the pulpit was a sounding board by this large wooden acorn.

John G. Orr. Wall map of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, from actual survey by D. H. Davison. Published by Riley & Hoffman, Greencastle, 1858. It gives a plot of every town in the county at that time with the residents then living in it. It also gives the prominent buildings, of which one is the Court House in 1858, and other prominent buildings in the County at that time. It gives the roads, turnpikes, et cetera.

Between the years 1830 and 1847, colored prints were made of prominent men, household scenes, fancy pictures of females and many others. There were to be found in the parlors of almost every home, and many are to be seen now in the country. These pictures were all made prior to 1848.

Baptism of Jesus Christ. President Polk. Little Sisters. General Andrew Jackson. General and Ex-President Zachary Taylor.

Capture of General La Veja in the Mexican War 1848. Captain Mays, who captured him, was formerly stationed at Carlisle Barracks. His brother was editor of

the Cumberland Valley Sentinel published in Chambersburg about 1850.

Reading the Scriptures. List of the Presidents of the United States to Wm. Harrison's time.

The Shippensburg Troop, a Company of Horse, was organized in 1815 and was disbanded along about 1854. It had a number of members in Southampton, Letterkenny, green and Lurgen Townships. Among these were the Shumans, Whealens, and Flemings.

"We the undersigners members of the Shippensburg Volunteer Troop of Horse, sensible that it is highly necessary (not only) to support the dignity and character of soldiers, but that we should be governed by correct principles of discipline and well ordered regulations, and the following rules, we unanimously adopt, viz:

Uniform. Cap, black leather with narrow bearskin over the top with a narrow brim with white bucks tail sewed in the front. Black cockade and white eagle on the left with a red plume fixed thereon, blue tied behind. Coat, a plain blue coat single breasted, with three rows of white bullet butts. Blue pantaloons, red single breasted vest, with white bullet buttons. Black top boots, spurs, red morocco sword belt to buckle around the waist. Black cartouch boxes, black stocks or neck cloths, sword pistles and holsters, black leather breast strap with plate thereon."

John Quigley, John Herron, Denny Rodgers, William McIntyre, James Irwin, William Woodrow, Alex. Peebles, Jr., Joseph Quigley, Thos. McKinney, David Nevin, John McCune, John Henderson, William Richard, Robert Galbraith, Samuel Kelso, Samuel Duncan, James R. Scott, Robert Stewart, W. Simpson, Robert Sharp, Saml. Clark, James Rodgers, Paul Martin, Jr., Thomas Martin, Ebenezer Wills, Saml. Redete, Andrew Rodgers, John Criswell, John Irwin, Thos. McDonald, George R. Leeper, John Henan Jun, William Callen, James Harlan, Robt. McCune, James Kelso, John Heck, Jonathan Peale, John Kieffer, Jno. Harper, Jacob Stough, Saml. Wills, Jonathan Holler, John

Crisler, Joseph Shannon, William Duncan, Joseph Snider, Jno. W. Davis, George Croft, James Clark, Alex. McCune, Wm. McElhare.

This constitution was modified in 1823 and extended to sixteen articles. The members' names attached are: Capt. Wm. A. Finley, 1st Lieutenant, Demy Rodgers, 2nd Lieutenant, John McKee, Cornt. James Kelso, Alex. P. Kelso, George Croft Jun, John Craig, Daniel N. Pumroy, Samuel Haeck, Robert Y. Smith, Joseph Wolf, Daniel Gray, (or Gring), Jonathan Werham, Samuel Irwin, Jacob Pague, John Beattie, James Clark, John McCune, Robert Stewart, Samuel Duncan, William Callen, Jonathan Peale, James Johnston, John Henderson, John McClure, Alex. McCune, Samuel Henderson, William Moore.

Mrs. Martha H. Orr. Quilt made in 1851 for Mrs. Mary A. Orr. The patches were made by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Bar, then a woman of sixty years of age. Much of the quilting was done by the Misses Piper, of Amberson Valley, who made a specialty of such work.

The linen from which this sheet was made was spun from the flax and woven into a sheet by Miss Elizabeth McCormick. She was married in 1809 and was the great-grandmother of the exhibitor.

Day book of J. Orr & Brothers 1836, 1837, &c.

Rupp's History of Franklin County, the history from which all later histories of the County are largely compiled.

Large Punch Bowl. Scene in the Orient. Made more than three quarters of a century ago. Fine specimen.

Lithograph of the destruction of Richmond in 1865. Published by Currier and Ives 1866.

Letter rack of the first Post-Office established in Orrstown in 1836. Mail received once a week. There are now two mails per day at the same Post Office.

Copper Tea kettle made by hand by Yarnall. Ninety years of age.

Scales used in the Drug Department of the store of J..

Orr & Brother, Orrstown, 1833. The building in which the store was located was built in 1756 and is still standing.

Mrs. A. N. Pomeroy. Embroidery made early in the last century in the Dane school the first girl's school in Chambersburg. It was under the tutorship of Madame Catwin a French woman. Girls schools were known as Dames. Sampler of a Washington monument embroidered by Mary Means of Shippensburg in 1820.

File of Lebanon County, 1819; map of Chambersburg with names of residents streets with picture of court house Falling Spring Church, etc. Large Pewter platter made in London.

Jere McCleary. Certificate of birth and christening of Catharine Couter, daughter of Elias and Margaret Couter.

Mrs. Eliza Hull. Coverlet woven by Geo. Nickles for Shenandoah Crider, 1845.

Mrs John Mull. This trunk was owned by John Mull. for many years back. Keeper of the National Bank of Chambersburg. In this trunk valuables of the bank were taken to Philadelphia for safety, and were returned under the charge of Mr. Mull, grandfather of Mrs. Mull. The exhibitors 2, Days narrotypes of Joseph Hartman, of Upton, taken prior to 1845.

J. H. Minnich, picture of Declaration of Independence woven on a linen handkerchief.

Alex McKane, bayonet used by Capt. Skinner.

Frank Mehaffey. Pictures of Falling Spring Church and Benjamin Chambers.

Clifford Martin, heirloom gun dates from Queen Annes reign.

Mrs. Joseph Osterman, file of Transcript.

Dr. Charles F. Palmer. View of the ruins of Chambersburg looking west from the Market house; photograph by C. L. Lochman, Carlisle, Pa.; two handsome old pitchers and a spirit case.

Miss R. Rinehart, Bible printed in 1720.

Mrs. Harry Rensch. Five German books, 1764.

Franklin Repository. Copy of that paper printed in 1800.

Mrs. Mary Rosenberry. Quilt made by Mrs. Jacob Kriner 75 years ago.

Jacob B. Reamer. This pair of pocket tongs was found in a copper tea kettle that was left in a tenant house in Chambersburg by a family who moved here from Mercer County many years ago. These tongs were used in the days when they lighted their pipes with coals and when matches were unknown, very rare.

W. F. Rockwell. Old spectacles.

C. C. Kauffman, Greencastle. Old address of New York constituents, 1777; sermon to Asses, 1769; iron yoke used on the neck of runaway slaves.

E. J. Bonbrake. Specimens of wood from nearly every tree and shrub grown in Franklin County, with lines from the poets naming or hinting at the name of each piece.

Miss Emma McClure Snider. Two Sheffield Candlesticks, 150 years old; owned by Nicholas Snider, her great-grandfather. Also pen and ink portraits of Jeremiah Snider and his wife Margaret Byerly Snider, grandparents of this exhibitor. In connection with loan of pictures of the ruins of Chambersburg, Miss Snider had as an exhibit an enlarged picture of the old Chambersburg band, 1867, whose pedestrian trip on that occasion is reported in M. A. Foltz's "Country Merchant" of October, that year.

H. W. Spessard. Marriage certificate printed by J. Pritts & Co., Chambersburg.

Mrs. H. W. Spessard. Waffle iron and candle molds in use over fifty years, also bayonet.

George Smith. Old style lantern, candlestick 100 years old. Candlestick was made at an illumination celebrating the election of James Buchanan, President of the United States.

J. A. Sixes. Old button, teapot 120 years old.

Mrs. Slorp. Ancient button.

Mrs. Ellen Nixon Shoemaker. Picture of Nixon home; melted glass of soda water fountain.

Adam Supple. Ancient cups.

Clayton Small. Fat lamp 100 years old; was hammered out by the great-grandfather of the exhibitor.

The Rev. David Speer. Spectacles, over 100 years old, worn by his **grand-father**.

G. W. Smith. Large griddle made in 1825 by a blacksmith ancestor of exhibitor. It was suspended by a crane over a wood fire for cooking and frying.

J. A. Sellers. This lock was on the front door of one of the four buildings on South Main Street not destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg by the Confederate forces in 1864, and was in use until the past three years in the building now occupied by J. A. Sellers & Bro. It is four score and five years old.

Walter K. Sharpe, Esq. Silver mounted pistol used by Rollins the bank robber in attacking Mr. Messersmith. Presented to him by his uncle, J. McDowell, Esq.

Mrs. W. H. Shank. Picture of Clifton Mills and Millers house. Painted by Major H. R. Henchberger, Grace township.

John Smarsh. Lard lamp in use 50 years ago; hickory stick taken from tree under which the treaty was made with the Indians by Benjamin Chambers; sketch along Conococheague, including axe factory and the old church, now used as Hall of G. A. R.; drawing of the Heyser paper mill that formerly stood where the Wolff shops now are. It is claimed to be the only sketch of the building now in existence.

Justice John Stewart. The first book, as far as known, that was published in Chambersburg. A Latin Lexicon by James Ross, A. U., teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, and Rector of the Franklin Academy in Chambersburg. From the press of Snowden and McCarkle, Chambersburg, November 10, 1798.

S. K. Shryock. Cradle. "Martha Cochrane Shryock, born 1791, rocked in this cradle. During one of the Confederate raids, several soldiers took this cradle to chop it

up for kindling. When Mrs. Shryock saw them, she cried: 'O, the cradle I was rocked in!' One soldier said: 'Give the old woman her cradle.' So it was saved.

"Mary Lohr, little daughter of the late John and Sarah Lohr, died the morning of July 30, 1864, at her home on the McClure farm, north of Chambersburg. Owing to Confederates occupying Chambersburg the body could not be brought to town for burial. At the suggestion of Mrs. McClure, the body of the child was placed in this chest and buried in the garden until the Confederates had left the town. (Chest also on exhibit of S. K. Shryock.") as given in scenes and incidents in Public Opinion, it was for the burial of this child undertakers were refused passes by McCausland, who said he had more important business than to bury the dead.

Mrs. C. H. Spear. Sewing case carried through the civil war by C. H. Speer, made by his mother.

Mrs. George W. Stake. Fruit dishes.

A. A. Schuerman. Lock found in Court House cellar, after the fire; cane.

Miss Margaret Streatly. Portrait of Dr. Abraham Senseney, born 1761, died 1844. The first Doctor located in Chambersburg. Portrait painted by Seaman. 2, Peuter platter brought from Germany by the Senseney family. It is over 200 years old.

J. R. Small. Coverlet made in 1839; plate over 100 years old; spear head cane; articles from the Philippines.

Miss Mary Stewart. Spiritual Treatise, printed at Lebanon 1819 by Joseph Hartman.

Mrs. G. W. Skinner. Sampler made by Elizabeth Boyers in 1817.

Parker R. Skinner. Picture of Captain G. W. Skinner; watch, shoulder straps, military orders, diary, two swords pistol.

Mrs. D. N. Shields, Orrstown, Pa. A small cooking stove picked out of the ashes of Chambersburg while yet



hot by Conrad Lautenslager, and given by him to exhibitor.

Mrs. W. C. Sonnick. Stein, a convivial drinker brought from Rheine, a German town, by Henry Gerbig, uncle of Captain John C. Gerbig. It is decorated with a picture of a city along the Rhine. It can be seen at the home of W. C. Gerbig, Chambersburg.

Miss Jean Senseney. Bound Volume of Chambersburg newspapers containing "Chambersburg Times, 1846. published by E. R. Powell at \$2 per year; changed to Cumberland Valley Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1846. Powell, publisher; later published by E. R. Powell and A. H. Smith. This bound Volume ends March 25, 1850. Also a fire bucket about 100 years old and formerly belonging to Wm. Stewart Davis, great-grandfather of the exhibitor. A bucket like this was in every private family, and at the alarm of fire, a member of each family ran with a bucket to give assistance, thus forming what was known as the "bucket brigade."

Mrs. C. O. Miller. Ancient cup and saucer.

John Stepler. Old sausage grinder and lantern.

George Troutman. Old coin from away back.

Valley Spirit. Old newspapers.

Mrs. Katie Walk, a great grandfather's spectacles and case 200 years old.

John B. Washinger, St. Thomas. Old glass goblet.

H. T. Washabaugh. Silhouette of Daniel Washabaugh, owner and builder of the brick dwelling on Federal Hill, now known as the Children's Home.

George A. Wood. Box old china, cups saucers, molasses pitcher.

J. M. Wallich. Old jail key.

D. G. Wingerd. (Manuscript) letter from James Buchanan to William Maxwell, Lancaster County.

Charles Walter, Confederate Quartermaster receipt.

Mrs. Nan C. Wingerd. Knife found on Rollins, the bank burglar, after his capture.

Mrs. E. B. Wiestling. A valuable interesting and rare collection, many articles of historic interest, a number of which came from General Washington's family.

John G. Yost, Scotland. Reel and spinning wheel, used by exhibitor's parents; gun made in London in 1806—killed more game than any other gun in the county; candle molds; candle mold to hold twelve candles; one hackle.

G. W. Yost. Ladle, powder horn and rifle.

J. A. Zullinger, Orrstown. Hotel register of his father who kept hotel in Upper Strasburg. In this register are found records of many droves of cattle, sheep, horses, etc., that passed through Strasburg between 1852 and 1860. Mr. Zullinger also exhibited fac semile bail bond of Jeff Davis.

T. Z. Minehart. Communion cup. At a joint meeting of the church councils of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations of what is now Pleasant Hall, a settlement of the statement of the financial condition showed for the first since its organization in 1789 a surplus in the treasury. This was an event so unusual that they unanimously decided to permit Johannes Kramer, the treasurer, to spend 8 pounds, 14 shillings and four pence. To prevent the burning of a hole in the churches money bag, on June 17, the Johannes aforesaid paid nine pounds for the Communion cup, for the "Necessary uses of the church," and it has been in service for considerable over a century. It had been for some years not in use, but some three years ago one of the members of the church found it and it is today with almost a century of service to greet its old and new friends.

Flag. When the news spread in 1865 that Abraham Lincoln was shot Mrs. Rachel Bender, formerly of West Market street, now deceased, along with one or two other women in Carlisle, hurriedly sat down and made this flag in order that the same might be displayed in honor of the dead President. The question arose as to how the flag should be tacked to the pole. An eminent lawyer of Car-

lisle, who has since acquired fame, was appealed to and he confessed that he did not know, but would go into the street and see and report. The flag was in possession of Mrs. Bender up until shortly before her death, when she gave it to her niece, Mrs. T. Z. Minehart.

John W. Hoke. Confederate musket, given to the late H. E. Hoke by a Rebel belonging to Lee's army, whom Mr. Hoke helped to desert, supplying him with a complete outfit of civilian cloths. The rebel's name was Ray, and his initials, W. D. R., may still be seen in the stock. The gun is of English make.

Picture of bank before burning July 30, 1864. Old chest. Rollin's lantern. Two frames of old checks. One frame of old Bank of Chambersburg notes. Piece of wood from vault in bank at the time of its burning, 1864. Seal of the Bank of Chambersburg. Two frames of pictures of former Presidents of National Bank of Chambersburg containing ones of Thomas G. McCulloh, George Chambers, Joseph Culbertson, William Heyser William McClellan, Edmund P. Culbertson, William L. Chambers, Samuel M. Linn, W. Rush Gillan. Original Charter.

Things belonging to General S. W. Crawford, son of Dr. S. W. and Jane A. Crawford. Token of regard to Brigadier General S. W. Crawford, Third Division, Fifth Corps, U. S. Army, from his staff a handsome sword with gold handle with names of battles of the Civil war engraved on blade called Presentation Sword.

Pottery vases and lamps; bronze lamps from Island of Syprus; piece of Aztec pottery; Egyptian tear bottle, Egyptian armlets, beads and scarbrands, quaint antique.

English Bible, printed in 1857, containing the record of the marriage of the daughter of the first Benj. Chambers to Dr. John Calhoun, in 1774; belonged to Edward Crawford's daughter Elizabeth, grand daughter of John and Ruhamah Calhoun who married Reade Macon Washington.

Dr. John Calhoun. Silver tea spoon.

Hand embroidered scarf, belonging to Rebecca Calhoun daughter of Dr. Calhoun and Ruhamah Chambers Calhoun who married Edward Crawford, 120 years old.

Hand embroidered caps, Mrs. Edward Crawford and Mrs. Reade Washington, Old lead spoon, Reade Washington 4th cousin to George W., Chenille Shawl in rich colors belonging to Mrs. Reade Washington, 75 years old, daughter of Edward Crawford.

Silhouettes. Old lady in rocking chair, Mrs. John Agnew of New York mother of Jane Agnew Crawford, a great grandmother of Mrs. E. B. Wiestling.

Gentleman in high silk hat. Cornelius Agnew, brother of Jane A. Crawford, Young men, sons of Dr. S. W. and Jane Agnew Crawford.

Pair of iron muffers.

Iron scissors to cut loaf sugar.

A picture. "Shepherdess of the Alps," embroidered by Jane Agnew, 1815.

Four Beaded bags, beaded scissors case with scissors.

Love letter trunk, black leather studded with brass nails; fire screen, mahogany covered with red damask, 75 years old; warming pan, brass, 100 years old; old Mrs. Agnew, New York.

Tokens, used at Communion services in Reformed Presbyterian church, made of pewter and porcelain.

Housewife, about 80 years old.

Hand painted medallions of satin for watch cases, 1814.

Travelers' Directory, printed 1818, Philadelphia.

Old high tin shaving cup.

Book printed at the office of Franklin Republican by J. Pritts, 1827.

Pair of brass extension candle sticks; carved ivory card case and small box; Sandlewood fan, carved sticks; old fashioned tortoise shell comb; mahogany knife and spoon cases about 100 years old; letter sander; Indian arrow heads; china crepe hand worked shawl, owned by Mrs. M. C. Washington.

Things belonging to Dr. S. W. Crawford and Jane Agnew Crawford, parents of Mrs. Margaret C. Washington, wife of Edward Crawford Washington and grandparents of Mrs. E. B. Wiestling: Old gold watches, chains, seals and keys; old mahogany tea caddy, over 75 years old; Japaned tea caddy in two compartments, one for black, one for green tea, with spoon and measure, over 75 years old; Pomanders one cut glass, one Dresden china; Form for fitting ladies caps, at home instead of going to milliners; large old tray painted in flowers; old cap box covered with wall paper.

Small portrait of Edward Crawford's daughter Elizabeth later Mrs. Reade Washington.

Small oil painting of Edward Crawford, which belonged to his daughter Elizabeth, her son Edward C. Washington and his daughter Mrs. E. B. Wiestling.

Silver cup belonging to Edward Crawford.

Silver soup ladle belonging to Calhouns.

Book belonging to George Washington with his autograph, printed in 1776, "Alex. Popes Miscellanes in Prose with many of his letters."

Silver button off of George Washington's coat.

Napkin marked by Martha Washington, G. W. in blue cross stitch.

These things all belong now to Mrs. E. B. Wiestling, who was Jane Washington, with many other old things, books, silver, cut glass, china furniture, painting and old engravings which belonged to her maternal grandparents, S. W. Crawford and Jane Agnew Crawford.

These Crawford's were no connection whatever of the Edward Crawford's but came to South Carolina after the Revolution. The Ed. Crawford family were among the first settlers in this region.

## THE MERCERSBURG COLLECTION.

The Mercersburg exhibit was unique because of the fact that it was collected and arranged by a committee of the

Woman's Club thus relieving the historical committee of much responsibility and no little work. Beautiful and attractive as it was, the display did not in any sense represent the rich assortment owned by old inhabitants of the town.

Rare china, furniture and many curious antiques were considered too fragile for exhibition purposes, and much regret was expressed by the Mercersburg committee that the collection could not be more complete. It was such, however, that no apology need be offered.

The strikingly clever collection of Mercersburg, under the auspices and care of a committee of the Woman's Club follows:

Coverlets by Mrs. J. Poffenberger, Mrs. Harry Brewer, Mrs. Annie Rinehart Mrs. William Curley, Mrs. Harriet Murray.

Miss K. A. Shannon, 1 coverlet, 1 patent pillow top, pamphlets, 1 foot stool cover, Civil War stationery, fire insurance plate, photograph of Buchanan birthplace, sand shaker, Uncle Sam's almanac, 1857.

The Misses Steiger 1 coverlet, 2 stoneware pitchers.

Seth Dickey. Flint back pistol; pistol without hammer; 2 leather fire buckets marked Matt. Smith; snuff box, pocket knife, hunting knife, fat lamp.

Mrs. Seth Dickey. 1 coverlet, one Bible.

Miss Mary McFarland, 1 counterpane, 1 bureau cover, 1 cover for toilet table, 2 old documents, hand-woven linen, pewter charger.

Mrs. Carey H. Witherspoon, 2 coverlets, 2 pieces of pewter, picture, history of England, 1 map, 1 bread basket.

Mrs. S. G. Rupley, 1 Copper Kettle, 1 pewter teapot.

Mrs. Harry Waidlich, 4 pewter articles, 1 scythe.

H. U. Hiester. Portrait of Governor Hiester; the Governor's inaugural address; two of his horse pistols and a hat box.

Mrs. James Weiler, 1 picture, one pitcher, five pewter spoons, one bread basket.

Mrs. R. B. Richey, 3 pewter articles, 1 pitcher.

Mrs. H. M. Spangler, 1 framed sampler.

Miss Hannah McDonald, 1 framed sampler.

Oliver Lightner, 1 portrait in water colors.

Mrs. M. J. Slick, 2 pictures, 1 Bible, 1 old will.

Miss Rebecca Agnew, 2 portraits, 1 picture, Grey's Elegy, 2 pieces pottery.

Mrs. John Faust, 1 dinner horn, 2 pewter plates.

Mrs. C. F. Fendrick, 1 pair brass candlesticks, 2 brass lamps and holders, 1 glass oil lamp, 4 pieces pewter, 4 pottery jars and 1 jug. Indian curios, 1 deed from William and Margaret Smith, 1786; Mercer Coat of Arms, 1 copy Old Mercersburg, 1 pewter icing tube, 1 jumble form.

D. Caleb Philips, 1 picture, oath of allegiance.

Miss M. McKinstry, andirons, fender, tongs, and shovel, thermometer.

Mrs. Rankin, 3 candlesticks in silver.

The thousands of visitors to the museum during the last ten days and until its close were interested in the pottery exhibit. But a few specimens could be sent, consequently a photograph was taken of the pieces collected by a committee of the Woman's Club. The photo gave an elegant idea of the jars with handles and without; of pitchers, jugs and other quaintly shaped vessels.

All specimens in the photograph were of grey stoneware, with dark blue decorations, except the row at the bottom. This row was in varying shades of yellow, golden brown, highly glazed within and without. As well said by one of the Mercersburg ladies our grandmothers used these jars for storing sweet-pickled peaches, cantaloupes and the like.

Hugh or "Hughie" McConnell operated a pottery in Mercersburg throughout the '40s, '50s and '60s to the intense enjoyment and entertainment of the average small boy.

The shovel and tongs shown in the fire place were bought at the store of James Buchanan, the father of President Buchanan. The Samuel Findley ledger, as opened in

1774, was the ledger of the father of Governor Findley. It was loaned by Professor J. L. Finafrock. Then there was the famous scythe of Captain Michael Cromer, who cut 12 1-2 acres of wheat from sun-up until a few minutes of sun-down.

Another charming exhibit of the Mercersburg collection was the Oath of Allegiance of Eaven Phiips. The Scotch-Irish from Ayrshire and other places who came over in early days, came as British subjects to a British colony, and their registration was required at a port of entry. But the poor German who was recorded, had to take the oath of allegiance, and obey the then existing laws.

From the ship captain's roll of passengers, and the port warden's record is made up that valuable historic work known as Rupp's 30,000 names of German and Swiss emigrants into Pennsylaania, 1709-1783.



Regular Meeting, Nov. 27, 1914.

## MILITARY SITUATION AND BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

By Colonel M. Gherst, of Reading, Pa.

Colonel Milton A. Gherst, one of Averill's men, by request read a paper telling of the military situation before and after the burning of Chambersburg, at the home of Arthur W. Gillan, West Queen street, Thursday evening, November 27, 1914. The Colonel was on the list for October, but on account of unforeseen engagements asked to have it go over until November to which the executive committee gladly consented.

There was quite a turnout of members and guests, and the Colonel was given a fine reception. The Colonel is by no means a stranger here. He was a leading speaker on the opening day of "Old Home Week." Prominent in G. A. R. circles, he is a member of S. O. Commission, to which institution, at Scotland, and Wilson College, where his beautiful daughter Dorothy, is a student, he makes frequent visit. He was one of the first and most welcome visitors to our town while it was still burning, July 30, 1864, riding as No. 4 in the first set of officers in Schoonmaker's brigade, General Averill's Cavalry.

The Colonel held with rapt attention the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen during the reading of his paper, and as he concluded was heartily applauded and given a vote of thanks. In the discussion which followed he was asked and answered many knotty questions.

Colonel Gherst's paper is of special value for the archives of the Society in that it makes possible for preservation material which would otherwise have been inaccessible.

The social hours before and after the reading of the paper were ideal. The bachelor host entertained like a prince. When it came to refreshments, the supply was furnished by the caterer of Hotel Washington which was par excellent.

Mrs. W. Rush Gillan, mother of the host, was assisted by Miss McComb and Miss Dorothy Gherst, Wilson College; Mrs. I. W. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Tabor Hamilton, and Miss Ruth Gillan.

The following minute was read and adopted on the death of Colonel James R. Gilmore:

Your committee appointed to take suitable action on the death of Colonel James R. Gilmore, a fellow-member of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, recommend the adoption of the following minute:

"Colonel James R. Gilmore, son of William and Martha (Kirby) Gilmore, died at 4 o'clock, Friday morning, May 29, 1914, in Hotel Pennhurst, Atlantic City, of cerebro-hemorrhage. Educated in the Chambersburg Academy, after leaving school, he was for a time, engaged in the Engineering Department of the old Franklin Railroad, subsequently becoming a clerk in the Union Bank of Philadelphia. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he was a Volunteer and performed important service in the Military Telegraph Corps. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 126th. P. V., which was the real beginning of a long and highly creditable career in the United States service, during and for many years after the Civil War. (See Biographical Annals of Franklin County, 1905).

"Colonel Gilmore was one of the original members of the Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chairman of the executive committee, 1898—1902; Vice-President 1903, and Secretary 1906—1913.

"In all these years Colonel Gilmore was untiring in his devotion to the success of the Society. He possessed keen executive ability to an eminent degree. He planned the celebration of Tenth Anniversary of this Society, one of the most brilliant social and historical events in its history. He planned pilgrimages of the Society to the rural retreats as well as to Shippensburg and other points.

There are many who yet recall the reception to Thomas R. Bard, United States Senator from California by the Colonel and his estimable wife at their home on New Year's eve., 1901, to

which the members of this Society and many other friends were invited, a notable occasion to signalize the closing hours of the nineteenth century.

"Colonel Gilmore's zeal and interest in local historical subjects was profound. He was sent regularly by this Society as one of the delegates to the annual meetings of the State Federation of Historical Societies, and at his death was a member of the Bibliography committee.

"The Colonel's resignation as Secretary of this Society, because of ill-health, at the annual meeting in February 1913, was accepted with regret, and the President of this Society in a personal letter bore high testimony to his efficiency. As a citizen identified with charitable works, as a soldier and student of history, and as an esteemed co-laborer in the work of the Society, his loss is deeply regretted.

"Resolved that the foregoing be adopted and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

J. C. ELDER,  
M. A. FOLTZ,  
MORRIS LLOYD,  
CHARLES WALTER.

Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 27, 1914.

In order that the story I expect to tell in this paper may be understood by future students of history, both local and general, it is important that reference be made to the conditions that existed in our state and also the conditions that existed in our valley on both sides of the Potomac River.

The burning of Chambersburg was the culmination of a series of marches, movements, skirmishes and battles of more or less importance, covering the period from early May to August 7th, 1864.

The defeat of General Sigel in May at Newmarket, resulted in his removal from command and being succeeded by General David Hunter. The latter after the battle of Piedmont, united with Crook and Averell at Staunton and advanced upon Lynchburg where he arrived June 17th.

Early having been reinforced, he met the attack of Crook and Averill on the 17th at Lynchburg, and repulsed the combined attack of all the forces under Hunter on the 18th. Hunter being unable to capture the city and destroy the railroad, withdrew through the Kanawha Valley to the Ohio River, the retreat being covered by Averill who repulsed the enemy's advance at Liberty on the 21st. Early did not attempt to follow Hunter beyond Buford's Gap, but moved his command down the Shenandoah Valley, across the Potomac, where he was met by the small force

of General Lew Wallace at Monocacy on July 9th, who after a desperate fight was defeated. Although General Wallace was compelled to retire, his stubborn resistance delayed General Early at least 24 hours in his march on Washington which he did not reach until the 11th of July.

The volunteers, enlisted and otherwise, who manned the entrenchments were fortunately reinforced by the Sixth Corps and a part of the Nineteenth Corps, the latter having that morning returned from the Red River expedition, disembarked and double quicked to the scene of the attack on Seventh Street in time to repulse Early and save the Capital from capture and probable destruction.

The fight between General Wallace and Early at Monocacy was not a great battle as to numbers on the Union Side, but it looms up large as a factor in delaying Early's march saving the Nations Capital from capture and the humiliation that would have followed its destruction. As an incident it was of great importance, and yet, from the casual student of history, I fear, it has not received the credit it deserved. Following his repulse at Washington, Early retired on the 12th day of July to Virginia by way of Harpers Ferry, with Winchester as his base of operation.

On July 11th, the date of Early's defeat at Washington, Hunter arrived at Martinsburg over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg. Averill's Cavalry arrived at Martinsburg July 17th and moving up the Valley attacked Ramseur's Division on July 20th, and drove him from the field and defeated him in the brilliant action at Carter's Farm, capturing 4 guns and 300 prisoners. Of this engagement General Hunter reports under date of July 21st:

"That information has just been received from General Averill that he met the enemy near Winchester on the afternoon of the 20th and defeated them, killing and wounding about three hundred, capturing two hundred prisoners, four cannon and several hundred stand of small arms."

General Averill's force was twenty three hundred and

fifty. While Averill was fighting at Carter's Farm, the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry drove the enemy's Cavalry out of Berryville, capturing some prisoners. About sundown of the 20th, the enemy having been reinforced, made an effort to recover the position from which it had been driven, but was easily checked.

Of this General Averill says:

"The enemys force engaged was a division of infantry commanded by Major General Ramseur and the Cavalry brigades of General Vaughn and Imboden and Col. Jackson, in all about five thousand strong. At dark, finding the enemy accumulating on my front and having succored the wounded, I left pickets along our front line and retired two miles with the main body and went into camp for the night. On the 21st, I received an order to wait the arrival of General Crook, who, reaching Winchester on the 22nd, assumed command. My command consisted of Col. Duvals brigade of Infantry 1,350 strong and one thousand Cavalry, namely; 1st and 3rd Virginia and 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, together with the 1st Virginia and First Ohio Batteries."

On July 23rd General Lee writes to J. A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War as follows:

"General Early reports that General Ramseur on the 20th attacked the enemy under General Averill and Crook, advancing on Winchester. Encountering a much superior force, he was compelled to fall back to the fortifications at Winchester, where he checked their advance. He lost four pieces of artillery, 250 men in killed, wounded and missing."

On this same affair Confederate General Rodes reports under date of September 12th as follows, to General Ewell:

"The facts are these, as can be sustained by ample testimony, Ramseur went out to chastise and drive off a small force which Vaughn had reported as one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry (this Ramseur is prepared to sustain by testimony, notwithstanding Vaughn's statements

to the contrary). He formed his army with two brigades in the front line, skirmishers out, brigade deployed; behind this line Pegram's line was deployed. The enemy advanced upon him suddenly, was repulsed by Johnson and at first by Hoke's brigade, but Ramseurs left being overlapped by Averill, Hoke's two regiments broke and ran, behaving very badly as General Lewis himself said. Ramseur was on the right near Johnson's brigade, though everything was going on finely until he saw this panic on the left. He at once endeavored to restore the line by advancing Pegram's brigade, but it being embarrassed by Hoke's panic stricken men, became so itself; broke and fled as did the balance of Hoke's brigade and finally Johnson's. Now sir, continues Rodes this result would not have happened one time in a hundred with the same troops under the same circumstances, and ought never to have occurred with old troops at all. Ramseur acted most heroically, but could do nothing with the men; they were under the influence of panic. I do not hesitate, continued Rodes, to record my belief that the cause of the disaster was the conduct of the men, and the prime cause was breaking of the two left regiments in Hoke's brigade. Of course if Ramseur had put Pegram's brigade in the front line the disaster might have been averted, but who knows? Is a battle lost finally because your enemy outflanks you, asks Rodes."

Much more of this tearful apology and rambling defence for Ramseur's misfortune follows, and Rodes closes by begging for a share of Ewell's glory for his part in an action on May 12th, where Rodes claims he was, "The right bower of Ewell."

Early's retreat ended at Strasburg where he arrived on the 22nd of July. When Gen. Early learned that the Sixth Corps under Gen. Wright had been detached with orders to return to Washington, and noting this division of the Union forces he advanced on Crook and Averill on the 24th of July, and with his superior numbers turned both flanks and drove them back to Bunker Hill.

Averill's division then retired to Martinsburg covering Crook's army. On July 25th, they retired from Martinsburg and on July 26th, with the exception of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, crossed the Potomac and marched in the direction of Hagerstown.

On the evening of this day the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry had a very lively skirmish lasting several hours. After the enemy brought artillery into action, the regiment retreated across the river to Williamsport. During the 27th of July, the Confederates made several attempts to cross the Potomac, but failed. At nightfall they retreated. On the 28th, we watched the movements of the enemy all day.

On the 29th of July the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry was moved from Hagerstown to Clear Spring to watch the enemy.

The hospitality of the people of Clear Springs was most generous. We were invited into the houses and were not slow to accept the invitation to partake of all the good things provided by the patriotic women of that community. Very much to our regret, the enemy appearing from the direction of Cherry Run, interfered with our feasting and drove us hastily into the saddle to repel if possible the advancing troops which we failed to do as the following will show:

Referring to the burning of Chambersburg, General Bradley T. Johnson under date of August 10th, 1864, says, "I reported on the 28th of July to Brigadier General McCausland with my command, and was ordered by him to cross the Potomac at day light at McCoys Ferry. This I did, and marched, after crossing the river, on Clear Spring. Here there was a small force some 300 or 400 strong of Federal Cavalry, which Major Gilmor, with the First (regiment) and second (Battalion) Maryland Cavalry, promptly drove five miles toward Hagerstown.

"Thence we moved on Mercersburg which place we reached at 5 P. M. Major Sweeny, Thirty-sixth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, driving a small force of the enemy's

cavalry before him out of the town. The command here fed, and at 9 P. M. we moved on Chambersburg, which place we reached just before day.

"My advance had skirmished all night with a party in front and on the outskirts of the town, being fired into with cannister from a field piece. Our further progress was delayed, until broad day light disclosed the weakness of the enemy

"General McCausland ordered me to send in the Twenty-first Virginia Col. Peters, to occupy the town, the Thirty-sixth battallion, Major Sweeny, having preceded it as skirmishers on foot.

"After remaining in the town some three hours, he ordered it to be fired, which was done quickly and in many places. As soon as it was failry burning, we moved on McConnellsburg, which place we reached at 5 P. M. and went into camp.

"At sunrise Sunday morning July 31st we moved on Hancock. Continuing General Johnson says, 'General McCausland ordered Col. Dunn Thirty-seventh Virginia (Battallion) Cavalry by way of Bedford to Cumberland to arrest hostages.

"Colonel Dunn started to carry out the orders of McCausland but he found, on returning to McConnellsburg, that the town was occupied by three regiments of Federal Cavalry, and properly returned to his command. We reached Hancock about 1 P. M. and stopped to feed, while General McCausland demanded of the town authorities a ransom of \$30,000.00 and 5,000 cooked rations.

"I explained to Gen. McCausland that the entire population was only 700 and had no moneyed resources. At the same time I advised the citizens to raise every dollar they could and pay it. This they proceeded to do, but the enemy coming on us before anything was completed, I was unable to receive the money, as he had directed me to do when he moved off his command on the approach of the enemy. At 3 A. M. we halted at Bevanville, stopped, un-

saddled and fed, and at sunrise moved on Cumberland. McCausland in the advance. He engaged the enemy that appeared on his front, "continues Johnson," but my opinion being asked, I agreed that the force displayed made it inexpedient to attack. We withdrew, this Brigade in advance moved on the Potomac at Old Town, reaching this point about day light Tuesday morning August 2nd. From here the command moved to Springfield where it camped on the South Branch and rested during the whole of August 3rd."

From the diary of Sergeant Lewis W. Hart, Company A., 114th Pennsylvania Cavalry, we get the affair at Clear Spring from his point of view. He said, "Major Gibson is ordered with the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry to Clear Spring some distance west of Williamsport. Some time after our arrival we saw the head of a column of Rebel Cavalry about one mile south of the town. Our first Battalion under Captain Pollock was deployed as skirmishers. The other two battalions of the regiment were drawn up in line on each side of the pike a little distance south of the town. I was ordered with ten men from Company A, to go to a gap in the mountains about two miles west of town. There is a pike running east and west, crossing another pike north and south, about the centre of the town. From the gap we have a clear view for miles north and east. We have nothing to do but to watch our boys and the Rebels charge each other. This is very interesting when you are not in it. There were several charges made with the sabers on both sides. The Rebels get two pieces of artillery on the flank of our boys who are then compelled to fall back to the north side of the town. Then it appeared to us like a brigade of Rebels charging our boys who again fall back; and reform on the North Side of the Conococheague, and there keep up the fight for over an hour. The Rebels place the artillery on the front and charge across the creek on the flank of our boys, who then retreat up the pike with the Rebels after them. We at the gap are not now in a



very enviable position. We are cut off and dare not move for fear the Rebels will conclude to wait until dark unless the Rebels sooner. We keep very quiet until dusk then we moved along the base of the mountain keeping a sharp lookout. Sometime after midnight we came to a farm house and the barking of the dogs woke up the people who came out to find out what was the matter. They gave us something to eat, fed our horses and gave us what information we wanted. We thought best to move on, and when we reached the pike we turned north. It was just getting daybreak when we found the regiment bivouacked near Greencastle, on the morning of the 30th," concluded Sergeant Hart.

On the evening of July 29th, our division went into camp near Greencastle, where during the night General Couch sent four dispatches to General Averill, all of which were delivered at 3.30 A. M. July 30th.

First. Lieutenant McLean's pickets have just been driven in at Bridgeport, on the road leading from Mercersburg to St. Thomas. The force moving via Mercersburg have at least two pieces of artillery with them.

Second. My force under Lieutenant McLean is being driven in from St. Thomas and falling back upon Chambersburg.

Third. The enemy are just at the edge of the town. Let me know what you intend doing.

Fourth. The enemy are advancing on the Loudon Pike. Let me know what you intend doing. I will endeavor to hold the town until daylight.

The messenger sent out from the telegraph office, returned with the information that he was unable to find General Averill. The operator at Greencastle, Mr. Fetterhoff sent the following to General Averill. "The operator at Chambersburg tells me that the telegraph lines west of that place were cut about 1 A. M. and the enemy threaten Chambersburg."

Many years after the war it was my pleasure to call on

Mr. Fetterhoff, who was then a physician practicing his profession in the City of Baltimore, when he related to me the incidents of that night which were briefly as follows: "When the messenger failed to find General Averill, I closed the telegraph office sometime after two o'clock in the morning and took the messages from Couch, went to camp and finally succeeded in finding General Averill, some time after three o'clock, fast asleep near the fence in the field occupied by the troops. I delivered the messages and returned to my post of duty."

On July 30th, three A. M., Couch telegraphs to Halleck, "General Averill reports that the enemy commenced crossing at McCoy's Ferry at daylight, 29th inst., and continued up to 11 A. M. same day, with cavalry, artillery and infantry. Commenced crossing at Williamsport at 10 A. M. with cavalry, and at Falling Waters at the same time with cavalry and trains: at Shepherdstown with cavalry at the same time.

"General Averill was forced to fall back to Greencastle, where he now is with his whole force. The Camp fires of the enemy are about four miles south of Greencastle."

On July 30th Averill reports to Couch the following: "When the enemy crossed the river yesterday, one of my brigades on picket duty along the Potomac was broken into several fragments, but during last night I extricated and united it at Greencastle. Your dispatches, reporting the approach of the enemy from Mercersburg, were not received until three thirty A. M. to-day. Vaughn, Imboden and Jackson were on my front, and Johnson and McCausland in my rear. At 4 30 A. M. McCausland set fire to the principal portion of Chambersburg. Marching as rapidly as possible leaving the infantry behind, I placed my command between the enemy and Baltimore, and advanced to attack. The enemy retreated in the direction of St. Thomas."

"Please let a train, containing hard bread, coffee and sugar for six days for two thousand men follow me."

After Averill received the messages from Couch on the morning of the 30th at Greencastle, the division started for Chambersburg by way of Fayetteville. I have no recollection of the character of the road or the nature of the country through which we passed between these two points, but recall that soon after we began the march, seeing great volumes of smoke continually on our left. After reaching Fayetteville, we learned that Chambersburg had been burned by the Confederates. The heat was very great and we rested for an hour or more in Fayetteville. Our horses were worn out, many of them lay down in the middle of the street as soon as we had dismounted. While other impressions may be vague, the good things we enjoyed while resting in the village have always been a pleasant memory. We appreciated its bounty which was limited only by our capacity.

Taking up the march towards Chambersburg, we moved as rapidly as the condition of our worn out horses would allow. Approaching Chambersburg, according to Sergeant Harts diary, the command was divided into three columns. The larger body with the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the lead, moved into town close by a brick yard and on through what we thought was Main street. The other columns moving through the street to the right and left of our column. At a point near the site of the Washington House, on our right, resting on a wheelbarrow, was the body of a dead Confederate who was killed by a civilian, who was fully warranted in doing so. (You will notice I speak of him as a Confederate). With little delay we pass on through the town, which was still burning the three columns uniting after reaching the outskirts and followed in the direction taken by the enemy. We halt at about ten o'clock and rest until midnight. We then move forward and reach Loudon about daybreak on the morning of the 31st. Here we halt for breakfast, the first for man and beast since early morning of the 30th, except the lunch for the boys at Fayetteville.. From Greencastle to

Loudon was a long fast and a weary march for our poor jaded horses, for it should be remembered that we had been campaigning since the middle of April, and were contending now with cavalry forces operating in a country hostile to them and where they could appropriate horses and supplies to their own use, wherever found, a privilege denied us because we were protecting the property and homes of our friends. We reached McConnellsburg some time in the middle of the morning.

General Averill telegraphs to Kelly from McConnellsburg July 31st, as follows:

"I have overtaken McCausland and Johnson at this place, am pressing them towards Hancock. While my force was checking Vaughn near Hagerstown, McCausland passed through Mercersburg to my right and rear and burned the town of Chambersburg. Their force is about 2,600 with four guns. They will try to cross at Hancock. Can you do anything to prevent it? Several of their officers and men have been killed and captured."

"At 1 P. M., July 31st, Couch advises General Halleck that General Averill has turned the enemy from McConnellsburg and is pursuing them."

"On August 1st, Averill says, our march to Hancock was very slow the road being rendered impassable by felling trees and the destruction of bridges, we did not get beyond ten miles to-day. My artillery controlled the ford and the enemy could not cross, but our small force was unable to prevent him from taking the road towards Cumberland upon which he retreated during the night, blockading it by felling trees and destroying bridges."

"On August 3rd, Kelley reports from Cumberland that he was attacked on August 2nd, by McCausland and Bradley Johnson. The fight lasting from 3.30 P. M., until dark. About 11 o'clock the enemy fell back in the direction of Old Town."

This is the affair Bradley Johnson referred to when he advised McCausland that an engagement would be in-

expedient and retired to Old Town thence to Springfield where we left them resting all of August 3rd. On the 4th, McCausland and Johnson moved to attack New Creek, but deeming it inadvisable they moved to Moorefield reaching there August 5th and went into camp. McCausland on the Moorefield side of the South Branch, Johnson on the Romney Road his farthest regiment four and a half miles from Moorefield. On Sunday morning August 7th, at 2 o'clock, McCausland notified Johnson that General Averill had passed through Romney, the preceding evening with three brigades of cavalry, and directing him to saddle up his command and send out a scout on the Romney Road. A scout from the 8th Virginia Cavalry was sent out as directed. Johnson further says, "The scout from the 8th having passed beyond the picket on the Romney Road, about 3 A. M. or very early that morning, every man of it was captured by the enemy. Two men in gray uniforms rode up to the two sentinels on outpost, and being challenged replied, "They were scouts from the 8th Virginia." after exchanging a word or two, one rode back to pick up something lost from his saddle, and immediately returned with twenty more who captured the whole post. At the reserve they came up and said they were a relief from the 8th Virginia, and some of the men saying to those on picket, "Get your horses, you are relieved."

Thus scout, picket and reserve were captured by the enemy uniformed as Confederates, who then rode into my camp without giving any alarm.

From my personal knowledge, I will say, that General Johnson's picket and reserve, were not captured by men uniformed as Confederates, with the exception of the two scouts who first approached his outposts. These two scouts were Averill's scouts.

General Johnson's brigade received the first shock of that early morning attack, as McCausland's brigade had time to prepare to meet the coming Union cavalry, being encamped four miles distant.

Johnson's report is lengthy and in places somewhat vague. He severely criticises the conduct of the men on the expedition. He says nearly every crime in the catalogue was committed. Highway robbery of watches and pocketbooks were ordinary occurrences. The taking of breastpins, finger rings and ear rings frequently happened. Valuables stolen from individuals in the presence of the highest officials were kept and carried away unrebuked. Ransom was demanded and received. After the burning of Chambersburg was ordered, continues Johnson, soldiers paraded the streets, in every possible disguise and paraphernalia, pillaging and plundering and drunk. In Hancock a Lieutenant exacted and received \$1,000.00 in greenbacks from a citizen. Thus, says Johnson, the grand spectacle of a nation retaliating was reduced to miserable huckstering for greenbacks. Lawlessness in Pennsylvania and Maryland as a natural consequence reproduced itself in Virginia, where discipline was equally lax and similar outrages were committed. Chafing under the apparent lack of McCausland's confidence in him, Johnson felt keenly the sting of surprised defeat and his removal from command, a few days later by Lee, the want of discipline, the disastrous failure of the campaign, led him to say, "Had there been less plunder there would have been more fighting at Moorefield, Sunday, August 7th."

Leaving Johnson, we find Averill's command on the 4th, crossed the Potomac at Hancock and by way of Bloomery Gap moved towards Springfield. Halted at Bath, sent out scouting parties to verify a rumor that a considerable force of the enemy were crossing at Cherry Run, and marching toward Hancock. This rumor proved false and at 4 P. M., August 4th, we moved forward and by making a night march, reached Springfield at 5 P. M., August 5th, losing during this march about one hundred horses from exhaustion. During the night of the 5th, rations and forage were issued, and on the morning of the 6th we resumed the march arriving at Romney at 11 A. M.

From here the march was resumed at about 1 P. M. advancing in the direction of Moorefield; halted for feed and rest soon after 6 P. M., with orders to be ready to march at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th. It was the intention of General Averill to surprise the enemy but was only partially successful. At 1 A. M. the column was in motion and by an adroit movement the enemy's pickets and reserve and a patrol going out from his camp were successfully captured without a shot being fired, though some delay in the march was occasioned. General Averill says, "I no longer hoped for a surprise, because, the enemy knew of my approach and had been waiting an attack since 3 o'clock, but I relied upon the vigor of the attack. Passing through and beyond Reynolds Gap at 5 A. M., the rebel, General Bradley Johnson's brigade, was found posted in the line of battle on both sides of the road on the South Branch of the Potomac river. Without a moments halt or delay, my advance brigade under Major Gibson, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, deployed and with eager shout dashed forward upon the enemy's lines with such impetuosity that, waiting only to fire a few shots, they broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving two pieces of artillery and a large number of horses, and throwing away whatever impeded their flight. Giving them no time to reform, Gibson pursued them hotly to the river, precipitating them over its steep banks across and into the ranks of McCausland who with another brigade was posted on the South bank. There, as I anticipated, the enemy endeavored to make a stand. Colonel Powell of the Second Virginia Cavalry, commanding second brigade, was immediately ordered forward, and, crossing the river in the face of a severe fire, soon routed the enemy a second time, rolling the tide of fugitives back toward Moorefield. A quarter of a mile from the river the roads fork, the right hand one leading to Moorefield, upon which a part of the enemys forces fled, pursued by Major Gibson; the left one leading to the hills and intersecting the Wardensville Pike four miles east of Moorefield. Taking advantage of a

strong position on this latter road, one mile from the river; McCausland, with a larger portion of his scattered command, offered a stubborn resistance, but after a sharp contest of a few minutes duration, he was for the third time routed by a portion of the Second Brigade and driven to the mountains, with the loss of his remaining artillery and many prisoners. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is unknown, but large. Three battle flags were captured, with four pieces of artillery, 420 prisoners, including six field and staff and 32 company officers, over four hundred horses and equipments, and a number of small arms. General Johnson was captured with his colors and three of his staff, but passing undistinguished among prisoners, effected his escape. My loss is nine killed and 32 wounded."

To see this affair at Moorefield, as it was seen from the ranks, let me cull briefly once more from the diary of Sergeant Hart who says, "Between midnight and morning we halted on the Moorefield road. After the several detachments which had been sent out to reconnoiter returned, the 14th moved to the advance. Orders were given to make no noise. We then moved in column of fours, and while passing through a narrow gorge just as the head of the column was entering a stream, a shot was fired from the rocks over our heads by a rebel picket. Instantly Major Gibson gave orders, "Draw sabers, gallop!" We crossed that stream with the water flying over our heads, and it seemed but a minute until we reached Bradley Johnson's camp, when someone called out, "Remember Chambersburg," and what followed is beyond my power to describe.

The fear that no quarters would be given or mercy shown, impelled the rebels to make most desperate efforts to avoid capture, but we treated all who were taken as prisoners of war should be treated.

The route over which the rebels retreated from Chambersburg was a curious and pathetic sight. The roadside was strewn with bonnets, hats, ribbons and all sorts of con-



trivances. The closer we came to them, the more plunder they dropped. The recollections of that first days pursuit never fails to suggest a picture of a host of successful and heavy laden bidders returning from a rummage sale of goods largely intended for feminine adornment, and with it comes the conviction that the average cavalryman has no sense of discrimination when shopping or selecting souvenirs.

Looking back over a half century, and with the knowledge that came to us in the light of history and the study of all matters pertaining to the various campaigns of the war, we can now, mellowed by the passing years, with fairness discuss, coolly and calmly, the then existing conditions and many things that were then mysterious are not so any more. What follows is not intended as a criticism but a mere statement of facts, which I hope will make clear to you, as it was made clear to me, the reason for so many mishaps, failures and defeats that were unfortunate, discouraging and which seemed unjustifiable. The lack of a responsible head to direct promptly, accounts for much of the disaster that came to our arms in this department, and in the Shenandoah Valley. In discussing these men we do so believing that all were loyal, capable and earnest. Couch at Chambersburg, later at Harrisburg, Bedford and Pittsburg, without troops enough to make an ordinary body-guard, was helpless. With Sullivan at Charleston, Heintzleman at Columbus, Kelly at Cumberland, Hunter now at Harpers Ferry and again elsewhere; Crook and Averill subordinate to Hunter; Wright ordered to and fro, sometimes lost and sought for by Hunter; with Stanton and Halleck at Washington, is it any wonder that the various officers had difficulty in locating each other and intelligently directing the movements of the several commands? It was equally difficult to learn of the movements of the enemy, and even after having obtained the best information possible, before it could be transmitted to those selected to execute movements that would repulse and destroy the enemy.

conditions would have so changed as to render the information practically useless. This thought must have prompted Chas. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, under date of July 24th, to telegraph Gen. Fawkins as follows:

"The pursuit of Early, on the whole, has proved an egregious blunder, relieved only by Averill's success at Winchester, in which he captured four guns and some prisoners. Wright and Crook accomplished nothing, and Wright started back as soon as he got where he might have done something worth while. As it is, Early has got off with the whole of his plunder, and Hunter will hardly be able to break up the railroad beyond what can be repaired in a short time."

To the credit of Crook it must be said, however, that he was not responsible for what he failed to accomplish, as he had only such troops that could be gathered hastily when he came east from the Department of the Kanawha, after Hunter's retreat, for on July 25th Mr. Dana telegrapher to Gen. Rawlins as follows:

"I am privately informed from Wright that the force under General Crook in the Valley, which figures in Hunter's opinion as 8,000 effectives, is in reality not over 4,000; many of them being also a poor quality of troops no men of Crook's own division are there. It looks as if they had not left the Ohio River."

Lieutenant General Grant was surely impressed with the importance of these conditions when he wrote from City Point under date of July 25 1864, to President Lincoln as follows:

"After the last raid into Maryland had expended itself, seeing the necessity of having the four departments of the Susquehanna, the Middle, West Virginia, and Washington, under one head, I recommended that they be merged into one, and named General Franklin as a suitable person to command the whole. I still think it highly essential that these four departments should be in one command. I do not insist that the departments should be broken up, nor

do I insist upon General Franklin commanding. All I ask is that one general officer, in whom I and yourself have confidence, should command the whole. Gen. Franklin was named because he was available and I know him to be capable and believe him to be trustworthy. It would suit me equally as well to call the four departments referred to, a "Military Division;" and to have placed in command of it General Meade. In this case I would suggest General Hancock for the command of the Army of the Potomac." (What a splendid tribute by General Grant to three of Pennsylvania's generals).

"With General Meade in command of such a division, I would have every confidence that all the troops within the military division would be used to the very best advantage from a personal examination of the ground, and (he) would adopt means of getting the earliest information of any advance of the enemy, and would prepare to meet it.

"During the last raid the wires happened to be down between here and Fort Monroe, and the cable broken there and Cherrystone. This made it take from twelve to twenty-four hours each way for dispatches to pass. Under such circumstances, it was difficult for me to give positive orders or directions, because I could not tell how the conditions might change during the transit of the dispatches."

To you no doubt the question has come again and again why was Chambersburg burned? The men of your community, when the Nation's life hung in the balance, did their duty, as did the men of every other loyal community. The mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of Chambersburg, gave to the Nation their loved ones, as did the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of every other loyal community. Your people made every sacrifice to maintain the integrity of the Union that was made by the people of any other community, and yet, upon you was laid an additional burden by the destruction of your homes and the sorrows and sufferings that followed. You were told that the burning of your town was in revenge for

Virginia homes destroyed by General Hunter. You suffered the vengeance of an embittered foe because you were the nearest victim to his hand. Those of you who lost loved ones suffered agony of mind and anguish of heart. You as a community lost your property and suffered material loss. Those who suffered only in a material way can say, great was our loss, but deeper far were the wounds of those whose hearts were lacerated by the enemy's bullets when they laid low husband, son and brother. All of us carried our share of the burden as it was given us to bear. Some in exalted places, many more in humble places. Many amid the scenes of battle, the march, the prison and the hospital, many more at home to suffer, to sorrow, to pray. Now with thankful hearts to God for a re-united Country, we look back over that fearful struggle, and the intervening years and say with the poet:

Years pass, our hopes die one by one;  
 We care so much in youth, life seems so bright.  
 We look around, and see old friends gone from sight  
 We murmur at our loss and think fate cruel.  
 We struggle on and learn to say at last,  
 "Thy will be done," and see new joys arising  
 From the ashes of the past.

Regular Meeting, Jan. 29, 1915.

GOVERNOR FINDLAY

By Hon. W. Rush Gillan.

A brisk walk in the crisp winter air of Friday evening added much to the pleasure of the historians and a number of invited guests who assembled at the home of Mr. T. J. Brereton, Fifth Avenue. There were many warmly welcomed by the host and hostess, and after a business meeting in which much work was disposed of in view of the annual meeting in February, Judge Gillan held forth in a most interesting manner upon the statesmanship and politics of an early period in history of Pennsylvania. While Governor Findlay has not by any means been neglected in local and State history, it has remained for Judge Gillan to give the most interesting and expansive study of his character yet produced.

An animated discussion of the paper followed by Messrs. Hutton, Dr. Thrush, Brereton, Riddle and others.

Resolutions were adopted on the deaths of Dr. R. W. Ramsey, who passed away on December 26; Daniel O. Gehr, December 27, Dr. Palmer reading the former as follows:

"In memory of our esteemed fellow member, Dr. Robert Walker Ramsey, we would ask you to pause a few minutes and recall his presence as a strong personality in this Society. He is gone beyond our physical sight, but remains fixed indelibly in mental vision, with enduring character. In his best years he worked in his profession with unremitting energy, and withal kept himself informed about many things literary and scientific; and in politics usually held a winning hand. All of these activities he continued in some measure through years of failing health. He had many strong friendships which were indeed reciprocal, and in friendly chat was entertaining with tales, gathered through years of active life.

I hope my friends will pardon me when I declare that no one of us is without a fault. I should be sorry if I had any friend who could not see mine. Forgiveness of this kind we give and demand in turn. It is an exercise of friendship and none of the least pleasant.

He was not wont to pick a quarrel, but being in it, his conduct challenged the strength of his adversary. This quality of courage sustained him through seven years of increasing discomfort, and, often real pain, and at last led him fearlessly against his last enemy. I know that he met death in this spirit, which I quote from Longfellow:

Wounded and weak, sword broken at the hilt,  
With armor shattered, and without a shield;  
I stand unmoved; do with me what thou wilt,  
I can resist no more, but will not yield,  
This is no tournament where cowards tilt,  
The vanquished here is victor of the field.

But while we offer this simple tribute of respect in memoriam, his soul rests with God; exempted from pain; also from care and caviil.

CHAS. F. PALMER,  
W. RUSH GILLAN,  
JOSEPH P. MACLAY.

Few shocks have ever affected this community so deeply as did that one resulting from the death of Daniel O. Gehr on the 27th. of December last. Every organization, work and agency of the town with which he was connected suffered a great and irreparable loss. One of such organizations is the Kittochtinny Historical Society and it has been not the least of the losers. Mr. Gehr had been a member of the Society for a long period, from the very early years of the Society's existence, and during all that time he had been a faithful and valuable member. Always interested in the work of the Society and forwarding it upon all occasions, it was in connection with its social side that he was abso-

ultely invaluable. Knowing everybody, a friend to and a friend of every member and guest, his geniality and kindly ways helped many a meeting to a success.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Society testify on this manner to the great loss suffered by it and to its sympathy with Mr. Gehr's family in their severe affliction, and the Secretary is directed to enter this resolution upon the minutes of the Society.

FRED B. REED,  
JOHN W. HOKE,  
WILLIAM S. HOERNER,

Committee.

In both instances the Society directed that the action be spread upon the minutes, and also be given to the newspapers for publication and sent to the families of the deceased.

Refreshments were then served and much enjoyed, ending with a smoker, which lasted until a late hour, during which time Governor Findlay and other statesmen of his time were resumed.

As each member and guest arrived he was given a red carnation in honor of McKinley's birthday.

Mrs. Brereton was assisted in entertainment by Mrs. W. G. Davison, Mrs. F. N. Emmert, Mrs. F. C. Woodward, Mrs. T. E. Kennedy, Mrs. Albert Sidney Johnson, and Mrs. Charles Walter.

#### WILLIAM FINDLAY

It has been said that the history of a country is made up of a history of the lives of the people of that country. It was Carlyle, I think, who said "Biography is the only history." This society having for its main object the gathering together and recording of the history of the county in order to hand it down to those who come after us, it has been my belief that sketches of the lives of men, natives of the country, who have achieved places of distinction and who have shed lustre on the place of their birth should be found in our archives. Not only that history may be recorded but that a more intimate acquaintance with these men may serve as an inspiration to the younger men who will come after us. A man seldom attains lofty position by chance. To be raised above ones fellows one must contain those elements of perserverance, grit, willingness to work, without which no man can succeed.

In the history of Franklin County, published in 1887, John M. Cooper, the versatile historical writer, who by his interesting and able papers frequently entertained and instructed this society, gave a list of distinguished sons of Franklin County, as follows:

A President of the United States, James Buchanan.

A Secretary of State of the United States, James Buchanan.

An Assistant Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott.

A Secretary of the Interior of the United States, Robert McClelland.

A Minister of the United States to Russia, James Buchanan.

A Minister of the United States to England, James Buchanan.

Senators of the United States;

William Maclay,

Samuel Maclay,

William Findlay,

James Buchanan,

all Senators from Pennsylvania and Samuel Adams from Mississippi.

Two United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, William Findlay and George Eyster.

A Judge of the United States Court in the District of Columbia, Col. Thomas Hartley Crawford.

A District Attorney of the United States for Western Pennsylvania, George Washington Buchanan.

A District Attorney of the United States for Dakota, Hugh S. Campbell.

A United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, Thomas Hartley Crawford.

A Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, Matthew St. Clair Clark.

A United States Collector of Excise appointed by President Washington, Robert Johnston.

A United States Revenue Collector for Western Pennsylvania appointed by President Jefferson, Robert Johnson.

A Brigadier General in the Continental Army, James Potter.

A Major General in the Continental Army, James Potter.

A Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, William Findlay.

A Governor of the State of Michigan, Robert McClelland.

A Governor of the State of Indiana, Conrad Baker.

A Governor of the Territory of Arizona, Fred S. Tritle.

A Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, George Chambers.

A Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, William Findlay.

A Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, John Rowe.

A Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, James Clarke.

A Secretary of the Commonwealth, William S. Stenger.

A Vice President of Pennsylvania, James Potter.

Two members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, James McLene and Abraham Smith.

Two members of the Council of Censors of Pennsylvania, James McLene and James Potter.

Two members of the famous Convention of Carpenters Hall of Philadelphia, June, 1776, James McLene and John Maclay.

Two presidents of the greatest railroad in the world, Thomas A. Scott and Frank Thomson.

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Joseph Williams.

A Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Edmund R. Calhoun.

To this list doubtless many others might be added. One that can now be added will occur to you, I know: that is the name of our friend the first American Ambassador to Chili, Henry Prather Fletcher, one in whose success we all most sincerely rejoice not only because he is a native of Franklin County but because of his genial manner, his kindly disposition, his integrity of character and his bravery of spirit. He was while amongst us a prime favorite in every circle. It will be observed that Mr. Cooper gives only the names of men who achieved prominence in statecraft or in the arts of war. Mr. Cooper says in his article that he omits military officers of a lower grade than Brigadier General. He might have included in his list Brigadier General William D. Dixon, who, although past the age of four score years, is still with us and a member of our society. General Dixon entered the war of the Rebellion when but a little over the age of twenty-seven years as a Captain of Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves on the 24th day of April, 1861. He was mustered out of the service a Brevet Brigadier General in 1865 having taken part in nearly all of the important engagements in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged during that time. It can truly be said that no braver man born on Pennsylvania soil ever drew his sword in defense of his country's flag.

Another member of the society born in Franklin County has achieved distinction since Mr. Cooper wrote, by becoming president of one of the best conducted railroads of the United States. You all know that I refer to Mr. M. C. Kennedy, of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

A great many other distinguished men were born in Franklin County: great teachers, eminent physicians, learned theologians, poets, hymn writers, artists, etc., but time will not permit us to enumerate them. We have come to-



night, as we have said, in an endeavor to place on the records of this society a sketch of William Findlay, born in Mercersburg, 20th of June, 1768, and died at Harrisburg, 12th November, 1846. I will not give you much that is new. Much of what I will give you has been written before. I bring it with a view of placing it in our archives.

At the age of twenty-nine years Mr. Findlay was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; re-elected a number of times. At the age of thirty-nine years elected State Treasurer; re-elected for ten consecutive terms. At the age of forty-nine elected Governor of Pennsylvania; in 1821 chosen to represent his native state in the Senate of United States, after serving for a term of six years appointed by President Jackson Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. This position he held for fourteen years and then resigned because of advancing age. The story of his rise is much the same as that of many another plucky American boy who has gone from humble surroundings to places of distinction and power.

About the middle of the Seventeenth Century there came from Derry in the Emereld Isle to America a soldier who was known as Adjutant Brown. But little is known of his life in this country save that his daughter married Samuel Findlay of Philadelphia. Samuel Findlay, a son of this marriage, settled at Mercersburg. It was but natural that a descendant of a soldier from the "place of Oaks" should be attracted to this, one of the garden spots of the "New World." Here he married Jane Smith who died in her thirty-fifth year, the mother of at least six sons. She was of the blood that suckles statesmen. Most of her sons rose to places of prominence and distinction. At one and the same time three of them occupied seats in the National Legislature; William as a Senator from Pennsylvania, John as a member of the Lower House of Congress representing this District and James as a member of the same body from the District of the State of Ohio in which the city of Cincinnati is situated.

Samuel Findlay, the father of the Governor seems to have been a man of much prominence and a large land owner in this county. On the 12th day of August 1785, John McClelland conveyed to Samuel Findlay a tract of 210 acres of land in Peters Township in consideration of the payment of five hundred pounds. This land was bounded by lands of the Meeting House, (altogether likely the Upper West Conococheague of the Presbyterian Church, which congregation had been formed in 1738) lands of William McClelland, lands of John McCullough, lands of Dr. Richard Brownson and others. On the 21st day of January, 1797, Alexander McConnell conveyed to Samuel Findlay a tract of 320 acres in Peters Township adjoining lands of Patrick Campbell, Robert Campbell, Thomas Montgomery and others. On the 22nd day of August, 1780, William Hunter of Ayr Township, Bedford County (now Fulton), conveyed to Samuel Findlay a tract of land in Peters Township. On the 30th day of March, 1774, Samuel Findlay secured at the Land Office in Philadelphia a warrant for 218 acres situate on the Kittaming Path in Westmoreland County. This holding he evidently had at the time of the execution of his will. 18th October, 1796 as he mentions it in that document. On the 9th of February, 1797 the heirs of Andrew Speer conveyed to Samuel Findlay 200 acres of land in Little Cove. Samuel Findlay evidently had a brother William, who on the 25th day of October 1769, conveyed to Allen Brown a tract of 120 acres in Peters Township. Of his descendants I know nothing.

As we have said, the will of Samuel Findlay was executed on the 18th day of October, 1796. It was probated on the 1st day of December, 1804, he having died a short time prior to that date. At that time his son, William, was serving as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. His son, John Findlay, filled the position of Prothonotary of this county from 1809 to 1821. He at the same time filled the position of Clerk of the Courts, the two offices up

until that time being always filled by the same person, and from 1809 to 1818 under the same circumstances filled the office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds. In 1821 John was elected to a seat in the Seventeenth Congress of the United States, the district being composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams and being the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The county of Perry having been organized in 1820, by Act of April 2nd, 1822, the state was reapportioned and Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry became the Eleventh District. From this district John Findlay was elected to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses.

In a publication which I have seen, it is said that Samuel Findlay had eight sons. In a very interesting and able article by Sarah Findlay Rice for that most valuable volume "Old Mercersburg" for which we are indebted to the ability and enterprise of the good ladies of that ancient borough, Miss Rice says he had six sons, John, William, James, Jonathan, Samuel and Robert. Miss Rice being the great-granddaughter of John Findlay of whom we have been speaking as a member of Congress, her account of the family is entitled to great credit and I would accept it as absolutely correct, were it not for the fact that the will of Samuel Findlay, which I find recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of this county, Will Book B, page 231, mentions his sons, John, William, James, Jonathan, Thomas and Nathan. Whether there were two other sons, Samuel and Robert I will leave for the investigation of some one who has more time for the subject than I have been able to give it. I think the truth is that he had eight sons, but two of them died young. That he had a son Thomas is certain. Thomas was of the firm of Findlay and Vanlear of Baltimore and on the 30th day of August, 1819, the Governor having a mortgage recorded against Thomas Findlay, assigned it, and in the paper assigning the mortgage he speaks of the mortgagor as his brother Thomas. John Findlay and William Findlay were named executors of the will. He

did not by his will devise any of the lands specifically but directed that all **should be sold** by the executors as soon as convenient "except his lands at the mouth of Loyalhannah in Westmoreland County, and his lands on Stump Creek in Northumberland County," these not to be sold until his son Nathan arrived at the age of twenty-one years. By his will he gives to his niece, Elizabeth, the sum of twenty-five pounds and directs that the balance of his estate be divided in equal proportions among his six sons. By a codicil dated December 9, 1797 he states that since writing his will he has given to his son James, land to the value of \$2,000.00 and directs that that amount be deducted from his share.

The executors seem to have settled the estate out of court as no account of their trust was ever filed. By a paper recorded in Mortgage Book A, page 291 in the mortgage records of this county it appears that Samuel died, the owner of a tract of land in Peters Township containing between five and six hundred acres, that by an agreement of all the sons dated 13th July, 1819, it was agreed to modify and extend the discretion of the executors to sell and in pursuance of which agreement the legal title to 252 acres and 38 perches and allowance became vested in William Findlay and the remainder of said tract became vested in John, James and Thomas as tenants in common. On the 18th day of May, 1823 William and Mary his wife, conveyed to Edward Crouch and Benjamin Jordan this tract of land. It is situate near Church Hill and when conveyed adjoined lands of John McCullough, William Witherow, James Buchanan, Robert McFarland, Nathan Brownson and others.

Samuel Findlay for many years conducted a general mercantile business in Mercersburg. The ladies of Mercersburg in the volume before referred to as "Old Mercersburg" give a facsimile of a portion of the ledger of Samuel Findlay and give a partial list of names of persons against whom accounts were charged in this book. Two of those

names, the one immediately following the other in the list, strike me as particularly significant, Ephraim Blaine and Jesse James. During the time that Mr. Findlay conducted this business Ephraim Blaine, the ancestor of the distinguished statesman, James G. Blaine, lived in the Cumberland Valley. It is not unlikely that it was he who was the customer at Mr. Findlay's store. I have no knowledge of the ancestry of Jesse James, the outlaw, therefore will not attempt even to guess that the customer whose name is found in Mr. Findlay's book is in any way connected with that notorious character.

It was in Mercersburg that we have said the Governor was born. I am told that the house in which he was born stood on Main Street near the stream which flows across that street. No house now occupies the site. We have named the public positions which he held. It was after he left the Gubernatorial office and while spending the winter at the home of a relative near Mercersburg that a messenger reached him informing him that he had been elected United States Senator. Contrasting the methods of travel then and now we have this item from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, 1824, "Mr. Findlay of the United States Senate left this place for Washington by way of Baltimore in a gig." Mr. Findlay was a pronounced Democrat, an ardent disciple of Thomas Jefferson and a great admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson. That he was opposed to human slavery is manifest from a document found among the records of the Recorder's Office of this county which I here copy in full:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William Findlay, of the county of Franklin, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that: Whereas I am by the laws of the said commonwealth entitled to the services of a negro man named George (aged about thirty-three years) for and during his natural life; yet believing that the principles of slavery are repugnant to those of justice and totally irreconcilable with that rule that requires us "to do unto others as we would wish to be done by" I do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, hereby release unto him, the said George,

all my right, title, interest and claim or pretensions of claim whatsoever to his person or services, or to any estate he may hereafter acquire and he shall hereafter act for himself without any interruption from me, or any person claiming for, by, from or under me and be deemed and taken as absolutely free.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this nineteenth day of March Anno Domini 1807.

WILLIAM FINDLAY (Seal)."

Signed and sealed in presence of us

ROBERT SMITH.

ELIZA SMITH.

During his occupancy of the office of State Treasurer a clerk received \$700.00 in counterfeit money. When this was discovered Mr. Findlay made the loss good from his own pocket. In his official relations he was not without his trials and troubles. The campaign of 1817 at which he was elected Governor was attended with great bitterness. Political excitement ran high. His opponents controlled the legislature and he was charged with mismanagement of the treasury. An investigation by a committee composed of his political antagonists followed. A great many witnesses were examined on behalf of the accusers. The Governor refused to attend the sessions, refused to offer any evidence and refused to allow any one to appear for him or on his behalf. The investigation lasted the entire session. The committee reported that the State Treasurer in his official capacity had not only been faithful but meritorious and beneficial to the State and entitled him to the thanks and gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Again, during his term as Governor, charges were preferred against him and a committee of the House appointed to investigate his conduct of this office. The charges were very numerous, some of them serious and others would, at least in this day, be considered very frivolous. A large amount of testimony was taken. This time the Governor, while not appearing in person, did appear by counsel. A report of the Committee declaring that none of the charges were sustained by the testimony, was adopted by the House although not without fierce opposition and

in the face of a very strong minority report. A careful analysis of the matter, however, cannot fail to convince an unprejudiced and candid inquirer that partisan politics and disappointed aspirations for office had much to do with the matter. What the people thought of the matter may be inferred from the fact that he was, immediately after his retirement from the Governor's chair, chosen a Senator of the United States.

During his incumbency of the Gubernatorial office the Legislature sat in the Court House in Harrisburg and the Executive Mansion was a small rented house. The back parlor of this rented house was used as the Executive office. When he first served in the Legislature the seat of government was at Philadelphia, afterwards at Lancaster. During his membership of the house he advocated strongly an act providing for simplicity of pleading in actions at law. While not at that time securing the sanction of the Legislature much of what he contended for is now the law of the state. He also advocated the removal of the capitol to Harrisburg which was not accomplished at that time but subsequently carried through, Governor Findlay himself, as Governor of the State, laying the corner stone.

In his message to the Legislature in 1819 he advocated the passage of an act providing that a severe penalty be imposed for the crime of kidnapping and said, "It is a melancholy fact that our laws regard the stealing of a horse a more heinous offense than the stealing of a man."

Mr. Findlay was tall, had a fair complexion and brown hair. He had a vigorous constitution and cheerful disposition. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a faithful attendant upon the services of that denomination.

On the 7th day of December, 1791, he married Nancy Irwin daughter of Archibald Irwin of Irwinton Mills, who was the ancestor of the mother of Benjamin Harrison who became President of the United States. To this union were born one daughter and five sons. Mrs. Findlay died 27th July, 1824. Of the children I know nothing except as to

the daughter. The daughter married Francis Rawn Shunk, who was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1848. It was at the home of Governor Shunk that Governor Findlay died. Francis Shunk Brown the present Attorney General of Pennsylvania, is a descendant of Governor Shunk, so that today there sits at the Council table of the State a great-grandson of him who was the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth from 1817 to 1820.

We have thus tried briefly to give you a sketch of this Franklin County boy who rose to places of distinction and power. It is hard for us today to form any proper conception of life in this county as it was when William Findlay was a boy. The county seat was then at Lancaster, more than 100 miles away. Carriages propelled by steam, telephones, telegraphs, or public schools, even macadamized roads were not dreamed of by the inhabitants of the then frontier settlement. The wail of the savage could still be heard as he moved toward the setting sun. Around every hearthstone was being discussed the tyranny of the British Parliament. No taxation without representation no imposition on the colonies for the support of the royal government were the words on every lip. Just four years before the future statesman opened his eyes upon the world the Assembly of the Colony of Pennsylvania passed a resolution instructing its agent at London to urge the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was in May 1768 that the Assembly of Virginia presented to the Assembly of Pennsylvania a request for union of the colonies in opposition to the unjust measures of taxation. Events of the greatest importance followed each other in quick succession until the first gun of the Revolution sounded forth from Lexington. No doubt young Findlay, as he played around his father's store in the hamlet nestled beneath the shade of stately Parnell, heard many discussions which fired his boyish heart with a love of liberty and hatred of tyrants. While the father was struggling to gain a foothold in the world; yet he determined to give his son a college education to pre-



pare him for the bar. A fire destroyed the savings of years, swept away the family residence and all the stock of merchandise and the cherished hope to educate young Findlay was abandoned. He succeeded without a college education. He was a strong character; his private as well as his official life was without a stain. He was an honor to the county of his birth.

## GENERAL INDEX.

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### Papers Read before the Kittochtinny Historical Society.

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#### EIGHT VOLUMES.

---

VOL. I.	February 1898 to February 1899.
VOL. II.	February 1899 to February 1901.
VOL. III.	February 1901 to February 1903.
VOL. IV.	February 1903 to February 1905.
VOL. V.	February 1905 to February 1908.
VOL. VI.	February 1908 to February 1910.
VOL. VII.	February 1910 to February 1912.
VOL. VIII.	February 1912 to February 1915.

---

#### SUBJECTS CLASSIFIED.

	Vol. Page
<b>1. THE RED MAN AND COLONIAL PERIOD.</b>	
"The Indians of the Valley." By Major Ives.....	II. 93
"Path Valley Before the Revolution."—Mr. Pomeroy.	I. 22
"Colonial Defences of Franklin County."—Mr. Hoerner	II. 29
"Colonel Sam Brady, the Indian Hunter."—Mr. Collins	V. 100
"John Wilkins, Carlisle Merchant and Indian Trader." —Mr. Brereton .....	III. 209
"The Indians of the Lower Susquehanna."—Robert C. Bair, York, Pa. ....	IV. 286
"Old Fort Loudon and Its Associations." (No. 1) Mr. Seilhamer .....	VI. 105
"Old Fort Loudon and Its Associations." (No. 2) Mr. Seilhamer .....	VI. 125
<b>2. THE EARLY HIGHWAYS.</b>	
"Braddock's Route."—Major Ives .....	I. 12
"Our Early Highways." (Four papers.) By Mr. Orr.	
No. 1. The Three Mountain Road.....	V. 9
No. 2. The Three Mountain Road.....	V. 223

	Vol.	Page
No. 3. The Conodoguinet—Report on Susquehanna and Potomac Route.....	VI.	140
No. 4. Tourists, &c., of a Century Ago.....	VII.	152
“Two Famous Military Roads of Pennsylvania.”—By Hon. Geo. Mapes, Philadelphia .....	VI.	93
“Early Engineering Enterprises in Pennsylvania.”—Dr. Ihlseng .....	VIII.	9
3. RELATING TO THE BARRENS, ETC.		
“The Traditions Relating to the Barrens of the Limestone Lands of the Cumberland Valley, with Special Reference to Franklin County.”—Mr. Orr....	III.	18
“The Tradition Concerning Our Limestone Lands”—Mr. Cooper .....	II.	74
4. RELATING TO OUR MINERAL WEALTH.		
“Franklin County, Past, Present and Future, Geologically and Mineralogically Considered.”—Colonel Deming, Harrisburg .....	III.	7
“Topography of Franklin County.”—Dr. Ihlseng.....	V.	308
5. EARLY SCHOOL DAYS AND SCHOOLS.		
“Early School Girls of the Conococheague.”—Mr. Seilhamer .....	V.	70
“The Schools of Our Fathers.”—Prof. Alexander....	II.	169
“The Old Academy.”—Mr. Cree .....	I.	101
“The Mercersburg Academy.”—By Dr. Irvine.....	V.	53
“Colleges of the Cumberland Valley.”—Dr. Martin....	VIII.	15
Unveiling of Justice McFarland Portrait, in Keil Hall, Mercersburg Academy. Memorial Address by the Rev. J. G. Rose, D. D. ....	VII.	30
6. RELATING TO THE SCOTCH-IRISH]		
“The Origin and Early History of the Scotch-Irish.”—Dr. Crawford .....	II.	5
“Mother Cumberland.”—Mr. Seilhamer .....	II.	141
“A Backward Glance at the Traits, Traditions and Personality of the Early Scotch-Irish.”—Mr. Foltz .....	IV.	9
“Scotch-Irish Occupancy and Exodus.”—Judge Stewart .....	II.	14
“An Ancestry Hunt in Ulster.”—Mr. Seilhamer.....	III.	156
“Missing Branches of Our Oldest Family.”—Mr. Seilhamer .....	IV.	171
“Some Missing and Misplaced Ancestors.”—Mr. Seilhamer .....	V.	252
“Old Conococheague Families.”—Mr. Seilhamer.....	II.	281
“Contents of a Barrel.”—Mr. Seilhamer.....	III.	35

	Vol.	Page
"Scenes and Incidents of the Cumberland Valley."— Mr. Brereton .....	III.	39
"James McLene, of the Cumberland Valley, in Penn- sylvania, a Statesman of His Times."—By Benja- min Matthias Nead, of Harrisburg.....	VI.	31
Unveiling of Dr. Agnew Portrait. Society Guests of Dr. Irvine, Mercersburg Academy.....	VI	185
"Franklin County Cousin of Robert Burns."—By C. W. Cremer, Esq., Waynesboro .....	VI.	225
"The Poes of Antrim."—By Thos. C. Van Tries, M. D., Belleville, Pa. ....	VII.	43
7. GERMAN SETTLEMENT AND GERMAN INFLUENCE.		
"An early Literary By-Path Along the Conococheague." —Mr. Harbaugh .....	III.	197
"The German Settlemen."—Mr. Seilhamer.....	V.	267
"German Influence in Pennsylvania, with Special Ref- erence to Franklin County."—Mr. Foltz.....	I.	62
"Facts Suggested by German Influence Paper."—Mr. Cooper .....	I.	84
8. CHAMBERSBURG AND ITS FOUNDERS.		
"The Founders of Chambersburg."—Mr. Seilhamer...	I.	113
"Benjamin Chambers."—Mr. Cooper .....	I.	57
9. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.		
"Benedict Arnold, Patriot and Traitor."—By Hon. Charles H. Smiley, New Bloomfield, Pa. ....	VI.	9
"Josiah Culbertson, A Patriot." Sketch. Read by Mr. McIlvaine .....	VI.	199
10. THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.		
"The Relations that the People of Cumberland and Franklin Counties Bore to the Whiskey Insurrec- tion."—C. P. Humrich, Carlisle, Pa. ....	III.	221
"General Washington in Franklin County."—Mr. Orr	I.	36
II. TRADITIONS OF AN EARLY DAY.		
"The Doctor Woman of Southampton Township."—Mr. Orr .....	II.	67
"Truths and Traditions of Early Days."—Mr. Harbaugh	V.	315
"Lewis, the Robber and Outlaw."—Joshua W. Sharpe, Esq. ....	II.	49
"The Old Church Yard."—Mr. Maurer.....	I.	5
"A Romance of Cowan's Gap."—Mr. Maurer.....	I.	109

"The Rise, Progress and Decline of the Chambersburg Insurance Co."—Mr. Hutton .....	VIII.	101
12. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.		
"Manners and Morals One Hundred Years Ago."—Dr. Martin .....	I.	95
"Transitions of a Century."—Mr. Foltz.....	II.	259
13. STATESMEN, SOLDIERS AND THEOLOGIANs, ETC.		
"Franklin County in State and Nation Building."—Mr. Nead .....	IV.	148
"James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States."—Judge Gillan .....	II.	181
"Dr. Hugh Mercer and Colonel Robert Magaw."—Dr. Montgomery .....	III.	85
"The Men of Middle Spring."—Mr. Seilhamer.....	III.	52
"The Christian Scholar—Dr. Philip Schaff."—By Mr. Harbaugh .....	IV.	307
"Dr. John Williamson Nevin, the Theologian."—Rev. John C. Bowman, D. D., Lancaster, Pa.....	IV.	85
"Rev. Dr. E. Elnathan Higbee."—Prof. George F. Moll, Lancaster, Pa. ....	V.	152
"Culbertson Row."—Mr. Orr .....	II.	113
"The Doctors of Franklin County."—Dr. Ramsey....	VIII.	170
"William Findlay."—Judge Gillan .....	VIII.	297
"Sons of Franklin County Prominent Elsewhere."—Mr. Runk .....	VIII.	215
"Unveiling of Portrait of John Williamson Nevin."...	VIII.	233
"John R. Kooker."—Linn Harbaugh, Esq.....	VIII.	13
14. RELATING TO OUR COURTS AND BAR.		
"The Story of an Ancient Law Suit."—Mr. Hoerner..	IV.	32
"A Day in the Courts."—Mr. Hutton.....	VII.	207
"A Lawyer's Nosegay."—Mr. Harbaugh.....	VII.	216
"The Ancient Law of England."—Judge Gillan.....	VII.	12
"The Judiciary of Franklin County."—Judge Gillan....	VII.	55
"Judge Thomas Cooper."—By Professor Charles F. Himes, Ph. D., Carlisle.....	VII.	122
"Judge Thomas Cooper." (Second Paper.) By Professor Charles F. Himes .....	VIII.	9
15. RELATING TO CHURCHES.		
"The Episcopal Church in the Cumberland Valley."—Mr. Collins .....	VI.	46
"The Seventh Day Baptists of Snow Hill."—C. W. Cremer, Esq., Waynesboro.....	VI.	10

	Vol. Page
"Lutheran Church in the Cumberland Valley."—By the Rev. C. W. Heathcote, S. T. D. ....	VII. 106
"The Church of the United Brethren in Christ."—I. James Schaff .....	VIII. 142
16. RELATING TO OLD FAMILIES.	
"History of the Wilson Family."—Judge Gillan.....	V. 200
"J. Orr & Brothers."—Mr. Orr.....	IV. 52
"Mount Delight."—Mr. McDowell.....	VI. 73
17. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.	
"John M. Cooper, Journalist and Historian."—Mr. Foltz	IV. 191
"A Notable Publication House in Chambersburg, 1835-'64."—Mr. Foltz .....	V. 183
"Franklin County Newspapers and the Men Who Made Them." (Hon. M. A. Foltz). By A. Nevin Pomeroy	VIII. 27
"Franklin County Newspapers and the Men Who Made Them."—By M. A. Foltz.....	VIII. 31
18. RELATING TO INSURRECTIONS.	
"The Buckshot War."—Mr. Cooper.....	II. 217
"John Brown."—James P. Matthews, Esq., Washington, D. C. ....	IV. 109
"What I Saw in Charlestown, Va., in December, 1859."—Mr. Maurer .....	I. 89
"Reminiscences of Captain Cook and William Hazlett."—Hiram E. Wertz.....	V. 38
The Dedication of Capt. John E. Cook Marker. Address by Benjamin Matthias Nead, of Harrisburg	VI. 187
19. REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.	
"A Forgotten Battle of the Civil War."—Mr. Harbaugh	V. 87
"An Account of Jenkin's Raid."—By a lady of Chambersburg .....	V. 92
Illustrated Lecture—"Stuart's Raid."—Mr. Nead. To appear in Vol. VIII.	
"The Jubilee of Emancipation."—A. J. W. Hutton....	VIII. 76
"Military Situation and Burning of Chambersburg."—Col. M. Gherst .....	VIII. 277
20. HISTORIC STREAMS.	
"The Falling Spring."—Mr. Maurer.....	II. 210
"Our Mountain Streams."—Mr. Maurer.....	II. 304
"The Evolution of a Back Country Fisherman."—Mr. Nead .....	VII. 186

## 21. RELATING TO SOME OF OUR POETS.

"Some of Our Native Poets."—Mr. Harbaugh.....	IV.	204
"Isabella Oliver, an Early Poetess of the Cumberland Valley."—Joshua W. Sharpe.....	III.	141

## 22. VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP SKETCHES.

"Fort Loudon."—Rev. James M. Mullan, Baltimore, Md.	IV.	230
"St. Thomas."—C. M. Deatrach.....	IV.	244
"North Hamilton Township."—C. M. Deatrach.....	V.	286

## 23. RELATING TO BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COUNTY.

"Introductory to Franklin County Bibliography."—Mr. Harbaugh .....	VII.	90
Partial Report of Committee on Bibliography.....	VIII.	57

## 24. OTHER LOCAL SUBJECTS.

"The Flora and Fauna of Franklin County."—Dr. Palmer .....	II.	243
"Our Banks."—Mr. McIlvaine.....	III.	173
"New England and Federal Hills."—Mr. Maurer.....	I.	8
"Personal Pickings from a Political Field."—William I. Cook, Baltimore, Md. ....	V.	119
"Early Grist Mills of Lurgan Township."—Mr. Orr...	III.	75
"Wagons and Wagoners of 1840."—B. K. Goodyear, Esq., Carlisle, Pa. ....	III.	171
"Arnold Brooks; a Noted Colored Man of Mercersburg."—Mr. Harbaugh.....	V.	44
"Decade of Society."—Mr. Foltz.....	V.	338
"A Charming Home" .....	VII.	29
"Underground Railroad."—By H. E. Wertz.....	VII.	100
Reception at Ragged Edge .....	VIII.	66
Reception at Elderslie .....	VIII.	66
Public Assembly. Illustrated by B. M. Nead, Esq. ....	VIII.	67
Sidelights .....	VIII.	70
"Review of the Last Five Years."—By M. A. Foltz....	VIII.	92
"Municipal Improvements."—By T. J. Brereton.....	VIII.	123
"An Unsung Benefactor."—By C. W. Cremer.....	VIII.	201
"The Great Anniversary Year 1914" .....	VIII.	253

## APPENDIX.

Report of Committee on Markers.....	VII.	193
A Suggestion for Tablet at Greenwood.....	VII.	197

Two of the papers read before the Society by Mr. Seilhamer were not furnished for publication in the volumes that have appeared, viz:

"Penn's Land Purchases from the Indians" and "In Medias Res Scripta Est." ("This Writing is in the Midst of Things.")

Also, one each by Mr. Maurer, by Mr. Matthews, Capt. John Hays of Carlisle, Pa., one by Mr. Smiley, one by Judge Gillan and others.

In all, over one hundred and thirty papers have been read before the Society.



## NUMBER OF PAPERS.

WRITERS	No. of Papers
Major Chauncey Ives .....	2
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Professor Charles F. Himes, Ph.D., Carlisle, Pa. ...	3
Committee on Markers .....	1
J. H. Renfrew—Letter .....	1
J. James Schaff .....	1
R. W. Ramsey, M.D. ....	1
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Col. M. Gherst .....	1
	<hr/>
	137

















